THE ONLY ONE.

The Sun is the only Lowell paper receiving the full telegraphic day service of the Associated Press by its own operator in its its own office. That's why it leads all its local rivals in the latest war news.

THE LOWELL SUN

SECOND HAND PAPERS.

Other local papers which copy each edition of The Sun and come out with the same news several hours later are second hand papers. If you want to get the news while it is hot, you must buy The Lowell Sun.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

GLORIOUS!

Not a Man Lost Nor a Ship Disabled Says Commodore Dewey.



COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY, the Victor at Manila.

DEWEY REPORTS TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, May 7.—Secretary Long at 10.30 o'clock read the following to newspaper men as Dewey's despatch:

"Manila, May 1.—The squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Christina, Castilla, Ulloa, Isle de Cuba, General Lazo, the Duero, Correo, Velasco, Mindanao, one transport and the battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured and only a few men were slightly wounded. The only means of telegraphing is to the American consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him. (Signed)—Dewey."

Washington, May 7.—In brief, Dewey states that he has silenced the batteries completely, that he cut the cable himself and that he has the bay entirely at his mercy. He has, however, been unable to take possession of Manila for lack of men.

The vessels he destroyed were: Isla de Cuba, Reina Christina, Castillia, Antonio Ulloa, Don Juan de Austria and the Velasco, all cruisers; Elcano, General Lazo, Marquis Del Duero, gunboats, and Isle de Mindanao, an armed transport.

FROM A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

New York, May 7.—The following copyright despatch from a war correspondent at Hong Kong is just published in New York:

"I have just arrived here on the U. S. revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, with report of the American triumph at Manila. The entire Spanish fleet of eleven vessels was destroyed. Three hundred Spanish were killed and four hundred wounded. Our loss was none killed, but six slightly wounded. Not one of the American ships were injured."

DEWEY'S REPORT.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—The announcement of the arrival of the revenue cutter McCollough at Hong Kong, came to the navy department a cablegram containing simply the work 'McCullough," and signed "Brunn," the name of the commander of the vessel. It probably will be some time before the report which it is taken for granted the McCollough brings from Commodore Dewey will be made public. It is the experience of the navy department that a cypher message from Hong Kong will take about six hours in transmission to this city. As it undoubtedly will come in the department cypher, the translation of the report will take some time. The cablegram from Commander Brunn reached the navy department at 4.40 a. m. Allowing six hours for the transmission and an hour for translation the report from Dewey could hardly be made public much before noon today.

AT DEWEY'S MERCY.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—It is said at the navy department that its advice also show that Dewey's forces [illegible] not suffi- [illegible]ient to make a landing but that this in no way interfered with the complete control he exercecises over the city and its fortifications.

LONDON PRESS VIEWS.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, May 7.—The spectator during the course of an article today urged America to keep the Philippine Islands, to raise a colored army of 20,000 men, and with this effective sepoy army to hold the Phillippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico, paying the army of occupation out of the local revenue.

Continuing, the Spectator says:

"With such a garrison, these islands would be as safe as a drawing room, and as full of business as Broadway or the Strand. Referring to the outcome of the swar, the Spectator remarks: "The Americans will emerge from the war with new ideas and larger ambitions. They will have defeated a second class European state and will feel acutely, as matters stand, they would have been defeated by a first class one. They could not have fought France, to say nothing of Great Britain, without suffering grave defeats at sea, and enormous losses on land. That is not the position which suits American temper and Washington will set itself at once to construct a first class iron fleet, that once built the desire for a position in the world equal to their position among nations will compel them [illegible] abandon the idea of non-intervention and change the Monroe doctrine into a direct and effective protectorate of the two Americas.

We hope the Americans will keep the Philippine Islands and that they can keep them, there is no doubt, whatever. Europe, to put the truth in its most brutal form, cannot attack them without our permission.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 6.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has received a cablegram from a friend who was on the McCullogh during the great naval engagement at Manila, in which he says: "The Spanish fleet of 11 warships was destroyed totally. Best of all, no American ship was lost or damaged. No American was killed and only six were injured."

Another cablegram received by Mr. Vanderlip from the commander of the McCullogh at Hong Kong states that Chief Engineer F. B. Randall died on May 1. The cause of his death is not known.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—Secretary Long called on the President at 11 o'clock and announced officially the victory at Manila.

ANOTHER PRIZE.
By Associated [illegible] to The Sun.

Key West, Fla, May 7.—8.45 a. m.—The Spanish brigantine Ensquito of Barcelona, bound from Montevideo to Havana, and having on board a cargo of beef, was brought in here by the despatch boat Hamilton today. The Pensquito was captured off the coast of Havana by the United States Cruiser Montgomery, Commander Converse.

THE POPE'S DENIAL.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Rome, May 7.—The Vatican has issued an official statement absolutely denying the report that the Pope had sent an earnest message to the Queen Regent of Spain, advising her to immediately ask for the mediation of the European powers and promising his support and that of the powers to obtain an honorable solution of the difficulty.

SUNDAY RUM SELLING.

EVERY ONE SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO STOP IT.

Every one should do their utmost tomorrow to assist in putting an end to Sunday rum selling at the hotels.

Every citizen should be opposed to it because it is illegal, disgraceful, and detrimental to the best interests of the city.

Every police officer and police official should do his utmost to stop it, because it is a violation of the law.

Every clergyman in the city of every creed should assist in putting an end to this evil, because it is a most outrageous desecration of the Sabbath.

The wives and mothers of the city should use their influence against the evil, because the Sunday hotel is a trap for the unwary husband, son or brother.

Every employer of labor should oppose it because it interferes with the efficiency of their workmen on Monday morning.

Every liquor dealer, every hotel manager, and even the great moguls of the rumocracy themselves should assist in stopping it, because, if persisted in, it will cause a "no-license" vote in December.

When you see a man entering a hotel on Sunday who has a home of his own, you may make up your mind that he is not going there as a legitimate guest of the hotel.

James F. O'Donnell,
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St. Cor. Worthen.

100,000 Women Wanted
To tell their husbands, brothers, sweethearts and friends to smoke
DOWD'S HONEST 10
Cigar—Mild, Sweet and fragrant.
T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

Economy
AT
CHALIFOUX'S

Has a different meaning from what it has in some other stores. Here it never means a sacrifice of quality. Nothing but satisfactory goods are sold here at any price.

Money Saved is Money Earned

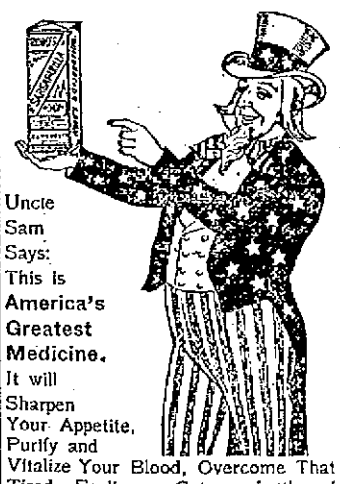
If you save $5 on your new spring suit, you're just so much ahead of the man who doesn't save it. That's positive That the men of Lowell realize and appreciate this fact, is fully proven by the daily increasing demand for those

Fine All Wool Fancy Worsted Spring Suits at $8.00, Worth $13.00.

These suits compare favorably with the $15 grade shown in many stores in this city. They are trimmed and finished in A No. 1 manner.

J. L. Chalifoux
49 to 59 Central Street.

The Connors Brothers, Dennis, Edward, and John, the well known coal dealers, are building a large and commodious residence on Plain street opposite Tanner street.



Uncle Sam Says: This is America's Greatest Medicine. It will Sharpen Your Appetite, Purify and Vitalize Your Blood, Overcome That Tired Feeling. Get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it TODAY, and realize the great good it is sure to do you.
Hood's Sarsaparilla

Money Deposited
on or before Friday, June 3d, in the
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
of the
TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
will draw interest from June 1st,
at the rate per annum of 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.
Bank Hours { Daily, 9a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. 7 to 9 p. m.
Chas. J. Glidden, Pres.
Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.
Middlesex Street, Cor. Post Office Avenue

New Upright Piano to Be Given Away
To the party possessing oldest Piano in Lowell. Our Jacob Doll Pianos are the leading instruments of the age. A genuine article; factory prices; easy terms. For sale by Samuel Orr, No 222 Merrimack street, Associate Building, Lowell, Mass.

Teas at Wholesale—We have a large stock of Teas and Coffees on hand and would like to have you get our prices before purchasing. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street, Tel. 974.

Putnam & Son

A Demonstration in
Fancy Shirts

Four lots of Negligee Shirts, made in three different styles, real value fifty and seventy five cents, for 39 cents each.

This is, without exception, the greatest drive in Shirts we have ever offered. Every shirt is made from brand new 1898 patterns.

Every shirt is 36 inches long, bodies are cut extra wide, made with felled seams, extension gussets and French placquet sleeves. They are good, desirable, serviceable shirts, large enough to fit any one who buys them.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Of Garner Percales, bodies soft finished, collars and cuffs attached and laundered, 39 cents each.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Made from genuine Madras cloth, soft bodies, light grounds, twenty choice patterns, to be worn with white collars, 39c. each.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

From woven cheviots, a fine assortment of patterns in stripes and plaids, soft finished bodies. One pair of latest style link cuffs with each shirt. 39 cents each.

BOYS' NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Made from Garner Percales, soft bodies, collars and cuffs attached and laundered, 39 cents each.

PUTNAM & SON
166 Central Street.



JOHN QUINN, the Young Composer.

ROBINSON'S BOUT

He Defeated Jerry Connors in 10 Rounds

AT THE MERRIMACK CLUB YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Labelle Defeats Connors in Two Rounds.

The Merrimack Athletic club of Hudson, N. H., at its second meeting yesterday afternoon proved conclusively that it is here to stay. It is a paying venture carried out on strictly legitimate principles and giving good return for the money contributed to it.

Yesterday afternoon's meeting was the second in the club's history, and it was more successful in every way than that of Patriots' Day, which was in a great measure experimental. About 150 were present, including quite a number from Lawrence and Nashua, the out-of-town people being very favorably impressed with the club.

Since the first meeting, the clubhouse has been enlarged while the lighting and ventilating facilities have been much improved, the ringside now being a most cosy place with all seats equally desirable.

While yesterday the club did not present the bouts as advertised, it nevertheless used its patrons very generously, putting in a final bout of 10 rounds that was one of the best seen in this vicinity in a long time. In the preliminaries, too, there was a snap and a go that was highly enjoyable to lovers of the manly art.

The meeting opened shortly after 3 o'clock, when Referee Birg Pattee announced the opening bout to be a contest of five rounds between Peter Labelle and Fred Connors, two clever men though of uneven weight. Both had sparred with different partners at the opening meeting, each making a favorable impression, Connors in particular. But when they appeared in the ring together, both in very fine condition, it was apparent that Labelle was too heavy for Connors and a short contest was predicted. It so happened, for in the second round, Connors, after a plucky attempt against his heavy opponent, succumbed to the latter's superior weight and left swing, and Labelle was declared the winner.

After a brief delay, which the "talent" rendered very enjoyable, the second bout was called, the contestants being Young Armstrong and Mike Kelly, two youngsters with indifferent skill as boxers, but in the front rank as masticators of tutti-frutti. They chewed gum for three rounds, now and then shifting their mouthfuls as a wild swing connected with their molars.

No decisions, merely a sigh of relief, marked their exits from the ring.

Referee Pattee, before announcing the contestants in the next bout, made an apology in behalf of the club for the non-appearance of Billy Chiskola of the Montauks, who was down on the bills to go 20 rounds with Jerry Connors for a decision, stating that Chisholm had been suddenly taken ill at the eleventh hour and could not possibly appear in the ring. The club, he said, desiring to give its friends a good performance, had signed Billy Robinson of Lawrence to take his place, and the bout would be for 10 rounds, while those who wished could retire and get their money back. Every one agreed to take a chance and they were amply repaid, for the bout was a corker.

Connors was in good condition, while Robinson was out of training.

At the call of time, Robinson started in aggressively, surprising the spectators and Connors, for it was thought he would hold back. Throughout the round, he did all the leading, getting in a couple of good lefts in the vicinity of Connors' eye, while the latter continually overreached in his counters, though he did plant a good rib-tickler on the man from the Shamrock club. Robinson showed himself at once to be a remarkably clean boxer, breaking superbly to the great satisfaction of the spectators, who settled back in their seats for a real good time.

The second round started real hot, with Robinson putting in a stiff left straight upon Connors' mouth, the latter responding with a left in the ribs. Then a mix-up and a couple more of those bad lefts of Robinson's which Connors could not seem to stop except with his face and Robinson suddenly changed his tactics and began playing for hard right swings, which Connors very cleverly got under.

Even honors marked the third, Robinson working the right swing with no success, but again planting the lefts, which Connors couldn't miss. Connors used his right to good advantage on Robinson's wind. Toward the end of the round, Robinson did land a right swing and it took Connors along with it, but only for a twinkling, for they were sparring nicely when the bell rang.

Spicket stock took an upward jump in the fourth. Connors opened on Robinson's body and face quite smartly. Then Robinson came out of it and boxed Connors until the latter began to hug his own corner, not overdesirous of doing much more in that round.

But the respite between the rounds fixed him and Jerry was as fresh as a daisy when the gong called the fifth. He led, but was cropped with the inevitable left for his pains and to square matters, he shaved a rib-tickler into the young man from Patsey Hennessey's town. But a good swift left punch under the nose took some of the enthusiasm out of him and the rest of the round was easy.

The sixth was interesting, because Connors suddenly adopted the Fitzsimmons opossum tactics and fooled every one but his opponent. On the first clinch in his own corner, Connors suddenly dropped to the floor as if put out. Everyone thought he was. But he stayed down until the last second was counted and then rushed at Robinson who just missed a swing that would have worried him exceedingly. In a short time, Robinson landed a good one and Connors went down again the bluff falling a second time. Toward the end of the round, Connors needed a few seconds' rest.

Connors was dropped, for a fact, in the seventh, but kept the ball rolling from bell to bell.

In the eighth it began to get tiresome to have Connors going down at every good punch, but it was in the game, and there was no kicking. Robinson was much stronger, though when Connors was up and doing he was doing well.

Robinson got in some very effective work in the ninth, scoring a left uppercut that was hard to feel. He, however, depended upon his right swings to finish the game, and hence his failure, for Connors knew how to keep away from them.

The wind-up started off well, but Connors soon felt something that caused him to rest for 10 seconds, and then played on the defensive for the remainder of the three minutes, ducking superbly the many swings which, if landed, meant his discomfiture.

At the end of the bout, Referee Pattee announced that in his opinion Mr. Robinson was the winner, and it is safe to state that even Connors agreed with him.

HARRINGTON vs ARMSTRONG

Last night, Bob Armstrong announced that he has backing for a go with Fred Harrington for a good purse at catchweights.

COURT'S SITTING POSTPONED

The session of the Superior court without juries, to have come in at the court house on Monday, will come in May 23 instead.

Fine job printing done at this office.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Cures Every Form of Inflammation;

INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL.

Originated by an old Family Physician in 1810. It acts promptly. It is always ready for use. Dropped on sugar suffering children love it. Every Mother should have it in the house for colic, croup, cholera morbus and summer complaints, pain in the stomach, bowels or kidneys. For bites, burns, bruises, sun burn, sprains or strains, it is the sovereign cure. All who use it are amazed at its marvelous power and are loud in its praise forever after.

For more than forty years I have used Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in my family. I regard it one of the best and safest family medicines. To be used internal and external in all cases. O. H. INGALLS, Dea. 2d Bapt. Ch., Bangor, Me.

CROUP. My children are subject to croup. All that is necessary is to give them a dose, bathe the chest and throat with your Liniment, tuck them in bed, and the croup disappears as if by magic. E. A. PERRENOT, Lockport, Texas.

Our Book on INFLAMMATION Mailed free; The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 35 cents. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

"Best Liver Pill Made."

Parsons' Pills

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts; five $1.00. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

MINISTERS TALK

In Favor of State Prohibition.

THEY MAKE A GENERAL REPORT

Calling Upon All Classes to Join Them.

Boston, May 7.—At a meeting of ministers held in this city some time ago a special committee appointed to frame a platform and name a candidate for governor presented a report which is for the first time now made public. The committee presented the name of Rev. George D. Lorimer, D. D., as its choice of a candidate. The report is as follows: "We are more and more convinced that the only right and final solution of the question of the use and sale of intoxicating liquors is to be found in total abstinence by the individual and prohibition for the state. We are convinced that the theory of license is wrong in philosophy, corrupt in morals and a practical failure in reducing the evils of intemperance. We are also convinced that study of the conditions of society confirm the statement that the greatest social foe of the home, the school, the industries of life, and the greatest cause of poverty, ignorance, domestic misery, vice, crime, social degradation, dishonesty, financial failure, political corruption and ruined manhood, is the saloon, and that the question of legal prohibition rises in importance above all other social, financial or political issues.

"We therefore urge upon the gospel ministry of the state a renewed, careful and prayerful consideration of the indescribable and undeniable death-work and spiritual interests of the community, and we urge a renewed presentation of the sin of licensing of that which is evil, and only evil, and which is responsible for three-fourths of the insanity, poverty, crime, wretched homes, political corruption and fallen manhood in the state, and whose work is death, and only death."

The committee urged "the presentation of the principle of legal prohibition as an issue at the ballot box as the most effective method of educating the people, and arousing their attention to this, the most important moral issue of the day, and as a public protest against the deep, damning work of the wine cup and the saloon."

As a candidate was required, the availability of the Rev. Dr. George D. Lorimer of Tremont temple was endorsed. In answer to the notification of the decision of the ministers, Dr. Lorimer acknowledges the honor and expresses approval of the object, but he says: "It is my deliberate judgment that the leader of such a political party ought not to be a clergyman. I have never been impressed by the preacher running for any office in the gift of the people. He not only seems to be at a disadvantage, having to overcome a popular belief that he is sacrificing a higher vocation to a lower, but he tends to give the party he represents a kind of clerical tinge, which, in so far as it identifies it with a class, alienates from it some of the other classes of society. If a temperance platform is to appeal to the people, it ought not to suggest that it is not as broad as the people themselves, or that its candidate, because of his religious position, may fail to reconcile Catholics and Jews to its hearty support."

A YOUNG COMPOSER.

John J. Quinn of the Cadet band has earned quite a reputation, though his latest composition, the "Cadet March," dedicated to the band of which he is a member. It was played for the first time Wednesday evening and received the applause of all who heard it. The march will make fine marching music, for it possesses that lively swing that catches and makes the step easy. Its trio part is decidedly pretty and can boast of a harmony that is certain to make it popular.

"The young composer has just passed his majority. As the saying is, music comes natural to him and ever since childhood he has been devoted to instrumental music. He is at home with the violin or alto horn, and enjoys a session with the piano. He is now engaged on another march which he will have completed in a short time. He has been a member of the Cadet band since its organization and is also leader of the Imperial orchestra. Prof. McDaniel, instructor of the band, thinks that the "Cadet March," will catch on and believes that there is genius in the young composer which can be brought out by proper training.

Mr. Quinn resides on School street.

WESLEY CHURCH.

NEW ORGANIZATION BY THE FORMER MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH.

The many factions of the Central M. E. church, following the example of the First Congregationalists, have dissolved themselves into two churches.

The new one, to be known as the Wesley church held its initial meeting last evening.

C. W. Locke presided and Rev. G. W. Wilson of Providence, R. I., delivered an address upon holiness principles. At the conclusion of the address, Mr. Locke read the articles of religion of the new church and 50 persons subscribed to them.

They assert a belief in entire sanctification subsequent to regeneration. This is the distinctive feature of this new sect. They claim that members of the different denominations are continually sinning and repenting while their doctrine teaches that a person can be entirely free from sin, although he may make mistakes.

An advisory board of seven was elected, the following being chosen: John McAskie, George Maker, Charles Ranlett, George Lamont, George Senior, Charles Hill, and C. W. Locke.

Rev. Mr. Wilson will preach tomorrow, morning and evening, and beginning with May 22 Rev. John Norberry of Brooklyn will act as temporary pastor of the new church for an indefinite term. A Sunday school will be organized tomorrow.

Refrigerators, all sizes, and all prices, also a complete line of Baby Carriages at lowest prices at Gaynor & Co's, 35 Prescott street.

REVIEW OF TRADE

An Increase as Usual Noted by Dun,

TEXTILE ESTABLISHMENTS RECEIVING LARGE ORDERS.

Certain Depressions Don't Exist on Paper.

New York, May 7.—Dun & Co. report that expectations that the war will not last long have influenced all markets. There has been a distinct increase in the demand for the products of all the chief industries, many who had delayed now coming forward with orders, while there has been material and most important relief in the ease of the money markets for industrial and commercial needs. The fact that gold is now used almost exclusively between the treasury and the clearing house indicates the entire freedom from apprehension about the currency or public credit.

Textile establishments have been receiving larger orders within the past few days, outside those from the government, so that the stoppage or reduction of time in four woolen mills early in the week may have been premature. No decline whatever appears in the prices of staple cloths or dress goods, and the heavy auction sale of carpets was eminently successful in clearing off at fair prices an accumulation resulting from an advance in prices last January which was not supported by demand. Wool declined about half a cent in April, taking the average of 100 quotations by Coates Bros., and the better demand or goods has caused more inquiry, but thus far no improvement in prices. Print cloths have again made a new low record, 1.94 cents, but a better market is seen for other cotton products. Demands for boots and shoes are very heavy, considering the extraordinary orders previously placed, and shipments are still the largest ever known for the season. Silk works are doing well, and the domestic demand for the minor metals in manufacture is remarkably heavy.

Failures for the week have been 233 in the United States, against 221 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 36 last year.

ONE MEASURE PASSED.

Washington, May 7.—One war measure was passed by the senate yesterday. It was a bill to increase to 15 the number of surgeons in the United States army and to authorize the secretary of war to employ as many contract surgeons as he might deem necessary. Consideration for a bill authorizing the postmaster general to establish postoffices in military posts and camps was sought.

Almost the entire session was consumed by a discussion of an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill offered by Mr. Pettigrew, providing for a reduction of 20 percent in the compensation of railroads for the transportation of mails. The amendment was pending when the senate adjourned until Monday.

TENNEY'S ERROR.

Bostons' Baseman Responsible for the Loss of Another Game.

Boston, May 7.—The Bostons had the game well in hand yesterday, when a bad error by Tenney in the ninth gave Wilmot his base, and three lucky hits won the game for the visitors. Score:

New Yorks.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van Haltren, c. f.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Wilmot, l. f.	5	1	1	0	0	1
Joyce, 1 b.	4	0	0	10	0	0
Davis, s. s.	3	1	2	1	4	0
Gleason, 2 b.	3	2	1	4	6	0
Hartman, 3 b.	4	1	1	2	2	2
McCreery, r. f.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Warner, c.	4	1	2	8	0	2
Doheny, p.	5	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	35	7	9	27	14	5
Bostons.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, c. f.	6	0	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1 b.	5	0	3	6	0	1
Long, s. s.	2	0	0	2	0	1
Kister, s. s.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Duffy, l. f.	4	2	2	1	0	0
Collins, 3 b.	4	1	2	5	2	1
Stahl, r. f.	4	0	3	1	0	0
Lowe, 2 b.	4	0	0	1	5	1
Bergen, c.	3	1	1	10	3	0
Sullivan, p.	0	0	0	0	0	1
Willis, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0
*Stivetts	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	5	11	27	10	5

*Batted for Willis in the ninth.

New Yorks ..0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—7
Bostons ......0 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 0—5

Two-base hits—Wilmot, Stahl, Warner. Stolen bases—Davis, Gleason, Hartman. Double plays—Davis and Hartman; Davis, Gleason and Joyce; Collins, Lowe and Tenney. First base on balls—By Doheny, Bergen, Will ; by Sullivan, Van Haltren, 2; Joyce, Davis, Gleason, 2; Warner. Struck out—Hamilton, Tenney, 2; Collins, 3; Stahl, Willis, Van Haltren, Joyce, Davis, Gleason, McCreery, Doheny. Passed ball—Warner. Wild pitch—Sullivan. Time—2:28. Umpires—Lynch and Connelly.

The Brocktons won from the Torontos by opportune batting, hits scoring all five runs. Both pitchers gave a star exhibition, Pittenger excelling in steadiness. Score: 5 to 2.

The Fall Rivers defeated the Pawtuckets in a game marked by heavy hitting and sharp fielding. Sixteen flies were knocked into the outfield, all but one of which were caught, and that one missed after a long run. The Fall Rivers touched up McCafferty for 16 with 24 and the best the Pawtuckets could do with Flanagan was three, with five. Score: 7 to 2.

In the ninth inning of yesterday's game, the Washingtons had the game all but won. The Brooklyns, however, by an unexpected rally in stick work, knocked out six runs, and, with two out, took the game from the senators, 10 to 9.

THREE YEARS FOR THEFT.

Boston, May 7.—Edwin A. Lowe was sentenced by Judge Lowell in the United States district court yesterday to state prison for three years at hard labor for the embezzlement of $1800 from the Newton Centre postoffice in November last. He was employed there as chief clerk, and, having committed small defalcations and falsified the books, he stole $1800 from the postoffice safe Nov. 26, and the next day, being Sunday, took a train for New York, thence to New Orleans, to San Antonio, Tex., and to California, where, at the end of about six weeks, he had spent all the money. He then gave himself up. An indictment followed, to which he pleaded guilty.



CLINTON R. CARPENTER, in "The King's Fool," Presented for the Day Nursery.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Advent—Elder M. G. Nelson, "The Practical Power of the Promises;" 7, sermon to young people, "The School of Christ;" baptism in the Merrimack near entrance to the boulevard at 8 a. m.

Seventh Day Adventist, Old Highland hall,—Elder A. H. Clark. Sabbath school at 2 Saturday, preaching at 3, "The Value of Vacillating Christianity."

Branch Street Tabernacle—Rev. O. E. Mallory, Rev. L. W. Grimes of Cambridge will preach morning and evening in exchange.

Fifth Street Baptist—Rev. H. W. O. Millington. "The Love of Jesus;" evening, "God's True Nobleman."

First Baptist—Rev. S. T. Ford. "The Might of Little Things;" evening "Four Certain Young Women Whom I Have Met."

Immanuel Baptist—Rev. T. S. Sayer, Jr. "Ambassadors for Christ;" evening, Mrs. George C. Mansden, missionary to Africa, will speak.

Worthen Street Baptist—Rev. Bowley Green, "Abraham Offering Isaac;" 6.30, "A Paradox."

Chelmsford Street Free Baptist—Rev. H. Lockhart, "A Clearly Defined Victory;" evening, "Spiritual Heartburn."

Mt. Vernon Free Baptist—Rev. O. H. Denney, "Good Soldiers;" evening, "The Wedding Ready."

Middlesex Chapel—Rev. E. R. Caswell. Rev. William Marshall of the Newton Theological Seminary will preach morning and evening.

Paige Street Free Baptist—Rev. A. E. Wilson. "The Truth;" evening, "Missionary Heroes."

Eliot Congregational—Rev. J. M. Greene. Rev. G. H. Stanton of Boston will preach morning and evening.

First Congregational—Rev. Dr. Chas. B. Rice of Boston will preach: "The Authority of Jesus Christ;" 7, "Responsibility of Speech."

First Trinitarian—Rev. G. F. Kenngott. "The Inevitable Conflict, a Sermon for the Times;" 7, an illustrated lecture "The History of the Church in Scotland."

High Street—Rev. C. W. Huntington. Rev. Dr. John D. Kingsbury of Bradford will preach.

Highland Congregational—Rev. C. L. Merriam. Preaching by the pastor at 10.30 and praise service with brief sermon by pastor at 6.30.

John Street Congregational—Rev. G. H. Johnson. "Congregationalism;" evening, "A Great Need."

Kirk Street—Rev. W. A. Bartlett. "Life Producing Life;" evening. "The Battle of Trumpets."

Central M. E.—Rev. W. H. Meredith. Preaching by pastor at 10.30 and *.30 and by Rev. J. H. Paradis in French at 3

Centralville M. E.—Rev. J. W. Bowler. "Whose Son is He?" 6.30, "An Impossible Neutrality;" prayer meeting.

Highland M. E.—Rev. J. W. Higgins. "A Straight Question;" 6.30, revival service.

St. Paul's—Rev. L. W. Staples. "The Kind of Man Wanted;" 6.30, "Some Pictures of Home."

Worthen Street M. E.—Rev. Dr. E. T. Curnick, "Paul's Great Word at Ephesus;" 6.30, "War in Man's Soul."

First Primitive Methodist—Rev. N. W. Matthews, "Paul's Estimate of Christianity;" evening, "Christ's Interest in Peter."

First Presbyterian—Rev. J. M. Craig, 10.30 and 7.

Westminster Presbyterian—Rev. D. A. MacPhie, "The Church;" evening, "The Endeavor Society."

First Unitarian—Rev. C. T. Billings. "God, and the Thought of God."

First Universalist—Rev. C. E. Fisher. Modern Belief;" young people's meeting at 6.

Grace Universalist—Rev. R. A. Greene, "White Robes."

First Church of Christ—Scientist Pollard Building, Palmer street, 10.45, "Parable of the Marriage Feast."

Second Church of Christ—Scientist, Odd Fellows' Hall, Middlesex street, 10.30 and 12.

Christadelphian Ecclesia—Runels' Building, Merrimack Square, "The Underworld."

PRIMARY TEACHERS' UNION.

Rev. J. M. Leonard of Melrose, chairman of the State Sunday school association, delivered an address before the Primary Teachers' Union in the Paige street church, Friday afternoon.

Mr. Leonard is a fine speaker, and he was followed with the closest attention by his audience. He said that the Sunday school was the best harvest field in the world and that the primary workers were the best workers of the best field.

HIS FOURTEENTH BIRTHDAY.

Several of the young friends of Master Harry McCue gathered at his home 781 Broadway, last evening, to celebrate his fourteenth birthday. For an entertainment, there were recitations by Masters Donahoe, Mason and Ricker solos by Master Traversy and Miss Laura Howard and a duet by Misses Alice and Grace McCue. Following the entertainment, games and social intercourse was indulged in, interspersed with a delightful spread by the D. L. Page company.

BASE BALL.

The game scheduled for the Fair Grounds today will be between the Emeralds and the South Ends and it promises to be a lively contest. A great crowd will be on hand to cheer the teams. Both nines have any number of supporters and all feel confident that their respective team will win. McCarthy, Connors and Slines will do the battery work for the Emeralds and the South Ends say that they only hope that Connors goes into the pitcher's box. The Emeralds say that they will put Connors in the box just to prove that he is a puzzle to the South Ends. And so it look as if things will be mighty intersting.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS'.)

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

A SHAKE UP IN THE BUTTER MARKET

5 lb. Box Best Creamery Butter $1.15. This is the best creamery that comes to Lowell.

1 lb. Prints of the same 25c.

5 lb. Box, good creamery, 95c.

The above is but a sample of the trade which we will give you on Butter for a few days.

CENTRAL CASH MARKET

CENTRAL AND CHARLES STS.

To be at the Top

Costs an effort. Every good thing costs an effort, and reading our "ads" is the price you pay for the purchasing advantage you possess over your less enlightened neighbor. Don't ask the reason why

We're Always Busy.

Just scan the unmatchable values which we're daily offering; they'll tell you why. "High qualities" and low prices go hand in hand and no matter how "low" the price, you can always depend on the goods. This is the principle that is making our store bound to the front.

Notice our large windows as you pass; they are simply tell-tales of the values that are waiting for you inside. We can name only one or two of the many.

PLUMS.

Men's Blue Serge Suits, elegantly tailored; every suit right up in style, cut to fit and keep its shape, like all our clothes do; real value, $11.00; our quick selling price is

$7.50.

Fancy Worsted Suits so much in demand this season in all the newest patterns and colorings; magnificent quality; many of these Suits formerly sold at $4 to $5 higher, our special prices are

$7.50

$9, $10, 12, $13.50, and $15. They're trade winners.

There is one thing sure, you can always consider your money on deposit here until you are suited.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.

72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Lowell Lodge, I.O.O.F., held its regular meeting in Odd Fellows' temple last evening. There was one initiation.

The New England Order of Protection held its regular business meeting in Odd Fellows' temple last evening. There was one application for membership received.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.

TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.

The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION

To the Editor - Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA. Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., General Agents. Boston, Mass.

MANLY VIGOR

Marital Strength, Vitality, Manhood.

Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental foreboding disappear at once. The effect of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body responds with a glow of health. The mind becomes more active than ever. Flabby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored in men who have spun out the thread of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and night losses stop at once.

MEN ABOUT TO MARRY

Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.

Our Institute was founded in 1818. As to our reliability and professional standing, we refer to any of the Boston papers, banks or express companies. WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.

Consultation may be had and advice given free of charge by the greatest living experts and specialists on Men's Diseases.

BOOK FOR MEN FREE.

Our grand Medical Book: "A Private Conversation With Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of men, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired, written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it today—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. HALLOCK'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Refrigerators AND BABY CARRIAGES

Are quite important factors to many households at this season of the year.

$7.00

Will buy a low Refrigerator, and

$4.50

Will buy a fine Baby Carriage.

Where can you do as well? Let us go

INTO PARTNERSHIP

With you, in other words we will invest our time with you while you inspect our stock. You can lose nothing, with every opportunity to win. This is an offer you should look into.

GAYNOR & CO.,

35 PRESCOTT ST



JAMES W. FINNEGAN, General Manager of the K. S. F. Concert and Ball.

THE ANNUAL BALL

Of Thomas Talbot Conclave Knights of Sherwood.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR IN ASSOCIATE HALL.

They Remembered the Fate of the Maine.

Thomas Talbot Conclave, K.S.F., held their fifth annual concert and military ball in Associate Hall last evening. Tastefully set decorations, consisting of bunting, potted plants and ferns, made beautiful the place of enjoyment. The national colors were very much in evidence and a large picture of the Maine, draped with red, white and blue, occupied a prominent place on the stage, and attracted considerable attention.

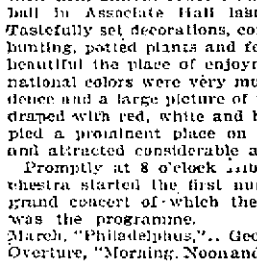
Promptly at 8 o'clock Hubbard's orchestra started the first number of a grand concert of which the following was the programme.

March, "Philadelphus,".. Geo. Weigand
Overture, "Morning, Noon and Night,"
Supps
Solo for Clarinet, "Third Air Marie,"
Thornton
Mr. James P. Larkin.
Medley of Popular Songs.....Bryan
March, Comique, "Cotton Blossoms,"
Milt. T. Hall

After the efforts of the orchestra had been liberally applauded, the grand march led by Floor Director Thomas F. Quinn and lady, was started. About 300 young couples participated, all wearing miniature American flags, which were given with the compliments of the managers. There were 24 numbers, with the usual extras and it was in the small hours of the morning that the last engagement was enjoyed.

The officers to whom the grand success of the affair is due are as follows:

General manager, James W. Finnegan; assistant general manager, P. R. Monohan; floor director, Thomas F. Quinn; assistant floor director, James R. Sullivan; chief aid, Austin Kennedy; aids, James P. McAdams, M.D., Thomas Moss, Michael McMullen, William H. Harrigan, Arthur Bertrand, Charles Deehan, John Mullen, John Moran, Michael Boyle, D. T. Finnegan, James O'Brien, Eugene Sullivan, F. H. Muldoon; reception committee, John P. Boyers, chairman; Frank Bonan, James O'Brien, Thomas Bolton, M. Connolly, Thomas Bolton, James Calmin, James Curry, D. D. Driscoll, T. M. Emerson, A. A. Flanders, J. J. Gallagher, Martin Hennessey, John D. Healey, William J. Johnson, W. Jean, Robert Kenney, M. W. Miller, Avery Marshall, James F. O'Donnell, C. H. O'Donnell, H. O'Sullivan, J. H. Pennault, N. H. Roy, J. P. Riley, John Slack, Samuel Tompkins, Aime Vincent, Joseph Clair, Louis Lussier, P. N. Brunnell, Thomas T. Morris, F. A. Britton, Frank Wilde, Peter F. McMahon, John Aspinwall, John H. Burke, W. H. Jones, secertary; Dennis O'Brien, treasurer.



"An honest man in this day and age has little need to fear death by hanging. The danger that innocent men will die upon the scaffold has been reduced by modern laws of evidence to a minimum. There is one appalling death that still threatens innocent men. It is a slow and lingering death from consumption. One-sixth of the human race die from this relentless enemy of humanity. Probably no subject connected with health is so important and so little understood as the conservation of vital force. The human organism is a wonderful machine, and is so constructed that if exhaustive draughts are made upon the vital forces during youth and middle life, the mechanism responds for the time, but at the expense of its future usefulness. The man who overworks or exhausts himself day after day is constantly overdrawing his store of vital force. Finally the mechanism of supply breaks down and the man becomes a physical bankrupt. The mechanism of supply in a man is his stomach. There the food is transformed into vital force. If the stomach is weak and the digestion impaired, the body ceases to receive and store up vital force. If the draught is continued, consumption or some other equally fatal disease is the result. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a great producer of vital force. It enables a man to daily store up energy to do almost any amount of work or stand any amount of exposure. It does its work through the stomach. It makes the weak stomach strong. It facilitates and increases the flow of digestive juices. It promotes and perfects the assimilation of all the life-giving elements of the food. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder.

Mr. F. M. Robinett, of Xenophon, Tenn., writes: "I can heartily recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for indigestion and torpid liver. I was very bad off and tried different doctors with but little benefit. I decided to give the 'Golden Medical Discovery' a trial and I soon began to improve. If it had not been for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I believe I would not be living to-day."

THE LAMSON EMPLOYES.

EXPLAIN WHY THEY AND PHILLINGS EMPLOYES LEFT THE PARADE.

Editor of The Sun—In justice to ourselves and in explanation of our action in leaving the parade in a body today, we beg leave to say a few words through your columns.

Being much interested in today's program on account of a number of the boys being identified with our shop, we deemed it but proper to show our patriotism and friendship towards Companies C and G by joining in the parade as a part of their escort and we notified Colonel Dimon of our intention yesterday afternoon. On appearing in front of City Hall this morning Colonel Chadwick informed our captain that this company were to fall in line following the High school battalion. This we did and held that position in the march to the armory.

When the order of forward, march, came upon the resumption of the parade, we were somewhat surprised to see a small number of men displaying silk hats and other badges which distinguished them from the working class take our rightful position in line, to which we had been assigned until orders to leave came from Colonel Dimon. These orders never came, but rather than show the innate ignorance these men displayed by creating a disturbance, we disbanded. This, is but another evidence, Mr. Editor, of the power of the "Rumocracy," which was ably represented in the intruding company. When such an insignificant body of men as this was can thus insult a band of honest laborers, 200 strong, it is time for us to stop and think for a moment on whose money they thrive.

Yours on behalf of Lamson employes,
—John F. Hennessey.

May 6.

GREAT AUCTION.

A very large stock of Groceries, Teas, Coffees, etc., at 378 and 382 Broadway, will be sold at auction to the highest bidders Friday and Saturday, May 6th and 7th, commencing at 2 p. m., and will continue each afternoon and evening. All goods must be taken away by Monday as the store must be vacated on that day.

—Joseph Rutherford, Auctioneer.

BALTIC LITHIA SPRING WATER.

I desire to inform the public that I am prepared to supply the trade and families with pure, Spring Water fresh every day. It comes from a spring on my farm in Dracut, located between mammoth road and Long Pond, at an elevation of 200 feet. The water has ben analyzed by Chemist Thomas O. Allen, who pronounces it "The best Spring water in the market." It is put up in jars containing one or two gallons to suit the trade. Price 5 cents a gallon. Orders received by mail promptly filled. Address.

Michael Whelton, Lowell Mass.
P. O. Box 955.

THIS MORNING'S FIRE

BLAZE IN THE SAME BUILDING AS BEFORE ON MIDDLESEX STREET.

This morning's alarm of fire was in A. C. Wheelock's block on Middlesex street, where Theophilus Smith set the blaze that got him 18 years in state prison. The upper part of the building was badly damaged. The tenements were unoccupied.

STATIONARY FIREMEN.

The Stationary Firemen's Protective association held its regular meeting in Building Laborers' hall, last evening, when seven new members were initiated and four applications received. The officers are as follows: President, Martin Maylau; vice president, Patrick Ryan; recording secretary, William Mitchell; sergeant-at-arms, Michael Murphy. The object of the association is to assist each other financially in sickness or distress, to instruct each other in the different methods of operating on steam boilers to the best advantage, and to keep unlicensed firemen away from positions which require a license.

Fine job printing done at this office.

TABLES TURNED

Overseers of Poor Jump on Purchasing Agent.

HIS METHOD OF AWARDING CONTRACTS CRITICISED.

Goods Said to be Purchased at High Prices.

It was a decidedly pointed session that the overseers of the poor held last night. Mayor Bennett and Purchasing Agent Barnard were present, and there was a general talk of the method of business in the department. The overseers put up a good defence and cleverly turned the attack upon Purchasing Agent Barnard, showing that there was room for great improvement in his office if he purposes to see that the charter is lived up to, so far as it relates to municipal purchases.

The discussion arose over a bill of T. M. O'Nell & Co. for provisions sent to the city farm. The overseers claimed that the firm is controlled by Alderman Tuttle and he has no right to sell goods to the city. The board asked Mr. Barnard to produce the contract made with T. M. O'Nell & Co.

The Mayor read the list of meats on the contract bill and the prices at which the contract was made. There was no ham on the list and it proved that Col. Pindar had ordered the ham without a requisition from Mr. Barnard. He ordered it from O'Nell & Co., and no objection was made to the ham or the price, on its delivery.

Mr. Holgate said that the charge for ham was 11 cents a pound, while he can buy it for 9 cents a pound. He said that, as he understood it, a contract calls for the goods to be delivered at the price bargained for, regardless of market fluctuations. The next move was to find out who is running the store of T. M. O'Nell & Co.

"I'll ask Mr. Barnard if Mr. Tuttle did not sign that contract," one of the board began.

"I don't know," said Mr. Barnard. "Many of the contracts are signed and sent me by mail. I don't know who signs a contract unless I see it signed."

"For your information," said the Mayor, "I want to say that soon after my inauguration I learned that an alderman was selling goods to the city. I sent for him and he said he would not do it. I saw him today and he said he was not doing so. I suppose you gentlemen think Mr. Tuttle sells these goods to the farm."

"Mr. Tuttle's team delivers the goods at the farm," said Mr. Holgate.

"If Mr. Tuttle delivers goods to the city farm, it is the duty of this board to say so and make it known," the Mayor said. "Mr. Barnard and I have nothing to cover up and we want the fullest information on the subject."

The matter was talked over further and the Mayor said that instead of calling up T. M. O'Nell & Co. by telephone and ordering goods the place of business ought to be visited personally and the discovery made who is the firm of T. M. O'Nell.

Speaking further, the Mayor quoted the statute that no member of the city government should sell merchandise to the city.

The provision bill itself came into consideration and the criticism passed because ham had been bought when the requisition did not specify it. That the bill was approved in spite of this fact by Mr. Barnard, was also criticized.

Mr. Barnard said he had allowed some freedom to Col. Pindar because it was not always convenient for him to wait for the usual course of contracts.

Col. Pindar asked Mr. Barnard if he, Col. Pindar, had ever tried to influence him in any way in the awarding of contracts.

Mr. Barnard said he had not and then he went on to ask if it made any difference who delivered to the farm the goods purchased. Mr. Holgate thought it did. If Mr. Tuttle delivered goods at the farm it was, in his judgment, evidence that he was interested in the business. Mr. Tuttle did not deal in meats and if he delivered them at the farm, it was natural to reach one conclusion.

Then more criticism was heaped on the purchasing agent because he did not know who signed the contracts which he had given out.

The discussion turned on the wood yard and on the insurance on the building burned at the farm last year. The Mayor had sharp words of criticism on that, and on Col. Pindar's methods of doing things at the farm. He asked about a bill of $709 for whiskey. That was for the year 1895, before Col. Pindar's present term of office began. It was explained by the colonel himself, who showed that the bill for whiskey last year was only $297.

Col. Pindar added that during his 14 years at the city farm, he had never done anything that he wanted to cover up. He said he did not fear any investigation of his acts. In reply to Mayor Bennett's suggestion that he should have a clerk at the farm to keep accounts of all goods received there, he said that he kept such an account himself and knew of everything that was delivered there. Then came a discussion as to the advisability of establishing a down town store and a committee consisting of Messrs. Holgate, O'Brien and Kimball were appointed to consider the expediency of having a store on Broadway.

The Mayor asked if it was desired to annul the O'Nell contract. It mattered little to him, but a new contract might mean higher prices.

It was voted to call for a new contract for ham and the O'Nell bill was then approved.

The Mayor asked if any tea had been bought lately. It was said that some was secretly taken to the farm by Mr. O'Brien, But the member of the board of that name said he had never delivered any tea there.

The matter of annulling the O'Nell contract was referred back to the purchasing agent, and the board voted that in the future a copy of contracts the prices and the person awarded the contract, in all business relating to the poor department, be furnished the board.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

Ex-Lieut. Lewis was seen in full uniform watching the battalion march, Friday.

The field day exercises should be something more than a drill this year. Why not have a few races and a ball game and show other cities that the Lowell High is above them all.

Room 1 looks like a studio.

It is a good showing for the Lowell High when its graduates can pass Uncle Sam's examinations with ease.

Did McKinley order his picture to be placed in, a most conspicuous place in the Review?

The sayings in the Review this month are lacking their amusing qualities.

The Debating club held a meeting yesterday afternoon. President Wright stated that he was ready for proceedings and the principal article "Capital Punishment" was read by Miss Cutler. Messrs. Bixby, Mudge and a few others refused to debate on the subject for various reasons. This act would leave them liable to a fine not exceeding 15 cents, which they were not willing to pay. A motion was made that the matter be submitted to a board of arbitration, but it was not carried. Then Messrs. Bixby and Mudge were highly censured by the club for misconduct and also fined.

Cilley also had many remarkable motions, but these were attacked by Dupee, who showed himself very far advanced in the rules of the club, and also kept the members laughing by his witty remarks.

Trousers, Shoes, Hats.

A strong list of bargains today. About 20 styles Men's Trousers in light, medium and dark shades. Usually sold $2.50 to $3.

$2.00 A PAIR

The Bacon Shoe is not put in competition with any ordinary $3 shoe. Compare it with the $4 and $5 shoes. The Bacon Shoe is guaranteed.

$3.00 A PAIR

The Uncle Sam Derby is our special block stiff hat, and it is the best hat ever made for the price, $2. It is guaranteed.

O'Hearn & Dowd

The Clothiers.

OLD POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE

RESULT OF THE RECENT EXAMINATION.

The result of the recent examination for clerks and letter carriers has been announced as follows

CARRIERS.

David A. Mahoney, 17 North street, 91.23.

George A. Jacobs, 233 Concord street, 88.10.

Walter B. Stewart, 54 South Whipple street, 87.45.

Arthur J. Brown, 18 Bourne street, 86.05.

Arthur H. Tuttle, 28 June street, 85.80.

Alexander S. Moir, 151 West Sixth street, 82.55.

Henry Trollope, 54 South street, 82.13.

Horatio H. Hilton, 966 Lawrence street, 80.53.

Patrick H. Rogers, 78 East Merrimack street, 80.43.

Eugene Mayrand, 67 Austin street, 78.88.

Dennis A. Donahue, 16 Merrill street, 76.45.

Frederick N. Tilton, 57 South Whipple street, 76.13.

Ralph A. Cullinan, 111 South Highland, 76.08.

Henry M. Driscoll, 314 High street, 74.15.

Albert B. Smith, 176 Tremont street, 72.98.

David M. Gillis, 329 Stackpole street, 72.70.

Horatio William Hatch, 24 Starbird street, 71.03.

Joseph H. Howe, 5 Appleton Corporation, 70.98.

CLERKS.

Charles A. Clough, 34 Nichols street, 91.35.

Samuel A. McPhetres, 358 Stevens street, 89.60.

John J. Phelan, 239 Gorham street, 87.60.

Napoleon O. Provencher, 27 Rogers street, 81.80.

John J. Farrell, 624 Walnut street, 80.55.

Henry J. Maguire, 91 Hastings street, 79.98.

Albert Bergeron, 325 Mammoth road, 79.45.

John Francis Golden, 203 Fletcher street, 78.28.

Elbridge B. Mansfield, South Chelmsford, Mass., 77.50.

George Leo Hunt, 5 Clark's court, 77.02.

Frederick B. Reed, 9 Elm street, 76.80.

Francis E. Maguire, 126 Charles street, 76.13.

Nathaniel H. McPhee, 168 Smith street, 75.18.

Edward B. Saunders, 58 Methuen street, 75.08.

Mark M. Powers 141 Hale street, 73.40.

George J. York, 7 Sagamore street, 73.33.

James W. Myers, 12 Barrington street 72.95.

John S. Palm, 25 Fay street, 72.43.

Harry P. Farley, 32 Hudson street, 71.05.

Edward J. Boyle, 58 Common street, 70.33.

RAILROAD TRACKS

And Petitions for Their Removal Discussed.

SHALL MEADOCRAFT STREET DEPOT BE DISCONTINUED

And the Middlesex Street Tracks Abolished?

The railroad tracks in Tilden, Thorndike and Middlesex streets which have been of the discussed before, were the subject of an interesting hearing at City Hall last evening, when the street committee considered the petitions of the Board of Trade for the removal of the tracks in Thorndike and Middlesex streets and of Josso H. Shepard and others for the discontinuance of the Merrimack street depot.

Quite a number of citizens appeared in favor of the petition for the removal of the Tilden street tracks and there were no remonstrants.

Secretary Smith explained the nature of the petitions.

Major Charles A. Stott was the first speaker and he referred to the time several years ago when this same matter of removing tracks was brought to the attention of Manager Furber of the Boston & Maine railroad. Mr. Furber at first scouted the idea, but later admitted that it was feasible. But Mr. Furber passed away, and the matter was forgotten.

Mr. Stott said: "To remove these tracks it will be necessary to go to the legislature, as was the case with the old Boston & Maine station. I do not think anyone will oppose the taking up of the Middlesex and Thorndike street tracks. It would be a great convenience and a safety if they were removed. There may be some division of opinion as to the discontinuance of the depot. The depot, however, is not used nearly as much as it was a few years ago, and now people have got out of the notion of using it."

President Jesse H. Shepard of the Board of Trade, said that two-thirds of the members of the board are in favor of the discontinuance of the depot. He then criticized the arrangements at the Middlesex street depot, saying very truly:

It is inconvenient at present to get at the baggage and express rooms, and it is the general opinion that the depot was built from the wrong end. My idea is to grade down the space in front of the depot now used as a hack stand and make a good approach to the depot."

Charles A. Conant, Esq., favored the removal of the tracks and the discontinuance of the depot, and read the names of a very large number of well known citizens who signed the petition inside of an hour. He thought 5000 names could easily have been secured. "The time to settle this question is now," said Mr. Conant, "before Huntington hall is again completed."

William H. Ward believed that Lowell is 20 years behind the times in railroad facilities and though outside of Boston, it is the first city in 800 routes of tracks, it does not receive the attention that smaller cities and towns do.

S. H. Thompson and President Chas. E. Adams of the State Board of Trade were the last two speakers in favor of the petition.

Charles H. Coburn was the first remonstrant. He referred to the efforts made some time ago to rid the city of those crossings and expressed the belief that the grades can be remedied without removing the tracks or the depot. He compared the northern depot favorably with the depots in many other cities. "The railroad company wants us to give up the Merrimack street depot and they want to take up the tracks for their own benefit, so this petition is in line with just what they want." Mr. Coburn criticized the manner of handling freight and said it was because of insufficient yard room.

A. G. Walsh was also a remonstrant and said it would be a material injury to dispose of the Merrimack street depot. This petition will not remedy the evil. Even if it is granted the trouble will break out in another place.

In answer to City Solicitor Qua, Mr. Ward said he thought the estimate for the removal of all the Middlesex and Thorndike street crossings was $400,000.

W. R. Kilpatrick objected to the discontinuance of the Merrimack street depot. He disputed the claim that the depot is not used much.

Frank Kittredge, Esq., of Boston, owner of the Kittredge property, was the next to object and he said that the people of Lowell can find relief from their grade crossings in the statutes, and that is the right way to go about it. "You are not asking enough in your petition. You want the crossings all eliminated when you once start in. The Boston & Maine is willing to do the square thing for the people of Lowell if you are only united. If you want a union station, agree on the location. Manager Tuttle is a liberal man and will not refer to the money the present Middlesex street station cost.

G. W. Poore, A. G. Cumnock, A. G. Pollard and F. G. Mitchell opposed the discontinuance of the Merrimack street depot. Hon. George F. Richardson explained that the railroad company would object to any proposed change which would interfere with the freight handling, but from the testimony he could see that nothing would be done which would result in anything like that.

He advised a talk with Mr. Tuttle over a union station and abolition of grades, etc., and he felt sure that the railroad management would treat the city fairly.

Several other brief remonstrances were made and the hearing was closed just before 11 o'clock.

ORDER QUADRUPLED.

The United States Cartridge company which recently received an order for two million cartridges, received another order Wednesday night calling for six million additional.

The capacity of the company at the present time, working night and day, is 80,000, and new machinery is to be put in at once in order to increase the capacity to 150,000 a day.

It will take 44 days to fill the complete order of eight millions after the capacity is increased.

A Woman's Heart.

The wife of a clergyman tells the story of her suffering with neuralgia of the heart, with the hope that her experience may indicate to others the way to regain health.

Few bodily afflictions are more terrible than heart disease. To live in constant dread and expectation of death, sudden, instant death, with last farewells unspoken, is for most people more awful to contemplate than the most severe lingering illness.

The slightest excitement brings great suffering and danger to people so afflicted.

Such was the experience of the wife of a well-known clergyman. She tells her story for the sake of doing good to others.

"I feel," she said, speaking carefully and weighing her words, "that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People relieved me of a lifetime of sickness and sorrow, and I cheerfully recommend them."

This grateful woman is Mrs. Wamsley, wife of the Rev. C. E. Wamsley, who lives on West Sheridan Street, Greensburg, Ind. She continued:

"My heart became affected after the birth of my youngest child, about six years ago.

"The pain was constant. Frequently it grew so severe I would be forced to cry out.

"I could not endure any excitement.

"It would increase the pain so I would scream and fall down in a state of collapse, in this condition I was helpless.

"These spells would come on me at home, in the street, or anywhere I might be.

"I could not sleep at night. I ate very little.

"Different doctors were called in. They said I had neuralgia of the heart, resulting from nervous prostration.

"The doctors treated me, but the relief they gave did not last.

"I was a physical wreck, when my eye fell on an item in the local paper describing how Mrs. Evans, of West End, had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Her suffering was like mine.

"I hope other sufferers who read this account will have the faith I had when I read of Mrs. Evans.

"My husband bought me one box of the pills. The change they made in my condition was encouraging. I took another box; then bought six more boxes.

"All the time I gained in health, strength, hope, nerve force—steadily, surely!

"Before I finished the eighth box I ceased the treatment. I felt perfectly well, and the doctor said I was entirely cured."

To add weight to her story Mrs. Wamsley made affidavit to its truth before John F. Russell, a Notary Public of Greensburg.

Neuralgia of the heart is only one of many serious evils that grow out of derangements of the nervous system or of the blood.

The remedy that expels impurities from the blood and supplies the necessary materials for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues reaches the root of many serious diseases.

It is these virtues that have given Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People their wonderful curative powers in diseases that at first glance seem widely different.

This famous remedy is for sale by all druggists for 50 cents a box; or six boxes for $2.50.

FUNERALS.

BRENNAN—The funeral of Arthur Brennan was held yesterday morning at 9 o'clock from St. John's church at North Chelmsford. Rev. Fr. Shaw officiated and burial was at Lowell in the Catholic cemetery. There was a large attendance of sorrowing friends and the deepest sympathy was expressed for the bereaved parents.

The bearers were Fred McEnaney, Louis Seymour, William Tobin, Henry McCoy, John Shields, Daniel Riely, Joseph Crowley, Walter Finch, Thomas Teague, John Curry, Thomas Larkin and Joseph McTeague.

CAMPBELL—The funeral of Patrick Campbell took place yesterday afternoon from St. Peter's church at 3 o'clock. Rev. Fr. Mullin officiated at the church and the bearers were Patrick Murray, Patrick Murray, Patrick Duffin, Michael Murray, John Lowney and Hugh Scollan. Interment was at the Catholic cemetery.

MERRIMACK VALLEY LODGE.

Merrimack Valley lodge, M.U.L.O.O.F., held its regular meeting in Runels' hall last evening. Four applications for membership were received. Communications were received from New Bedford, saying that they had received substantial aid from the various lodges during the strike and they thanked the Lowell lodges for the aid which they have offered. The Excelsior lodge made a donation to the New Bedford lodges last evening and the Merrimack Valley lodge donated a snug amount. A letter was received by a member of the Merrimack Valley lodge from a brother who started to the Klondike March 15.

HUDSON, N. H.

The Chapel Hill Associates of Lowell had their last trolley party at the spacious residence of Miss Poff in this town. Friends were present from Nashua, Tyngsboro, Hollis, Pepperell, and Methuen. There was dancing to the music of McDonald's orchestra, followed by vocal music and other diversions. Refreshments were also served. The Lowellians returned home by a special car. The success of the affair was due to the following official committee of arrangements: James McNamara, general manager; John Allen, assistant manager; James Campbell, floor director; Joseph McLaughlin, assistant floor director; Clayton Craft, chief aid; assisted by Peter Hunt, Joseph McNamara, Thomas Callahan and William McDonald. The next trolley party by this popular Lowell social club will be to Methuen Saturday evening, May 14.

—L. J. T.

Mr. N. Murphy of Bowden street, the well known carpenter, has nearly completed an eight-tenement block with three stores, at the corner of Gorham and Livingston streets.

AD DEATHS

Charles H. Frost and Elwyn W. Lovejoy left yesterday for New Orleans, where they will remain about three weeks.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought Chas. H. Fletcher.

RAN INTO A FREIGHT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Philadelphia, May 6.—The Pennsylvania limited express which left Jersey City at 10.40 this morning ran into a freight train at South Bristol this noon. William A. Herman, engineer, and Fireman Connolly of the express train were seriously hurt, but all of the passengers escaped injury. The freight train was taking the siding when the accident occerred.

The engine and four coaches on the express train were derailed and several freight cars were broken to splinters.

FIRING HEARD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Charleston, S. C., May 6.—Firing at sea was heard off Charleston this morning, but no vessels have been sighted.

CLOSE OF REICHSTAG.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Berlin, May 6.—The ceremony of the closing of the last session of the present Reichstag took place today in the white hall of the royal castle. The emperor in the speech from the throne, referring to the war between Spain and the United States, said: "The government will fulfill the duties involved by its neutral position; but it will, on the other hand, protect so far as possible, German navigation and commerce, from molestation or injury.

GOING TO PORTO RICO.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, May 6.—A Kingston, Jamaica, special despatch reports the sighting off the east coast of Cuba of four war vessels, supposed to be American. It is thought to be part of Admiral Sampson's squadron en route to Porto Rico.

KILLED TWO.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New Orleans, La., May 6.—Corporal Carey of the police force was shot and killed by a negro, who a little later shot and killed police officer Trump. A crowd chased the negro into a barn and are preparing to burn him.

Avoid An Early Grave.

How often do we hear, that the avenue to an early grave was opened by neglecting a slight cough and cold. Profit by this truth, and provide yourself with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which instantly cures all throat and lung affections. Mr. W. H. Mahoney, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was taken sick with a bad cold. The doctors did not seem to help me, and everybody said I was getting consumption, when a relative recommended Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I got a bottle and it helped me, and after taking two bottles I was cured, to the surprise of everybody. I shall always recommend it to my friends, as I know it to be a sure cure." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents. Don't accept a substitute.

Buffalo Bill Says



He likes a breech-loading rifle because it has the "proper stuff" in it to back up any claims made for it.

Our patrons who have tried our Rochester Brewing Company's

ROCHESTER BEER

Give as their reasons for preferring it that it has the "proper stuff" in it to back up all claims made for it.

JOHN M. PEVEY,
35-37 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

Be in the Battle

Call for One of Our Nice

AMERICAN FLAG PINS

J. A. Legault & Co.

Jewelers, Watchmakers and Opticians.

70 Central, Cor. Prescott St.

COMMENT ON DEWEY'S SILENCE

And Conjecture That He Met Unexpected Resistance After Bombardment.

A London Theory on the Situation—French Craft Seized Had Been Authorized to Pass the Blockade and Was Ordered to be Released by the Government—Teddy Roosevelt's Terrorizers Queen Regent Appeals to Austrian Emperor—The Blockading Fleet Suffering From Inaction.

London, May 7.—Anxiety over the absence of news from Commodore Dewey was clearly reflected in the lobbies of the house of commons last evening, where the general subject of conversation was the uncertainty as to Manila. Sinister speculations were indulged in; and it was pointed out that there were trading steamers under the British flag in Manila bay on Sunday. As apparently none of them left after the naval battle, it looks as though they apprehended danger in passing out by Corregidor island. They can hardly be awaiting cargoes if the town has been bombarded; while there would be plenty of foreigners in that event anxious to embark.

It is not believed that Commodore Dewey has met with disaster; but it is the universal opinion that he has encountered unexpected resistance and is not in a position to spare a vessel to carry dispatches. Another suggestive explanation is that the commodore has not succeeded in obtaining control of the land telegraph lines to Bolinao connecting Manila with the Hong Kong cable.

The stories of another Spanish fleet going to the Philippines are regarded here as simply ridiculous. It is considered extremely improbable that a naval battle will take place in the vicinity of Porto Rico early as Sunday, as any attempt by Spain to engage in such a conflict with a single squadron would be to court disaster. It is supposed that the admiral of the Cape Verde squadron may be trying to draw the enemy toward a point where he could be reinforced by the reserve ships from Cadiz, and where he would be fighting within easier reach of Spanish ports. Therefore if there is to be any great battle, it will be much further westward than Porto Rico.

NO NEWS GOOD NEWS.

That About the Feeling of the Officials in Washington.

Washington, May 7.—One comfort the officials take in the absence of news from Dewey, although it is of a negative character, is that the lack of communication is probable evidence that the Spaniards at least are not in control at Manila, else they would speedily communicate that fact to the rest of the world through the cable. If the delay means anything, it is believed not to be more serious than that Commodore Dewey has been delayed in carrying out fully his plans for the occupation of Manila.

The state department is in close touch with Consul Wildman at Hong Kong, who is expected to supply the earliest possible news from the Philippines. The only message received from the consul was one informing the department that four families of refugees from the Philippines had petitioned for admission to United States citizenship, something manifestly impossible for the consul to grant under the naturalization laws. It is barely possible that the first news to come may be through British sources, as all British cable subventions contain a clause giving the British government the precedence in the use of the cable in an emergency.

Respecting Admiral Sampson's movements the department is still mute, although it is apparent that interesting news is expected on that subject within the next three days. Therefore, it is quite certain that the officials pay no attention to the rumor which originated in London to the effect that Sampson has undertaken a campaign in the Canaries, since it would be manifestly impossible for the admiral to arrive at the Canaries within so short a space of time as three days. Again the monitors in this fleet could not carry coal enough to make the passage. Moreover, the naval strategy board is not sending out notifications of contemplated moves. A leading diplomatic official said there was no reason why foreign nations should be given advance information of an attack on the Canaries. Since the United States was conducting a war, it had the right, he said, to choose its own points of attack without keeping other governments advised of its purposes.

The London report that the continental powers were seeking to have England join them in intervention also was lacking in verification in official and diplomatic quarters. The state department has received no suggestion of such intervention and does not believe it is contemplated. The foreign representatives here, including those of Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, meet these reports with specific denials and declare that intervention is not being discussed in any way. These officials have been fully conversant with all moves towards intervention, and they doubtless would be aware if such a move was on foot at present.

The utterance of Emperor William before the reichstag yesterday confirmed what the German officials have maintained from the start, namely, that Germany would observe strict neutrality even though no decree of neutrality was issued. Russian officials take the same view as to the purpose of Russia to keep out of any intervention which would be inimical to the United States. The French authorities do not consider intervention a live question at present, and since France issued her decree of neutrality, the French officials dismiss reports that France will participate in intervention. The British officials have received no word concerning intervention, and they consider such moves as quite inopportune under existing circumstances. A leading member of the diplomatic corps said: "What could we intervene about? It could not be because the United States had occupied the Philippines, because we do not yet know that the Philippines are occupied. It could not be because Porto Rico may be occupied, for we have no official information yet that any movement against that island is contemplated. In fact, even if continental Europe desires to intervene, it has no facts before it thus far on which to base intervention."

With the best disposition in the world to meet the wishes of the many young men who are coming forward to serve in the navy, Secretary Long has been obliged to make an announcement that he will not be able to do so. The reason for this is that the conditions are entirely dissimilar to those that prevailed at the outbreak of the civil war. We have now a considerable naval militia that is entering the naval service as a volunteer force, and the organizations enter the service fully equipped with their own officers of all grades. The new vessels that have been added to the navy in large numbers recently have been accepted by the government as they were, officers and crew remaining on board and in the service, leaving no need for the addition of regular naval officers except in the highest grades.

One feature of the cabinet session yesterday was a discussion of the attitude of the senate in providing the "sinews of war." The president has received positive information that the senate committee will report that measure with the bond feature eliminated. This fact is causing the administration great uneasiness, and the statement is made that the possibility of adverse action in the full body of the senate is a source of much anxiety. The president laid before the cabinet the information he had as to what is to be looked for from the senate, and expressed the hope that there would be a satisfactory majority for the bond provision. Should it not become a part of the law, many urgent preparations for the war will have to be held back. The money to be secured from bond sales, it is represented, is needed imperatively for the execution of the plans mapped out, and adverse action by the senate would be likely to interfere—unless the money is otherwise provided and by as speedy methods as the issuance of bonds—with the securing of the freedom of Cuba through the dispatch of large detachments of troops there, the expenditures on account of which would be very great. The administration is anxious to impress this fact upon congress in order that ample revenues may be at hand for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

There was considerable gratification evident at the session at the general outlook. There was a strong belief that the Spanish fleet, instead of sailing across the seas to intercept the Oregon, or to come into the waters near here to begin operations, would be found eventually to be progressing for some point closer to its own possessions on the other side of the ocean. While there is great reticence on the part of all the members of the administration on the subject, there is excellent authority for the statement that the instructions of Admiral Sampson give him great latitude.

TEDDY'S TERRORIZERS.

Washington, May 7.—Colonel Roosevelt has placed his resignation as assistant secretary of the navy in the hands of Secretary Long. It has not yet been accepted, however, and Mr. Roosevelt will continue as assistant for some days before joining his regiment at San Antonio.



ASSISTANT SECRETARY ROOSEVELT.

Colonel Roosevelt's office was crowded to overflowing about noon yesterday with an assemblage of cowboys, plainsmen, college students and ex-policemen of the New York force, who are among those to join the command of which Mr. Roosevelt will be lieutenant colonel. The members of the party were decidedly unique in appearance. The plainsmen and rough riders wore broad-brimmed sombreros and gave an unmistakable evidence of their ability to round up a herd of refractory steers. They were all tall, well-built, athletic fellows, bronzed from exposure and the picture of health and endurance. There were several young Englishmen in the party who had preferred this service as more exciting than ranching. Three ex-policemen were in the party, looking quite as stalwart as the ranchmen. There was a sprinkling also of "tenderfeet," coming from the colleges and universities, as well as from the social centers. Colonel Roosevelt greeted each man pleasantly, and the men were unanimous in pronouncing him a "brick."

ARMED WITH MAUSERS.

Liverpool, May 7.—Steamers from the Canaries reports that the United States consul at Las Palmas left suddenly with plans of Las Palmas harbor. They say that there are 12,000 Spanish troops in Gran Canaria alone, most of whom are armed with mausers. Every Spaniard and Canarian has been pressed into the service; and the business of fruit packing is left to the women. Fortifications are rapidly being constructed; and a new fort on the hillside at Las Palmas, facing the sea, will mount heavy guns. The military authorities have taken possession of buildings of British subjects, for which they refuse to pay, or make exchanges, and the government is selling at auction all sorts of monopolies, arms, paints and the like in a desperate attempt to raise revenue.

APPEALED TO EMPEROR.

London, May 7.—A Vienna correspondent says: "The Spanish queen regent has again appealed to Emperor Francis Joseph to use his influence in favor of European intervention. Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has addressed a note to the powers on the subject. I understand that but for England's pro-American attitude certain European powers would have openly sided with Spain before the war broke out."



FRANCIS JOSEPH I.

All the reports that reach here from trustworthy quarters agree that there is no doubt affairs in Spain are hurrying rapidly toward a grave crisis. Whatever exists, this point appears: the Carlists are increasing the difficulties of the situation even to a higher degree than the Republicans. Not the slightest faith is attached to the assurances of the pretender that he is setting an example of quietness and inactivity. On all hands it is thought here that the next few days will bring about events that may change the entire situation in the Spanish capital. This result is now regarded inevitable in those circles in Vienna which are intimate with the Spanish court. It is declared, however, that in spite of the revolutionary movement which seems to spread every hour in Spain, no fears are entertained for the personal safety of the queen regent or her son; nor is it feared that they will be unable, when a suitable moment presents itself, to leave the country uninjured.

ORDERS NOT DELIVERED.

Key West, May 7.—Commodore Watson last night received orders from Washington to instantly release the French mail steamer, Lafayette, the captain of which persisted in trying to run the blockade and acted so suspiciously when interrogated that it was decided to bring his vessel to this port.

The capture of the vessel turns out to have been an unfortunate incident, resulting from a mistake; but no protest has been made by the representatives of the French government in the United States. The officials here declare that this will close the affair.

It appears that before the Lafayette sailed for Havana the French legation in Washington was instructed to communicate with the state department. This was done and permission was granted to the steamer to enter and discharge her passengers and cargo, with the understanding that she would take on nothing there. Instructions for the fulfillment of this agreement were sent from Washington to Admiral Sampson's squadron; and it was only learned after the capture was made that they were never delivered.

Of the 168 passengers on board the Lafayette, 78 are for Havana, nearly all being young Spaniards, who say they are going to Cuba to engage in mercantile pursuits. When surprise was displayed that such was their mission at this time, they merely shrugged their shoulders and vouchsafed no further explanation.

So far as the ship's manifest shows, she carries no contraband of war, but with such an immense cargo it was impossible to make a thorough inspection. Nothing in the way of arms or ammunition was found on board.

INACTION BEGINS TO PALL.

Off Havana, May 7.—There is a feeling of serious unrest in the blockading

(Continued to Page Nine.)

WILL WIRES EVER SPEAK?

The Country Awaiting the News of Dewey's Great Victory.

Officials Believe He Was Unable to Subdue the Forts Immediately—Spanish Reports Say That Dewey Was Entrapped—Spain's Agents Send Sensational Report to London Newspapers.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 6.—The fifth day since the battle of Manila opened without bringing the slightest trace of news of that engagement from any official source to the navy department. The state department was in equal ignorance, notwithstanding the fact that it had taken steps to receive the earliest information that might reach Hong Kong through Mr. Wildman, the United States consul at that point. There is no apprehension expressed, however, as to the safety of the American fleet at Manila, though there is a dawning suspicion that Commodore Dewey was not able to subdue the forts at Corrigedon Island and the defense of Manila proper immediately. From the meagre reports received from Manila before the interruption of cable communication, it was not made quite clear that the Spanish forts at Cavite were forced to surrender immediately following the naval engagement. If that were the case, Commodore Dewey would be under the necessity of destroying or capturing them. It would be necessary to silence the Corrigedon guns in order to avoid being bottled up in the harbor. Both of these tasks take not only time, but ships, and it is not to be supposed that Commodore Dewey would feel justified in sending one of his ships away for the simple purpose of carrying news when she was needed to fight.

WHAT SPAIN SAYS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, May 6.—The Spanish authorities are trying to make as much as possible out of the absence of news from Commodore Dewey.

They are supplying matter to the London newspapers to the effect that the American commander has been entrapped by Admiral Montejo, who they add, is known to have left outside Manila bay a dozen concealed gunboats, which now prevent any issuance from that port. Therefore, the Spaniards claim, it is impossible for Admiral Dewey to send a despatch boat to Hong Kong.

GREAT BRITAIN REFUSES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, May 6.—Certain powers, it has been learned by the Associated Press, have again made overtures to Great Britain, looking to intervention in the war between Spain and the United States, but Great Britain has again refused to take part in any such movement, and it is a significant fact that the British naval authorities have decided to immediately commission two new battleships just completed.

MUTINY ON BOARD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, May 6 (10 p. m.) Delayed in transmission.—The Mallory line steamship Alamo, having on board the detachment of West Point engineers bound for Cuba, had a small mutiny today among her firemen and coal passers. These men, on learning that the Alamo was to proceed to Cuba when the troops go there, refused to do duty under the circumstances, claiming that the steamer is not sufficiently protected against the enemy. The mutiny threatened to result in a serious delay to the ship's movements, but the captain of the engineers in charge of the troops took the matter in hand and placed the mutinous men under restraint.

MANCHESTER CROOKS

INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY TODAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Manchester, N. H., May 6.—The grand jury indictments against 52 persons were made public this morning. The most sensational is that against Elmer H. Lewin, merchant, and Elmer M. Mandigo, real estate agent, both of this city, charging them with obtaining money from Samuel J. Hayes under false pretences. The two men were arraigned today and ordered to each furnish $2000 bail. The indictment alleges that Hayes sold a store to Lewin for $200 and that Lewin gave him a note secured by four lots of land in Bridgewater, Mass which he and Mandigo are claimed to have represented as worth $150 a lot, but which is said to be worth less. This is practically the same scheme that has been worked here and in Nashua extensively by a man named Currier, who secured a swamp in one of Manchester's suburbs which he laid off into beautifully planned streets and lots.

MURDERED MISSIONARIES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, May 6.—The colonial office today received the names of the American missionaries who were murdered during the rebellion at Shanghai in the Sherbore district, Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa, as announced on Wednesday last.

They are Mr. and Mrs. Kain, and the Misses Archer, Hatzeld and Schenik. The other missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Bartner, Mr. and Mrs. Minshall, and the Misses Mullen and Ward, are safe at Freetown.

POLICE COURT.

Eight drunks.

George Charlton received three months for larceny from the Lawrence corporation.

Two continued cases were once more continued.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

CATHOLIC LYCEUM VOTED TO DISBAND LAST NIGHT.

The Catholic Lyceum of St. Patrick's parish held a meeting last night for the first time in several months and it was voted to disband the organization as there has been a lack of interest in the society for some time. The organization was in excellent financial standing and Treasurer John P. Curley has $150 on hand.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

SPANIARDS IN MEXICO.

Captain McNeel Says Plans Are Being Made For Raids In Texas.

Captain J. S. McNeel, the ex-ranger captain, who is known throughout Texas, recently applied to Governor Culberson for authority to organize a company of Texas cavalry to be mustered into the United States service for duty in Cuba. The application will be acted upon later. Captain McNeel recently returned from Mexico, where he has resided for a year. He says that the Spaniards of Mexico are preparing to conduct a guerrilla warfare along the border of Texas. Most of the Spaniards living in Mexico are possessed of wealth, and they are prepared to pay well for volunteers in the proposed filibustering expeditions. It is their plan to employ desperate men and have them make raids into Texas for the purpose of destroying property.

The Mexican government is alive to the situation and will do all in its power to prevent the organization of the proposed filibustering expedition on Mexican soil. Steps to this end have already been taken by the massing of several thousand Mexican troops along the Rio Grande border. President Diaz and all the chief officials of the Mexican government, as well as most of the citizens of that country, are in sympathy with the United States in the war with Spain.—New York Sun.

GEN. EVANS A VOLUNTEER.

Former Confederate Leader Wants to Fight, Though Past Age of Service.

General C. A. Evans, the head of the Confederate Veterans of Georgia and one of the commanders who made a gallant record in the war of the rebellion, has volunteered for active service in the war with Spain. General Evans is beyond the age for service, but he is determined to fight if he can possibly find an opportunity.

The general says that he is not in accord with the grounds on which we entered into war with Spain, as he believes that the Maine atrocity should have been the casus belli, but he wants to fight nevertheless. General Evans is state prison commissioner and is a popular Methodist preacher.—New York Sun.

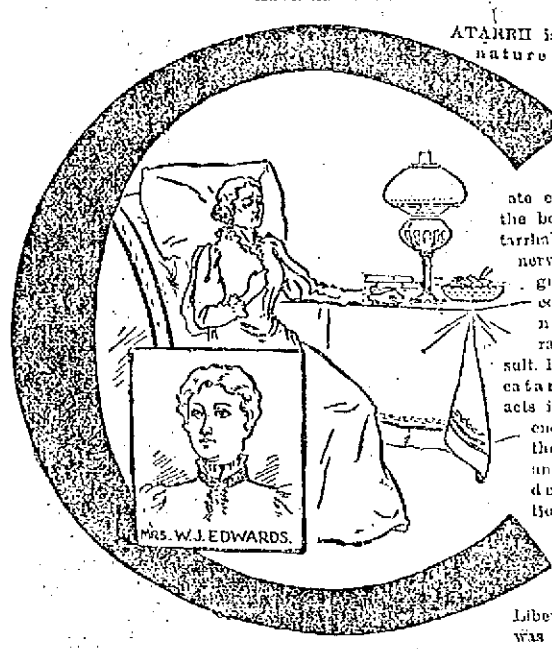
The Red, White and Blue.

Even Dame Fashion is patriotic just now, the colors she has chosen for the children's wear this summer being red, white and blue.

A RELENTLESS FOE.

For Man's Greatest Enemy There Exists a Remedy as Efficient as the Disease is Dangerous.

Dangerous Catarrh Yields To Pe-ru-na.



CATARRH is of such a nature that when neglected poisonous secretions generated by the disease, permeate every part of the body. In catarrhal troubles the nerves are often greatly affected and serious nervous derangements result. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh, counteracts its evil influence and leaves the body strong, and free from deadly secretions generated by this obnoxious disease. Mrs. W. J. Edwards, of Libertyville, Mo., was troubled with nervous debility, resulting from catarrh. Her husband described to us her experience, and speaks of his wife in the following words: "My wife was suffering with what the doctors called nervous debility and neuralgia. I had spent all the money I had in getting relief for her, but was not able to help her in the least. At last I heard of Pe-ru-na. Have now used about a dozen bottles and they have helped her more than everything else combined."

Another case of a woman whose nerves weakened by catarrh had given way and who was restored to her good health by the use of Pe-ru-na, is that of Mrs. Ann Randall, Caro, Mich., who writes us as follows: "This letter leaves me a well woman, made so by following your good advice and taking your great medicine, Pe-ru-na. I need no more doctors, but will always keep Pe-ru-na on hand.

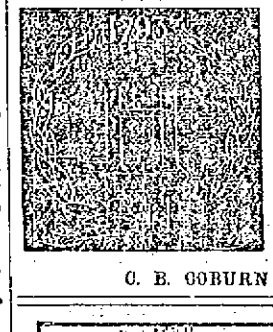
We might continue indefinitely and quote words of praise that reach us from every part of the country. The one mission of Pe-ru-na is to cure catarrh. Pe-ru-na attacks this insidious disease wherever it may be located, and drives it from the system. If you will stop to reflect for a minute how easy it would be for you to have your health restored, we do not believe anyone would hesitate to follow the advice of the many who owe good health to Pe-ru-na. Pe-ru-na is one of the best known remedies in the West and South where for years it has had enormous sales. It has but recently been introduced in New England, for which section it is a most appropriate remedy. If you are doubtful in regard to your own condition, or to the best way you should treat yourself, for this disease, we would advise you to write directly to Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, a regular physician of over 40 years' experience, who will advise and prescribe for you absolutely free.

AMERICANS IN CAVITE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE SUN.

Madrid, May 6.—The Imparcial says the officials of the German Embassy here have received a despatch from Hong Kong, announcing that the American Commodore in Manila Bay is reported to have effected a landing at Cavite, after a fresh bombardment of that place.

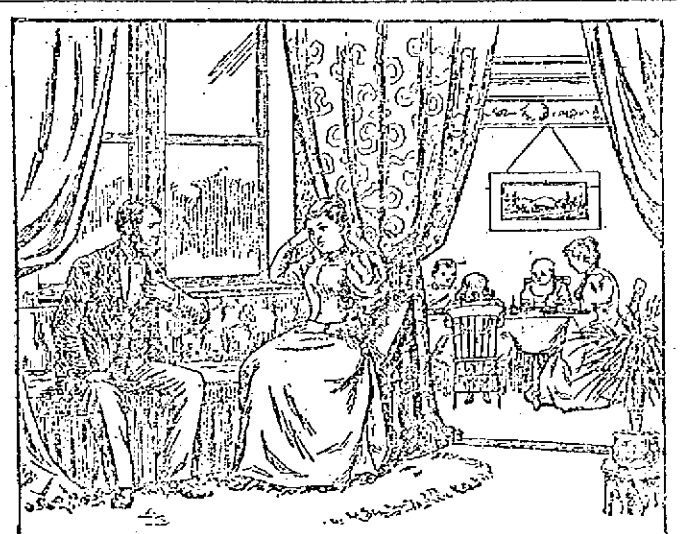
A coat and overcoat of Harrisons'



Town and Country Ready - Mixed Paints will outwear ordinary paints as tailored coats outwear ready-made.

Harrison Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, Chicago and New York. Dealers in Harrison Paints have the big red "H" in their windows.

C. B. COBURN & CO., Agents for Lowell, Mass.



A gentleman residing at Greenwich, Conn., tells about a visit from his cousin Sallie, whose home is in Brooklyn, and how all the folks remarked how well she was looking. One evening, confidentially, she showed some Ripans Tabules and told how she used to suffer from indigestion, but, having read about people who had been benefited by Ripans Tabules, she decided to make a trial of them herself and the effect had been "wonderful as you can see, Fred," said she. She no longer has heart-burn or distress of the stomach after eating nor suffers any more from nausea, and more than that she has gained seven pounds in weight. The man who thus heard

Ripans Tabules

recommended so highly, and by a near relative in whose judgment he had confidence, writes that he thereupon decided to try them himself, having frequently suffered from heart-burn. He asserts that now, after eating a hearty meal, he always takes a Tabule and actually keeps them on the dining-room table for use just as, it is said, people down South, in malaria districts, used to serve quinine.



To stiff-necked,

stubborn women:—"Only two kinds of people never change their minds—fools and dead men." And you can't be either one.

Change your mind, then, about the best way of washing; look into the matter carefully; lay aside prejudice; hold yourself open to conviction. The best way of washing is with Pearline. Ease, economy, safety, health, quickness—these are the arguments for Pearline washing. Every woman who wants these things can satisfy herself that this is so. 550

Millions NOW USE Pearline

SPORTS AND THE DRAMA

A BOOM FOR CYCLE RACING.

Many Interesting and Novel Wheeling Contests Are Scheduled For the Coming Season.

JIMMY MICHAEL'S PLANS.

[Copyright, 1898.]

This season is likely to witness the best bicycle races ever seen in America, for never before at so early a date have so many important and interesting as well as novel contests been arranged. The sport this year is on a businesslike as well as a sporting basis, and the outlook was never brighter for a great racing season.

One of the first as well as most interesting of the big match races will be the 20 mile contest at the Willow Grove track, near Philadelphia, between J. Frank Starbuck, the professional middle distance rider, and Edouard Taylore, the Frenchman. The race is to be held on May 28, and each man is to be allowed 20 pacemakers. Starbuck is a Philadelphian and gained considerable renown last season by his various attempts, in only one of which he was successful, to defeat Jimmy Michael in a series of middle distance races. This season he intends to devote most of his attention to long distances and is sanguine that he will be better able to compete against the crack riders than he was last year.

What will certainly be one of the most sensational match races of the year, if the contest takes place, will be that between Charles M. Murphy of Brooklyn and E. B. Anderson of Roodhouse, Ills. It is proposed that these men shall race for a mile paced by locomotives, the contest to be held somewhere on Long Island where two tracks run parallel for a distance of 1½ or two miles and the stretches are reasonably level and where spectators may find favorable positions from which to see the men risk life and limb for fortune's favors.

Arrangements for the ride itself are completed, and the selection of a location is all that delays the final announcement. The board track for each rider will be as wide as the rails will allow. Each locomotive will be followed by a car, which will be occupied by guests. On the back of this car will be a wind shield. Upon this shield a black line will be drawn, and upon this the rider will have to glue his eyes with terrible intentness. On the track will be a second line over which he must travel. Deviation from this, caused by the slightest wabbling, is likely to precipitate the rider to almost certain death. The track will be boarded for a quarter of a mile ahead of the start and for half a mile beyond the finish.

Murphy and Anderson have had experience. Murphy once followed a quad down hill, near Brooklyn, with a strong wind at his back, making the mile in 1m. 4-5s. He also planned to follow a locomotive, but Anderson carried out his idea while Murphy was in Europe in the spring of 1896. Anderson covered the mile under these conditions in 1m. 3 4-5s.

Anderson used a gear of 120 in his ride, while Murphy's machine was geared to 96. Murphy says that it is not possible to make a mile in a minute behind a locomotive, as he thinks these engines cannot get under way quick enough in a quarter or half a mile to wind the rider up to the proper degree of speed.

Multicycle racing is destined to enjoy a boom this season. Arthur Gardiner, Karl Kaser and Charles Miller started the ball rolling with their sweeping challenge to meet any triplet team in the world. This trio broke the hour unpaced record of the world at Belair, Fla., last March by covering 28 miles 78 yards in an hour, with nothing to break the wind for the big machine. This performance was remarkable, inasmuch as it is the greatest distance ever covered in 60 minutes by any contrivance propelled by human power. The men composing the team are individually remarkably strong. Karl Kuser, the champion of Switzerland, is the Sandow of the cycle track. Miller, who won the last six day race, has proved that his endurance is wonderful and has given evidence of possessing remarkable speed. Arthur Gardiner, the Chicago sprinter, has been in the front rank of short distance riders, both paced and unpaced, for several years.

Their challenge was accepted almost as soon as issued by A. C. Mertens, the five mile champion; Earl Kiser, the half mile champion, and Nat. Butler, the great handicap rider. Kiser and Mertens, with John S. Johnson as the third man, have records as members of a triplet team. Last October they broke the record for a mile unpaced by covering the distance in 1m. 47 4-5s. at Kalamazoo, Mich. The wheel used by them in that trip was a road machine, and they are confident that with a racing triplet, properly equipped, they could do much better.

Besides the above mentioned teams there are three others in the field for honors among riders of the three seaters. Swanborough and Sager of Denver rode 26 miles 1,292 yards in an hour on a tandem a few weeks ago, and the National Track association will add a mate and match the trio against the winners of the first mentioned contest. Then Tom Eck has a team of which he expects wonders, composed of Gougoltz and Lamberjack, with Jaap Eden, the great Dutch champion, as a mate. Fulford and Wheelock, the English tandem champions, with Charlie Wells added, comprise still another three which will take a hand in the game. A contest of the five teams is said to be in process of arrangement. Should it come off it will undoubtedly be one of the most interesting races of the present season.

Jimmy Michael has signed a contract with the American Cycle Racing association to ride six races under its management during July and August. He will receive big money for these half dozen events; for even though he loses he is to get $15,000, and should he win all six his earnings will be about $35,000. None of the races is to be less than 15 or more than 33 miles. The dates and tracks on which they will take place have not yet been decided, nor have the men been selected who will try to beat the invincible little Welshman. Tom Linton will probably be one of Michael's opponents, for he is very anxious to lower the colors of his fellow countryman and thinks that he can do so.

A very novel and exciting race has been arranged for the opening of Woodside track, in Philadelphia, on June 4. It is to be at a mile, flying start, and each of the six contestants will be paced by his own tandem team. These pacing teams will carry their men clear to the tape. The purse offered is $600.

After many weeks of talk a series of match races was arranged between Michael and Bald. Mile heats, best two in three, will be contested, and the pacemakers will carry the men from start to finish. Each man will be allowed ten men, mounted on any style of pacing machines. The stake is $1,000 a side. The American Cycle Racing association provided the backing for Bald and Slafer for Michael. The first race will probably be held in New York in June, the second in Buffalo and the third, if necessary, at a place yet to be decided upon.

Among the many contests that are likely to be decided on the Fourth of July is one of especial interest. Miller has accepted the challenge of Schinner for a 24 hour ride, and it will probably be pulled off on that date. Miller's manager has stipulated that the purse be for not less than $500 a side and that each man provide his own pacemakers.

There is a strong probability that the champion of America may this year be a foreigner. Last season and at times previous no one except a rider whose home was within the domains of the United States was allowed entrance to the championships. It was very much of a question whether Loughead, the Canadian champion, should be permitted to retain the championships he won at the Philadelphia meet in 1897. The racing committee ruled, however, that as Loughead had raced so long in the United States he was practically a local rider. This season the rules have been amended, and any rider, no matter where his home or what his nationality, may compete for the championship of the United States.

Much greater interest is added to sprint and middle distance racing this season owing to the presence of the champions in those classes of France, England, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark and Italy. Any one of these may become the premier cyclist of America, and many foreign riders will endeavor to carry the championship emblem of this country to Europe.

There will be but one champion this year, and he will be the leader in points when the final race shall have been run and the computation made. Points will count only in championship races. A win will score six, second place four, third three, fourth two and fifth one. Only five men may start in the field of a championship struggle, and team work will thus be reduced to a minimum.

There will be two circuits this season, the national and international, controlled by two racing associations. Regular followers of the national circuit will be Bald, last year's champion; McFarland, Stevens, Nat Butler, Cabanne, Coburn, McCarthy, Kimble, Kiser and many others, including the team of the National Cycle Track association, consisting of Cooper, Tom Butler, Linton and 38 pacemakers, some of whom are themselves prominent handicap riders.

Over the international circuit will travel what is styled the "flying squadron," and they will ride against the cracks of the national circuit at every opportunity. This "flying squadron" includes among its members many foreign champions, notably Jaap Eden, champion of Holland; Jean Gougoltz, a French champion; Kaser, the Swiss champion; Lehr, champion of Germany; Schrader, champion of Denmark; China of England, Momo and Sebastian and others from Italy, the two Johnsons—John S. of Minneapolis and John S. of Worcester—and A. C. Mertens.

Jimmy Michael, Taylore, the Frenchman, Titus and "Majah" Taylor, the colored racer, will ride on an improvised circuit. These four men, together with the 40 pacemakers for Michael, will insure large entry lists for races to be conducted in connection with the middle distance contests.

With all these crack riders and the three circuits the people of the United States will surely have a sufficiency of splendid bicycle racing this summer, and together with the match races the season of 1898 will certainly be a record breaker.

LEO ETHERINGTON.

A FORMIDABLE WAR TRICYCLE.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Wheelmen are confident that they will play a not inconspicuous part in the present war against Spain. A New York genius has equipped a tricycle with a Maxim gun and a complete outfit. It is designed to be operated by three men. The riders shown in the illustration are Bald in front, Titus at the rear and Cooper in the middle. They are supposed to be leading a band of cavalrymen to an exposed point where assistance is required.

The Dude Catcher Was a Surprise.

"It was not so many years ago," said the traveling man, "when the impression was current that a man who was a dude and generally fastidious in his habits could not play ball. This sentiment was somewhat strong in Kansas City in the early eighties. At that time the town was very much alive, and the stranger within the gates could get anything he wanted from pitch and toss to manslaughter. All he had to do was to name his game.

"Sunday baseball was a feature, and a delegation from the stockyards invariably attended in order that the proper amenities should be made manifest. The games were generally between amateur teams, and what was lacking in technic was more than compensated by the ginger the players put in their work. 'Willie Bill' Hutchison was then a resident of the city and under the name of Brown generally did the twirling for one of the teams. Decker, who caught for the Detroits in their heyday, did the receiving.

"Hutch in those days had a world of speed and always had to let up when Decker came up to the plate. On this particular Sunday a big crowd was present, a nine from Sedalia opposing the locals. The stockyards contingent was decidedly numerous and was backing Hutch against the world. It was nip and tuck for four innings, when a foul tip disabled Decker. Time was called, and a hunt began for some one who was willing to take the hot shot that Hutchison was throwing over the plate. Suitable material was a minus quantity, and apparently the longer the hunt the less likelihood there appeared to be of getting a catcher, and the stockyards element was disconsolate.

"At this juncture a tall, well built man, wearing a lah de dah overcoat, a silk hat, then rare in the town, two watch chains, a buttonhole bouquet and other accouterments that bespoke the effete east, arose and went under the grand stand and spoke to the captain of the local team. The crowd began to guy and hoot, and the howls and jeers were intensified when a few minutes later he appeared in an ill fitting uniform and put on the mask and gloves. The gentlemen from the abattoir district saw in their mind's eye a total eclipse of the money wagered and almost precipitated a riot.

"The game, however, proceeded. The gentleman from the east stood up and took his medicine. Hutch put them over like a cannon shot, but the receiving end never flinched. In those days the Association and the National league were playing under different rules. In the Association a foul caught on the first bound was out. In the big league it had to be caught on the fly. The new catcher had been playing under the regulations as laid down by the minor organization and was greatly surprised after being heartily applauded for a brilliant run and catch on the bound of a foul fly to have the umpire call not out.

"To make a long story short, the new man caught everything that came his way, hit safely every time he came to bat, ran bases like a deer and coached the players in enjoyable style. The game was won by the local men, due chiefly to the easterner. Everybody wanted to know his name, and it finally became known that he was Johnson, the second base man and change catcher for the crack Staten Island club of New York that used to make trouble for all the professional teams in the country. Johnson had received many offers to enter the ranks of the professionals, but steadily refused. He had the freedom of the city that Sunday night after the game."

Athletic Karl Kaser.

Karl Kaser, the champion bicycle racer of Switzerland, is a strong man and a hardy swimmer. Kaser was once tipped over while sailing in the gulf of Mexico. All the boat's sails were set and he was a mile from shore. Nothing daunted by his misfortune, the champion took the rope of the boat in his mouth and swam to shore, a clear mile, pulling the heavy boat along with him.

Otis Skinner is to discontinue his career as a star and play next season with Joseph Jefferson in "The Rivals." Whether or not Wilton Lackaye will be a member of that company is said to depend on the fate of his drama made from Lever's novel "Charles O'Malley."

WOMEN AS PLAYWRIGHTS.

Latest Success of Marguerite Merington—Work of Miss Morton and Mrs. Ryley.

NOTABLE FEMININE TRIO.

The hit scored at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York, by Minnie Maddern Fiske in Marguerite Merington's latest play, "Love Finds the Way," has served to bring the charming young authoress prominently before the public once more. The story of the career of her former comedy, "Captain Lettarblair," should also serve as an incentive to aspiring dramatists to persist in their work when tempted by repeated discouragements to abandon hope.

Among many literary productions, including clever magazine articles, the "Captain Lettarblair" of Miss Merington was her most notable previous effort, being successfully produced at the first performance by E. H. Sothern in the Lyceum theater, New York city, in 1891.



MISS MERINGTON.

It was written especially for the actor, who had a kinsman on his mother's side named Lettarblair Linton, a gentleman who spoke English with a slight Irish accent. This fact gives a cue to the personality of the stage hero. A trial matinee was given in October, and the next morning's press made it evident that the play was a success, a great triumph for the initial production of a first dramatic effort.

"My chief aim," said the playwright, in speaking of this drama, "was to make the character that of a perfect gentleman in every respect, but, above all, Irish."

Joseph Jefferson read the play when it was nearly finished, and as a result of his advice the dramatist was obliged, as she expressed it, "to almost spoil an idyllic love story by putting into it a hideous villain, because the eminent actor insisted that the public demanded a deep dyed scoundrel at all hazards and would not be content without one." His real words were, "My dear child, you have made your hero so superhumanly good you have to make your villain black in proportion in order to bring out the high lights of Lettarblair's character."

Consequently she turned her comparatively mild mannered rogue into a forger and a thief. At that time, in addition to her literary work, her duties as a teacher, being tutor of Latin and Greek in the New York Normal school, Miss Merington was also president of the alumni association of that institution.

While "Lettarblair" was still in the chrysalis stage the authoress made a short visit to Halifax. Hearing that her mind was occupied with the inception of a military hero, her friends there tendered their aid to give a soldierly coloring to her romance. She was taken to a barracks square and invited to observe that a pump was the only picturesque feature in the landscape and reminded that the great Crummies had constructed a whole play around a pump. Admission was granted her and her friends to the interior of a fort on condition that she would promise not to make drawings of it for the United States government, and finally she was escorted to the soldiers' quarters in the barracks. "Whatever you do," insisted her host, "don't forget to have lots of pipes about in your scenes and, above all, bills—stacks of bills."

Therefore she feels that poor Lettarblair's reduced circumstances are not a libel on the gallant officers of the British army.

Her latest success, "Love Finds the Way," which is said to be a "comedy of sentiment" suggested by an episode in a German play, ably presented by Minnie Maddern Fiske, is the current attraction at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York city. The story of the play is that the heroine, Madeline, who is a very wealthy cripple, determining to secure a husband, virtually proposes to an artist. The latter has a wife, from whom he has been divorced and whom he believes to have since died. She appears at the usual dramatically inopportune moment, when the prospective bride is arrayed in her wedding satin, and tells her story, but Madeline repulses her. The better sentiments triumph, however, and to save the hopeless wife the crippled woman rushes out into the snow, recovers the use of her limbs in a miraculous manner and thus introduces the third act, in which a noble and affectionate physician, Dr. Leo, who has always loved her in secret, is at last recognized by Madeline as the real choice of her heart.

Miss Merington, who is of English birth, came to this country when a child with her family. She is a woman of a nervous intellectual temperament, of medium figure, with dark hair slightly tinged with gray, thoughtful brown eyes, which lighten with animation in conversation, and features with a faint suggestion of sharpness, denoting keen sensibilities dominated by a fine identity.

Another well known woman playwright is Mrs. Madeleine Lucette Ryley. She was a few years ago the prima donna of the Deshon Opera company and other similar organizations. She is a petite and remarkably capable young woman, and one critic wrote of her when she was a prima donna, "She is a comic opera singer with a sweet, pure voice, a soubrette who has won fame in a number of roles of that kind and an exquisite comedienne whose work has always been notably good."

When "The Lady or the Tiger?" was produced at Wallack's theater, New York, by the McCaull company, the metropolitan critics went into ecstasies over her vivacity and cleverness as Irene.

Her comedy, "An American Citizen," was the means of Nat C. Goodwin's greatest success on the stage. "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," which gave Annie Russell and Joseph Holland a favorable opportunity to win the American public's applause, was one of the great "hits" of the past season, and in "Christopher, Jr.," which she wrote for John Drew, she thoroughly demolished the ancient allegation that "women have no sense of humor."

Mrs. Ryley has also written other plays, which have been accepted by N. C. Goodwin, E. H. Sothern, Herbert Kelcey and Annie Russell for production in this country, and one for Charles Hawtrey, which was presented recently with success in England. She possesses in marked degree the dramatic instinct, and from her long professional career her knowledge of the drama is thorough. Her life is an object lesson for women who would venture for success in the fields of dramatic literature. Her courage and tenacity of purpose are demonstrated by the fact that she wrote for seven years before she gained a hearing. Altogether she has written 22 plays and four comic opera librettos since 1890.

The first work of the now famous and wealthy Martha Morton (though her marriage a few months ago has changed her name) was "Helene; or, The Refugee's Daughter," in which both Clara Morris and Cora Tanner have starred. This was succeeded by a travesty upon the popular "May Blossom." Then came "The Merchant," which won for her the prize offered by the New York World for the best original American play and which she subsequently sold for $4,000.

This was followed by "Geoffrey Middleton, Gentleman," produced by the Pitou stock company. Since then she has written "Brother John," "His Wife's Father" and "A Fool of Fortune" for William H. Crane, "A Bachelor's Romance" for Sol Smith Russell and another play for a prominent London manager. Her royalties from the first two Crane plays aggregated more than $50,000.

A new name added to the list of women dramatists who have "arrived" is that of Mrs. Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland of Boston, who collaborated with Captain Charles King in writing "Fort Frayne." Her "Miss'r Van" is a one act play of southern life, and "Rohan the Silent" and "Chatterton" are becoming well known. "Rohan" was written for Alexander Salvini, and its hero was the last character created by the gifted Italian. She is a society woman, who took up dramatic writing out of love of it, the emolument being only a secondary consideration.

ROBERT W. WILCOX.

Ye New Critic And ye Old Actor.

With the new school of acting, the new school of art, the new woman and the new almost everything else has come the new critic. He earns his bread not by the sweat of his brow, but by the vinegar of his pen. Now, the new critic takes himself seriously, very seriously, indeed. He revels in the joy of mind inspired by the thought that he is the autocrat of the stage and that sorrow, tears and lamentation follow in the wake of his tart pen. The new critic goes about with his nose in the air and a carefully and painfully acquired decadent expression. He wears green carnations in his buttonhole, bulletins the quantity of absinth he can imbibe per day and, last and crowning vice, is never seen in public without a cigarette clinched between his cruel teeth. He does not need to see the play, often avoids seeing it, says his imagination will work better without it; also that managers lie in wait for him and actors yearn to meet him with a club. Often cranky and conservative editors in whose daily exchange grind is included the penance of reading it say ponderous and painful things about the new critic's daily dose of vinegar, vitriol and vituperation, and the new critic goes home and tells his wife what a great man he is and attacks his employer for a raise in his salary.

Thus happily the new critic goes gliding down the stream of life, shooting his Parthian arrows wherever he thinks they will do the most harm, serene and joyous in the might of the pen.

Now, the average actor does not look at things in that light at all. His sad and prosaic life of toil is far from being imbittered by the critic's haughty words, especially when the caustic epithets and epigrams are leveled at some one else in his company.

Mr. Louis James, who has yearly traveled from Bangor, Me., to Galveston and has acquaintance with a registered list of 9,000 American critics, entertained a party of friends recently at dinner in a New York hotel with some of his impressions of the new critic. The guests included several other representative actors and managers, and a kindly, milk of human kindness spirit pervaded their remarks in regard to the critic. The very night before one of the most deadly of the clan had done his worst in regard to Mr. James' new play. Instead of feeling depressed because of such remarks as "the fat actor capered about over the canvas landscape like a mountain goat and at imminent danger of damaging his plaster nose" a most cheerful view was taken of them.

As one by one these gems of thought were read aloud to the company they were greeted by shouts of laughter. One long limbed actor had been fitted with the epithet "labyrinthian legs." The youth was a new recruit from a dramatic school, and he suffered mental anguish in the ratio of his inexperience. He was not present, however, and so the laugh went round.

"The new critic who is a professional user of the tomahawk is a great boon to the poor actor," observed Mr. James. "Hurt an actor's feelings? No, sir; not unless you hurt his box office receipts. And that—criticism has helped mine. Here's to the health of the guyer critic!"

An Old Wheel.

J. S. Smith, a member of the L. A. W. in Baltimore, has a velocipede which he purchased in 1868 at a cash cost of $125. He declares that the machine was well made and that it is still in fair condition. Describing it, he says that the wheels are of wood, with light steel tires. The front wheel is 42 and the rear one 32 inches. The backbone is forged steel, beautifully curved, with a five inch steering head. The front forks are forged with a good deal of rake, and the handle bars are outrigged to the front like the outrigger of a racing shell. The cranks are five inches and the pedals three sided, made of brass. A flat steel spring runs from the head to the top of the rear forks, and to it the saddle is clamped. The latter is large and comfortably padded with hair and covered with corduroy, with a high pommel of patent leather. The backbone is extended out from the steering head and is surmounted with an eagle's beak, which is gilded with gold. When the wheel was new, it presented a handsome appearance.

McMasters May Go to Harvard.

Jack McMasters, Princeton's old athletic trainer, has received an offer from Harvard and may take charge of the crimson team next fall. He also had a flattering offer from the University of Minnesota and had decided to accept when he received a telegram from Captain Dibblee of Harvard asking him to defer his decision for a few weeks.

THE STAGE FOLK.

Grace Filkins, remembered as the Daughter in "Shore Acres," intends to star if possible next season.

Plans are being made for the formation of a stock company in New York city with the novel features of traveling stars. Branch companies are to be organized in other cities, making a sort of circuit over which the stars will travel. Thus instead of shipping an entire company from city to city the star, male or female, will travel in solitary state and reflect on the money saved in railway fares.

The Royal theater, Copenhagen, is putting on the Scandinavian dramatization of Colonel Richard Henry Savage's novel "My Comical Wife" as a gala production at an extra expense for mise en scene of 60,000 kroners. The title "The Anarchists" is used. Mme. Dronsart of Paris, who translated the novel into French, is preparing a brilliant French version for the stage to be played this season, and Carlo Schmidl of Trieste has organized an Italian company to play the Italian version.

Gerhart Hauptmann is at work on a new exotic eastern play. The chief figures will be an Indian monarch and a beggar maid of whom he is enamored.

Margaret Mather left a daughter 5 years of age, who is with her father, Gustave Pabst, in Milwaukee.

Miss Viola Allen is to begin her tour next October under the management of the Liebler company, probably in a dramatization of "The Courtship of Miles Standish."

Mark Twain will prepare several plays for performance in this country, including "Hartel Tunarv" and "In Purgatory."

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LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER



A WRONG PROCEEDING.

The practice adopted by the American Express company, in selling a lot of parcels consigned to them and for which they can find no owners is open to criticism. The company advertises the names of the parties to whom the parcels are addressed and announces the sale. The articles are purchased at public auction much in the same way as tickets for a lottery or a game of chance are purchased. The parcels are put up separately and in the majority of cases there is no way of knowing the contents or the real worth of the article offered for sale. A plainly done up package might prove to be very valuable, but it goes like the others for little, because no one is willing to venture much for a pig in a poke.

It seems that the whole proceeding is radically wrong. It might happen that a gold hunter in Klondike sent his prize to some relative who died in the meantime and passed out of the knowing of the community. In such a case, the parcel would probably be sold for fifteen or twentyfive cents, although worth perhaps one thousand times the amount. If a citizen dies intestate, leaving an estate, the property goes to the commonwealth after all claims are satisfied and so it should be. It seems, in the case of these articles remaining in the possession of the express companies.

The packages and parcels should be opened because by that means the senders might be discovered as well as the contents. The company could then sell the articles for what they would bring, deduct the charges due, and turn the remainder over to the state. It seems that this would be the most equitable method of disposing of these treasure trove articles. It would do away with the lottery feature of the proceeding and it would also benefit the state.

Since war has been declared, the prices of provisions and of coal have very materially advanced. It would seem that there was some imperative cause for this advance, but as a matter of fact, there is not. It is entirely due to the operation of speculative combines that raise prices, spread alarm among the people and turn the exigencies of the government to their own advantage. There is no more coal being used at the present time than there was a month ago, nor is there any more flour or potatoes being consumed. The trusts realize that the people are excited over the war scare and that they can be easily induced to lay in a stock of provisions and other commodities against the probability of raising prices. The trusts have been careful to advance the prices before the people got much of an opportunity to lay up a stock ahead. The war may not last long as Spain is practically defeated already, but when it is over, the country will have to engage in another war against the trusts and monopolies that combine to extort tribute from the people for all the necessaries of life.

The United States from present appearances is on the eve of a very important historical epoch. It is to become a leading naval power among the nations of the earth. It is now reported that instead of abandoning the Philippine islands the United States will hold possession thereof, and not only that, but will annex Hawaii, and capture the Canary islands and Porto Rico Rico. The Philippine islands are themselves a sort of gold mine on account of their rich resources and their extensive trade with the United States and other countries, while Porto Rico would be a valuable acquisition in the West Indies, Hawaii in the Pacific, and the Canary islands in the Atlantic.

It appears that the United States government has reached an understanding with England to the effect that in lieu of a friendly influence in the present trouble with Spain, England will receive one or more of the Canaries as a token of gratitude on our part. There is little doubt that such an arrangement will be very acceptable to Great Britain and that she will refuse to join the other European powers in any movement to force a peace which will not be acceptable to the United States. England, without any such inducement would not venture to do anything which would cause strained relations with the United States, because a situation may present itself at any moment in which she would be at the mercy of this country. Her interests are too widely spread to permit her carrying on simultaneously hostile movements at the extreme ends of the earth. At present she has on hand a problem of checking the advance of Russia upon China, and while so doing she wishes to have complete security in the western hemisphere. The friendship of the United States alone will guarantee that.

The parade and the decorations in honor of the departure of the soldier boys on Friday morning were an indication of how deeply this community is concerned in our country's cause. Business was generally suspended, the people from the workshops, and mills poured out along the streets to give the boys in blue a parting salute and the vast concourse of people that surged like a human sea around the northern depot indicated with what intense interest the community contemplates the present struggle. The relatives of the soldiers felt keenly the necessity that called them away, but yet not one of their truest friends would suggest that they should not go. The patriotic impulse of the people was displayed very strikingly in this grand demonstration of farewell, yet nobody at the present time expects that the Lowell companies will have to go to Cuba or to Spain. They may, however have to defend the coasts of the Bay State, and that we have no doubt they will do with characteristic courage.

Spain is willing to turn Dewey's long silence to her own advantage if possible by saying that Spanish boats block the entrance to Manila harbor and prevent him from sending despatches. Yes, Spanish boats block the harbor, but they are all at the bottom.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL.

IS PRAISED BY AN ENGLISH PAPER.

One of the leading Textile papers of England, the Textile Mercury, published in Manchester, writes as follows of the Lowell Textile school:

"The Textile school of Lowell, Mass., U. S. A., has made remarkable progress during the short time it has been open. It is less than two years since Mr. C. P. Brooks, formerly of Manchester, took charge of the undertaking and the school has now 251 students (including 69 day students) on its regular register in textile departments only. The equipment of the school is such as is not to be found in any European school of the same comprehensive character, comprising as it does a complete plant for cotton spinning and weaving, from the cotton gin to the loom, including various makes of carding engines, and combing, spinning, sizing, warping and other machinery. There is also a complete woolen plant for the purpose of making woolen yarns including pickers, cards, and mule, and a complete plant of eleven processes for making worsted yarns. A large collection of silk yarn preparing machinery completes the equipment of this department. In the weaving department, there are 70 looms, the power loom room being especially complete, comprising all kinds of looms, including drop boxes, dobbies, jacquards, lappet, carpet, blanket, and other sorts. In addition to the purely mechanical, departments, there are several others, including an efficient department in textile design, an art department, a department of mechanism, and a chemistry and dyeing department.

"The director, Mr. Brooks, is assisted by a staff of 12 instructors and also by several assistants in administration. The institution is a joint state and city undertaking and the state of Massachusetts has just shown its appreciation of the work that the school is doing by making an additional grant of $15,000 toward its general funds. The prospects for the coming year are very bright and students are expected from various parts of Europe and also from India, in addition to the American students who are coming from all parts of the United States. The popularity of the school is largely due to the fact that Lowell itself is a city of very great importance with regard to textile manufactures, and the students have an opportunity of visiting the immense cotton, woolen, worsted, carpet, hosiery and other mills and also the printing, bleaching and dyeing works, of which some of the most important of the United States are located in the city of Lowell. The textile schools of the United States differ from English schools in the fact of their being used exclusively for the purpose of textile instruction, instead of the textile department being merely a branch of a larger school, as is customary in this country."

ECONOMY in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because "100 doses one dollar" is peculiar to and true only of the One True **BLOOD** Purifier.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

ACCOMPLISHED BY FRAUD.

Silver Was Demonetized Without the Knowledge of Congress.

We adopted the gold standard without any party ever asking for it. Isn't it strange that we should abandon a thing we had 81 years and take up a system that was purely experimental, so far as our country is concerned, and do that without any party of any name ever asking to have it done? Do you believe in our form of government? Do you believe that our government derives its just power from the consent of the governed? If you do, then what I want to ask you is, Do you believe it is right for a legislative body to make a great and sweeping change without the American people ever having considered or discussed or decided upon the subject? They did it in 1873. Not only was the change made without any party asking for it, but the change was made without the American people knowing it. We abandoned bimetallism and substituted the gold standard without the American people knowing that it was being done. I will go further than that. Not only did congress do this without the knowledge of the people, but congress did it without the members of congress knowing what was being done. Now, you say that it was not possible. Well—it was done, and I think I can show you that it is not impossible, even as a matter of reason.

We were not using at that time either gold or silver. We were using paper. The bill that demonetized silver did not purport in its title to demonetize silver. It was a bill to codify the mint laws. The American people did not discuss it. The members of congress stated they did not know when the bill passed that demonetized silver. Mr. Blaine was speaker of the house; he said he didn't know it. Prominent men on both sides of the house in both parties said they didn't know it. You say that it is hard to believe. Now, let me show you how easy it is to believe it. We have had something like it recently.

If anybody tells you that it is impossible to get a bill through congress without the members of congress knowing what the bill contains, you ask who put section 22 into the Dingley bill? Now, there was a bill of importance—a bill that the people were studying, members of all parties examining it and reading it and talking about it, and yet it passed the house and passed the senate and was signed by the president, and then they all said, Who put that section 22 in that bill? And the fraud was so apparent that the attorney general wrote an opinion nullifying the section. Oh, that we had had a McKenna to nullify the gold standard on these same grounds in 1873!

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Income Tax Reviving.

A new terror rises up to deepen the dismay of the abject bond mongers. It is that there will be another agitation for income tax. One of their organs remarks with bated breath, "If the income tax is impossible under the constitution as it stands, there would certainly be a movement to amend the constitution in that particular." This is dreadful to think of. Such a peril is quite enough to put all thoughts of preserving the national honor and dignity out of mind. If the fool people are likely to get at the incomes of those who run the government as a business enterprise for their own profit and make them pay for their privileges, what is the use of living?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Trusts Number Two Hundred Now.

An expert who has canvassed the growth of trusts finds that fully 200 such organizations are now in existence, with a total capital in stocks and bonds of $3,662,000,000. This does not include many business and manufacturing combinations in process of formation, for there is scarcely a week that the announcement of a new pool or trust of gigantic proportions is not made. The capitalization paid for existing trusts is equal to 66 per cent of the aggregate capital credited to all manufactures in the United States by the census of 1890.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Low Grade Solons In Ohio.

The more one looks at it the more one is compelled to believe that Ohio's greatest sin was not in the election of a legislature that was bought like sheep, but that it elected a legislature that could be bought by such a man as Mark Hanna. Ohio has produced statesmen, but she will be known in history as the state that sank low enough to honor a Hanna.—Omaha World-Herald.

Valor Proved on Many Fields.

It has been discovered that the southern troops can stand the climate in Cuba better than the rest of the boys. But "climate" is not all that the southern troops can stand. If the experience of the past is worth anything, it is certain they can stand a pretty good deal of fighting—"far off or close quarters."—Atlanta Journal.

Republican Primaries Obstinate.

John Wanamaker may have the moral element of Pennsylvania aroused, but the fact that it is not strong enough to carry the Republican primaries is bulging out in bold relief.—Washington Post.

No Show For Hanna.

Democrats in congress will guarantee that Cuba will be free in name and in fact. Mark Hanna and his crowd will not be permitted to write the Cuban constitution.—National Democrat.

When the Reed Rule Will Be Broken.

It may be that the house of representatives will break away from Tom Reed; in fact, it is almost certain, because Mr. Reed cannot live forever.—Peoria Herald.

He Dwarfs His Associates.

One reason why General Lee looks so tall is that he is standing in a rather squatty crowd.—Detroit News.

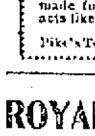
the danger is in the neglect— that's why so many colds lead to a fatal disease.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is made for throat and lung troubles. It acts like magic. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.



NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 20,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co. Cor. Central and Merrimack streets.

FASHIONABLE
MILLINERY

And the latest novelties of the season, also a special and select line of Walking Hats at

Miss Ella Burkes' Millinery Parlors

In the Pollard block, Palmer street, up one flight. Call and inspect our goods. We guarantee satisfaction.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE

120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week $3, Ladies $2.25 for 21 meals; also a specialty, dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle Street, cor. of Palmer Street.

SURGEON DENTIST

Boston and Maine Railroad

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to Dec. 22, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.57, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 12.45, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.30, 9.23 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.10, 7.25 p. m.
For Lawrence, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.01, 9.25, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.28 a. m., 12.05, 2.37, 1.05, 6.15 p. m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.0, 3.20, 4.05, 6.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Somersworth, N. H., and Saco, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Biddeford, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Bangor, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 6.50 a. m.; 5.10 p. m., (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Eastport and St. John (via steamer), on Mondays at 12.05 p. m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones, from Portland), Tuesday and Friday at 5.10 p. m.
Last trip east for season Dec. 21.
Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.25, ¶6.42, *7.45, *8.50, ¶9.15, *9.40, 11.09 a. m.; 1.00, ¶3.00, 4.25, ¶5.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, 7.45 a. m.
Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.45, 6.28, ¶6.45, 7.04, 7.20, *7.28, 7.33, *7.48, *8.57, ¶9.19, *9.50, 11.13, 11.42 a. m., 12.16, 1.13, ¶3.03, *3.52, 4.28, 5.27, ¶6.10, *6.23, *7.49 p. m. SUNDAYS 7.20, 7.25, 7.48, *9.10 a. m.; 4.25, 6.58 p. m.
For Woburn, 6.25, 7.04, 7.33, 7.45, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, 4.55 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m., 4.25, 5.54 p. m.
Note—*Express. ¶Via Bedford.
For Lawrence, 6.28, 10.03 a. m.; 4.15 p. m.
For Salem, and Way Stations, 7.33 a. m.; 1.23, 5.73 p. m.
For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.20 a. m.; 12.03, 5.01 and 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 7.15 p. m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.13 a. m.; 1.00, 3.41, 5.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.13 a. m. and 3.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro, 2.00 p. m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40, 9.13, 9.40 a. m.; 12.09, 1.00, 1.40, 3.41, 5.40, 6.20, 8.10, 8.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.09 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3.08 a. m., 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.40 p. m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.40 a. m.; 12.09, 1.40, 5.40, †8.10 p. m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.13 a. m.; 1.40 p. m.
For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.40 a. m.; 1.40, †8.40 p. m.
For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.40 a. m.; 12.09, †8.10 p. m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.40 a. m.; 8.40 p. m.
Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.40, 8.10 p. m., daily except Sunday.
†Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

STEINERT'S MAMMOTH MUSIC STORE

STEINWAY, HARDMAN, EMERSON, GABLER AND PEASE

PIANOS

Call at our new store,..

MASONIC TEMPLE

130 Merrimack St.,

(Formerly Bijou Shoe Store)



That Tired Feeling

That the old man experienced, while waiting for a decision by the government, has been dispelled by its action. "That tired feeling" that everyone that needs a Spring Medicine feels is dispelled by the action of

DR. KINGFORD'S
RED CLOVER
and SARSAPARILLA

On the system. We acknowledge no superior to

Dr. Kingford's Red Clover and Sarsaparilla

As a blood purifier and tonic. For sale at

GOODALE'S DRUG STORE,

217 CENTRAL STREET.

IRONCLAD

Is what people want these days. Practically "iron clad" is the man who rides along the highways in a carriage made or repaired by the Sawyer Carriage Co.

So Well Equipped IS HE ARE THEY.

See them now. Summer 's about here

SAWYER CARRIAGE CO. Worthen St.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO. AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. HOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
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It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
A. L. PENDERGAST.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

BUY YOUR
Men's, Boys', Ladies' Clothing
ON CREDIT.

At cash prices, of the popular CENTRAL SUPPLY CO., 117 Merrimack street, opp. Chris. Holmes. OPEN EVENINGS.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
M. H. Carey. {Clerks} H. Gervais.

Toothache!

It don't make any difference what shape your tooth is in, if it is aching, call at 177 Middlesex street, and have it stopped forever. Wm. H. Goldspring can, by placing his [illegible] upon any aching tooth, stop the pain instantly and forever. Do not suffer with toothache but call and see him.

He will treat patients without charge. If satisfied with his treatment, pay what you choose. Office hours from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m.

177 Middlesex St., Room 1.

DRAWING AND PAINTING

MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 5th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing flat copy, and Models, Water and Oil colors, and China Decorations.

SCHOEFFLER'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES
DYSPEPSIA.

25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

Notice, For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $15; his $28 Suits for $20; his $30 suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When You Have Found

Peter Watson's

CELEBRATED BAKERIES

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52 to 60 CHARLES ST.
and 465 LAWRENCE ST.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

TO RENT—Two new Cottage Houses at Willow Dale, on Bowers' Avenue.

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Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.

Telephone connection 514-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 GORHAM STREET,
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

R. J. MOWER,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN
285 CENTRAL ST.

Take My Advice and Call on the

Eagle Clothing Co.

We carry the largest stock of Ladies' and Gents' Garments in this city. Our prices are the lowest. THE EAGLE CREDIT HOUSE, 190-192 Middlesex St.

We Bottle Dotz's Half Stock

And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Dotz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

SAM SMITH'S

Is the place to bring your Boots and Shoes for repairing. Best work. Best leather and lowest prices in the city. Men's Boots, tap and heel, 55c.; Ladies' 35c.; Children's, 20c. Call

111 MARKET STREET.
(Opposite Carpet.)

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern

CENTRAL & CHURCH STS.

JOHN J. RECAN, Proprietor.

SHOW CASES

Just arrived a large invoice of Show Cases, from 2 to 6 feet in length.

SHOW CASES.

Made to order any size or shape.

SHOW CASE

Glass a specialty. Show cases repaired.

Second hand Show Cases bought or exchanged.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

Sweet Peas

The choicest mixture, made up of more than fifty distinct shades and colors.

40c. lb., 10c. qr., 5c. oz.

Complete descriptions of all kinds of Flowers, Vegetables and Garden Requisites will be found in our

SEED CATALOGUE

For 1898. Now ready and free to all. Call for copy.

Store open Monday and Saturday evenings.

BARTLETT & DOW

216 CENTRAL STREET.

THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company

Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, is

$1.00 One Thousand Feet.

First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

EMERY LAND

Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6,025 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy.
Wm. H. Emery,
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

The Bugle Call

Has been sounded and the gathered hosts of newest and prettiest styles in Spring Footwear awaits your coming. Here are a few of the bargains we offer. Ladies' polka dot and small rose figure vesting top, in tan and black, $2 a pair. Little Men's Calf Lace Shoes, wedge heel, 75c. a pair. Another lot of Young Men's Vici, dark olive shade, very popular, good wearer, only $2 a pair.

J. J. LONERGAN,
215 DUTTON STREET.

Spring Cleansing

Blankets, Gent's Spring Overcoats, Ladies' Spring Sacks Cleansed or Dyed.

Bay State Dye House

54 PRESCOTT STREET.

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HOW TO GET AT SPAIN.

Cuba, Not the Peninsula, the Real Objective.

The Many Vulnerable Points of the Beleaguered "Pearl of the Antilles."

BY CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KILMER.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Put into plain English, the first problem before the United States in the Cuban crisis is not to make war upon the whole Spanish nation, but upon Spanish Cuba. This is in line with the policy originally laid down in the declarations by the president and the responsible utterances of congress. Therefore the broad strategy for initiatory movements may be found very simple. Our possessions give us sure foothold for land and naval forces within striking distance of the chief Spanish towns on the island of Cuba. The region now controlled by the patriots has been reached again and again during this war by filibustering expeditions, and in previous wars of the same character various parts of the island under Spanish control have been up to a certain point successfully invaded by allies from outside.

In the Lopez insurrection that chieftain landed at Cabanas, 40 miles west of Havana, with a few hundred Americans, and marched to the interior, repulsing the Spaniards sent to intercept his march. Making his way into Pinar del Rio, the expedition came to grief because of its lamentable weakness. On another occasion he landed at Cardenas, east of Havana. During the Ten Years' war General Jordan, the ex-Confederate, landed at Mayari, on the northwest coast, with 500 men, having in charge arms and ammunition for 6,000 soldiers, besides some cannon. While marching toward the interior Jordan was attacked, but repulsed the Spaniards and carried the expedition through to the seat of the insurgent government at Guaymaro, where he gave a sound thrashing to a force of Spaniards sent against him. What has been done can be done again, and it should be borne in mind that where the filibusters have had at best only a few hundred men in any expedition the first invading force now will number at least 10,000. It will have naval backing at the time of landing and a secure base for interior operations.

There are indications that the government is preparing to eventually invade the northwestern portion of the island. In that case the army will advance toward Havana from the west, getting the Spaniards between two fires, as the patriots hold the east and are within a few miles of Havana. If General Miles can succeed in firmly planting 10,000 men where Jordan put his 200, the fate of Havana is sealed even should the navy not fire a shell. With the Americans on one side and the patriots on the other the Spaniards will have a chance to make good their Quixotic boast to die in their tracks rather than give up Cuba.

What line of strategy will be adopted once the forces are face to face cannot be conjectured. The Spaniards boast that they desire pitched battles, and they will surely be accommodated. Their leaders will be tied down by old traditions of the service, while ours have been emancipated, and it is sure to come to pass that the cry will go up from the dons that American generals violate every rule of war in their generalship. That was the charge brought against Napoleon in Italy, and he kept on violating the antiquated rules until he had the whole of Europe under his thumb.

The importance of keeping a strong reserve naval force at Key West is evident, and in the uncertainty as to the movements of the Spanish fleet it cannot with safety be allowed to separate. How and when it will come into action and to what strategic uses it will be put depends on the results of the initiative. It requires a much larger force on sea as well as on land to carry a position by attack than to hold it against attack.

It would prove a thankless task for the American navy to be tied up to the defense or blockade of Cuban or Puerto Rican ports for any length of time. What it longs to do is to wipe out the Spanish navy, and the Spaniards may be slow about steaming up to the Yankee guns quiescently for that fate. So it bids fair to come speedily to a campaign of naval strategy. One side will seek to draw the other into favorable position for a decisive battle. Warfare is no longer a matter of challenge, with the combats fought out under fixed rules. Yankee sailors have been taught to drive ahead after their object. If the enemy stands, they go at him. If he runs, they chase him, and if he breaks in confusion they smite hip and thigh. No standing off and saluting with the chivalrous invitation, "Gentlemen, will you have the goodness to fire?" The watchword for every ship commander is, "When in doubt, fight!"

Commodore Schley is reported to have outlined the course to be pursued by the flying squadron. He would dash into any Spanish fleet he could come up with, throw it into confusion and badly cripple it, then away. This view of the situation means that the enemy's navy is to be the objective. All depends on the willingness of the Spaniards to accept battle. Nelson waited two years to draw the French navy into the campaign which ended in its destruction at Trafalgar. If Spain should decide on a waiting war and compel us to force the fighting, then the next objective after we get our way on the island of Cuba would be to so maneuver as to threaten another vital point which the Spanish navy would seek to defend. A menace of Puerto Rico might have that effect, but if Spain is the weak power she has been called it would be bad strategy for her to risk her navy for the defense of anything on this side of the water. That is to say, she might defend them best by waiting until she could get our navy on the hip. In that event probably everything except Cuba would be restored to her.

The fighting tactics, once the fleets come together, will be of the boldest kind if the navies are to justify their cost. Modern fleets are made up for line of battle fighting, and the long range guns of today will allow of long distances. But it is not human nature for a people with the traditions of the American navy to stand off and indulge in target practice. Should the Vizcaya land a shell in the bowels of the Indiana or the Pelayo pierce the armor of the Texas those Spaniards will be marked for retaliatory blows and will get them if their antagonists have to close in and deliver them in the face of a rain of shots. With a ship under them having a head of steam on able to move into the ring of the enemy's champions the Yankee sailors will submit to no holding.

Another element which will make for hot fighting is the fact that all the great ships have their individuality and are the pride of their officers and crew. They'll never haul off from a scrap until the particular ship has done the best there is in her. It will be with them as it was with Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen when the quaking chief admiral of the British fleet hoisted the signal, "Leave off action"—in other words, retreat. When Nelson's signal officer called out the unwelcome message, the old hero exclaimed: "Leave off action? Now, d—n me if I do!" In the thunder of a hot naval battle sailors with the spirit of Paul Jones and Perry and Farragut will run small risk of court martial by failing to see or hear the orders to leave off action. They'll be in the rumpus to fight and not retreat.

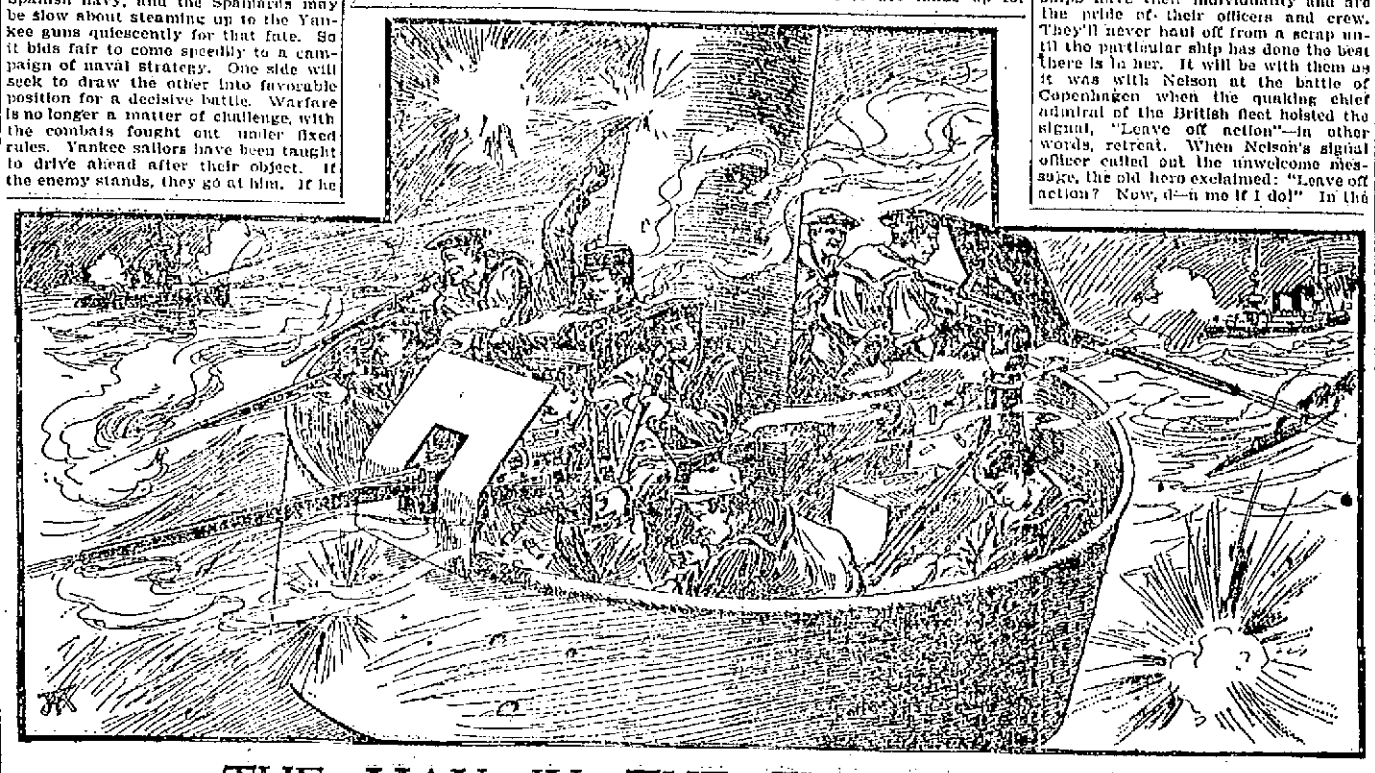
If the dogs of war, when once let loose, go at it with Napoleonic swiftness, they'll seize everything in sight in the West Indies just to rob Spain of every foothold for bases. That was Grant's plan for settling the Cuban question in his day. Again, our navy may remain in observation only off Puerto Rico, waiting for some crisis in the Cuban campaign to determine questions of larger strategy.

Torpedo boats can cut little figure in the plays at this stage. Their utility is as uncertain as that of the Monitor when she steamed out to tackle the Merrimac. They have been tried and found wanting in reliability as well as in precision. With the spirit of Farragut the sailors will take to the wave at the outset, saying, "D—n the torpedoes!"

Spain's problem will be the question of cost, as that of the north in the civil war was one of bread for the invading army on its long marches into the enemy's country. The Yankee navy will have the Spaniards by the jugular whenever it can corner the coal supply.

It is idle to talk about compelling the Spanish navy or the Spanish army to fight. Nations and armies can and if ably conducted will choose their own time and place for battle. Provocation on the part of Spain must necessarily cause this government to broaden its plan of warfare. It will wage war against other of Spain's colonies than Cuba in order to secure for its ships bases of supply and to keep Spain from using the bases herself. But the grand objective, until some great event changes the situation, is Cuba, and the problem before the strategists rests upon these three points:

Feeding the starving Cubans,
Equipping Gomez's insurgent army,
Driving the Spaniards out.



THE MAN IN THE FIGHTING TOP.

There is one spot on board the modern man-of-war that is still the most exposed position in time of battle, and that is the top, or military mast, as it is now designated. The man stationed there knows that grim death hovers all about him; that there is no other post so full of deadly peril. He is a hero, or he would shirk his duty and rebel from fear. In other parts of the ship he has nine chances in ten of escaping danger. There he hardly has one. But he is also a doughty antagonist. History reminds us that it was a shot fired from the French frigate Redoubtable's mizzen top that ended the career of Lord Nelson in the moment of victory.

On the first class ships and armored cruisers the military masts are hollow, and access to the top is gained through the interior, where also the ammunition is hoisted up. There the men stand, living targets for shot and shell, with a thin plating before them that is available protection only against a small rifle bullet or a glancing shot from a rapid fire gun. There they handle small caliber machine guns, and riflemen usually support them. Their work is to cripple the mosquito vessels and "hornets" and to sweep the deck and superstructure of the antagonist with a rain of deadly missiles, picking off the officers and subordinate commanders, acting, in fact, as the sharpshooters of the navy. But they are not let alone. A steady fire of bullets is directed against them. Huge projectiles are thrown at them, and possibly one rightly aimed may bring down the mast with its unfortunate tenants to the deck amid a crash that will bury them in shattered pieces of iron and steel, mutilating them beyond recognition.

ROGER P. BARNUM.

A Surgeon's Sang Froid.

Dr. Jules Penn, the celebrated French surgeon who died in Paris the other day, was a man of some peculiar habits as well as of many brilliant qualities. One of the former was his custom of appearing at his clinics dressed as for a dinner party, wearing a cutaway coat bearing his ribbon of the Legion of Honor, white open waistcoat, black trousers and patent leather boots. The sang froid which he displayed while performing the most difficult and delicate operations was wonderful. He would talk incessantly, but never hesitated for an instant and, it is said, never made a mistake.

He made many discoveries in the domain of operative surgery of the highest practical value. His method of preventing hemorrhage by clamps was the discovery in which he himself took the most pride. He served for 20 years as the chief surgeon at the St. Denis hospital, and his lectures there were attended by crowds of students from all parts of the world. An English countess once paid him $6,000 for a single operation, and his income was said to be about $200,000 a year.

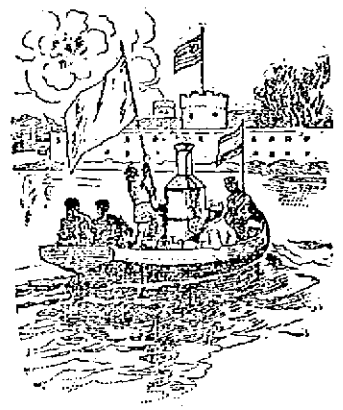
At the battle of Waterloo 51,000 men were killed or disabled. There were 145,000 soldiers in that great struggle.

SEVERAL OF THE UNIQUE ADJUNCTS OF MODERN WARFARE.

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Legal Aspects of Modern Warfare.

Customs of war and laws of war are not prescribed in any legal code. They are determined by precedents having the authority of antiquity, general acceptance, reasonableness, etc. Once incorporated in a treaty, they are binding so long as the treaty stands. In the matter of bombardments customs vary, perhaps for the simple reason that this method of warfare is in ordinary circumstances frowned upon by the whole civilized world. Military men themselves, whose training teaches that military necessity knows no law, with one voice condemn bombardment as a cruelty not to be thought of except in peculiar cases.



A FLAG OF TRUCE.

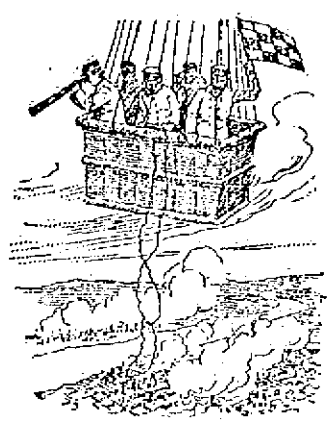
In modern times bombardments are introduced at certain stages of a siege conducted against a fortified point. The object is to terrify the civilians into compelling their governor to surrender. Preliminary procedure depends upon the circumstances. At Charleston in the civil war, after months of siege, the Federal commander at last had guns trained upon the city. He demanded from its military commander a full surrender of the city and its fortifications within four hours under penalty of bombardment. The notification did not reach General Beauregard, the Confederate commander, until the time had expired. Meanwhile a gun opened and continued firing until disabled. General Beauregard sent a vigorous protest against this action, and, according to his own statement, the bombardment was suspended for two days to enable the citizens to remove the women and children and the decrepit persons from the danger line.

At Fredericksburg the Federal commander summoned the civil authorities to surrender the town and gave 16 hours' notice for the removal of noncombatants.

Mystic Language Of War Signals.

Signaling is one of the most important devices used as an adjunct of warfare. The signal service bureau of the army is almost a venerable institution, and its methods have long been firmly established. The corps is a highly efficient body of men.

The various systems now in use by the signal corps include flags, lights, the heliograph, lanterns, telegraphy and telephony, and all these may be operated easily and to great advantage from a captive balloon. The heliograph is an instrument by means of which communication is had by flashes and dots of light thrown from the surface of a mirror and naturally is of utility only during hours of sunshine. The name heliotrope is given to the same instrument in the geodetic service. The semaphore is a mast with two arms, similar to many of the railroad signal posts. It is an apparatus for giving signals by the disposition of hanging lanterns, flags and oscillating arms. In other words, it is a combination of all other means of communicating information outside of human speech.



SIGNALING FROM A BALLOON.

Signaling with an illuminated balloon is a picturesque feature of the work of the signal corps. Two captive balloons are allowed to ascend to a height of a few hundred feet above any intervening obstacles. They may be a few miles apart or 40 or 50 miles from one another. From them sun flashes are made during the day, and at night messages are transmitted by means of illumination inside the balloons with incandescent electric lights. The alternating illumination and darkness are arranged in accordance with a predevised code.

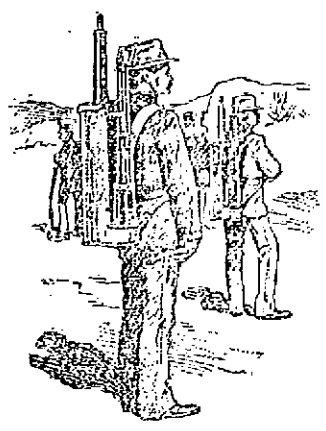
While war ballooning is still largely experimental, the results have been eminently satisfactory.

The Deadly Little Machine Gun.

Makers of machine guns have kept pace with the demand for rapid locomotion in every department, and some of the very latest inventions can in an emergency be carried on the back of a foot soldier. The up to date Maxim, Colt and Gatling guns can be transported wherever a man or mule can climb or pick a pathway. So there is no limit to the sphere of activity of the mowing machine which cuts down human beings in swaths.

The capacity of the new Maxim is 600 to 700 rounds of rifle balls per minute, and the execution is done by simply pressing a button. Where roads are fairly good this engine of war can be mounted on a tricycle having two or more riders. For more difficult ground, such as swamp lands and woods or mountains, a lighter form can be carried on the saddle of a mule or cavalry horse. The tripod supporting the gun when in action weighs but 17 pounds.

Gatling's latest model of so called "camel gun" for transportation on the back of an animal has a capacity of 800 shots per minute. It can also be carried for a short distance on the shoulders of two men. The ammunition used is of course in itself weighty, and that is carried behind the gun by one or more pack animals, so that wherever the gun can go its grim food cases are at hand ready for the bloody banquet.



A BIPED BATTERY.

When the new Maxim gun is stripped for light transportation, it weighs, all told, only 57 pounds, and such a burden is not a back breaker for a stout man.

In those provinces of Cuba still held by the Spaniards the country is mountainous and the coasts rough; hence these horseback and man-back shooting engines will prove very serviceable to Uncle Sam.

For Expeditious Communication.

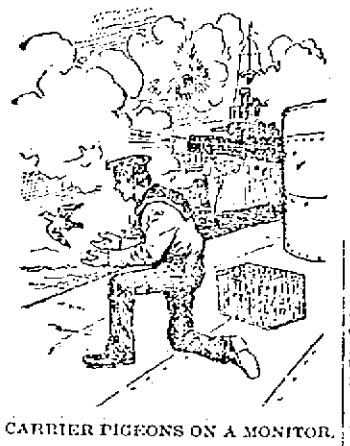
In the present war with Spain there will be rapid and reliable communication between the different bodies of the armed forces in the United States or in Cuba and on the ocean.

Carrier pigeons fly at a rate varying from 30 to 60 miles an hour. This means that a message from a ship 200 miles at sea might be sent to the home loft in from four to five hours. The training of homing pigeons has reached the highest point of efficiency under the auspices of both our war and navy departments. The birds may be released from a ship at the moment of giving battle.

On land there will be the telephone, whose wires can be strung with great facility adjacent to the field of battle, reaching from headquarters to other objective points, and its companion, the portable telegraph, in the absence of the regular posts and lines, will be used for more remote positions and to convey necessary orders or news or requests for additional troops to distant cities, by connection with the regular telegraph service, and thus reach the departments at Washington.

Couriers on bicycles will compete with the messengers on horseback in bearing orders and commands or in relays for gaining succor or assistance from armed forces stationed some distance away, where the use of neither telephone nor telegraph is feasible. The bicycle as a means of locomotion will undoubtedly be largely used by special corps of infantry and in some cases by cavalrymen, where the employment of horses is less practicable.

In rapidity, durability, reliability and efficiency the world has never seen such a variety of messengers and means of dispatching messages as now exists under our governmental control, in complete detail, force and arrangement.



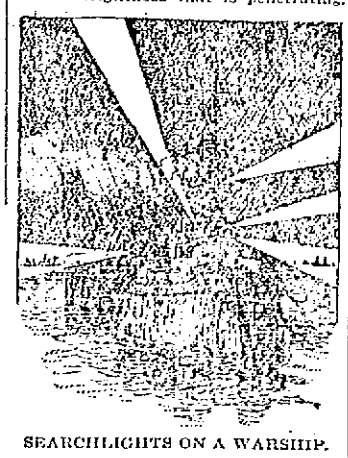
CARRIER PIGEONS ON A MONITOR.

The Protection Of a War Fleet.

The most elaborate precautions are taken for the protection of our fleet against surprise by lurking torpedo boats, or "chasers," at night. In the daytime naturally there is no particular necessity for more than the ordinary sharp outlook, although the torpedo nets surrounding the ship's sides at about water level are kept in position continually when the vessel is at anchor or when it is making its way up a narrow channel. Then the torpedo rakes have their especial use. On a foggy day the patrol boats burn fuses as they keep on their rounds.

But at night, when there are no peaceful rays of the moon or its beams are obscured by clouds, there comes the danger of the swift flying "hornet" with its missiles of destruction, and then every precaution that has been devised to protect the fleet and to expose the prowling enemy is brought into full play.

Searchlights, broad, long and continuous, flash from bow and stern, from port and starboard, glinting the waters and lighting up the area they touch with a brightness that is penetrating.



SEARCHLIGHTS ON A WARSHIP.

The glare is so vivid that objects can be seen with startling distinctness, every line and rope of a vessel, the buttons on a man's coat and the lettering on the band of a sailor's hat being discerned more readily than by daylight.

The torpedo patrol boats are dashing to and fro, with a never ceasing movement, in and out, burning lights, firing rockets, and with them as companions, but circling about in the contrary direction, are the patrol boats of the mosquito fleet. As all the vessels of the fleet are thus surrounded by moving lights and are continuously flashing their electric rays, the surrounding scene is in a blaze of light.

First Aid to The Wounded.

Experience has shown that lives are lost, and useless injury inflicted upon soldiers for lack of simple means to extend first aid. The soldiers have gone into this war provided with an individual pocket case containing ligatures, bandages, surgical cotton and other dressing material for wounds. A new form of litter carrier will also be introduced where the ground will permit. This consists of a litter frame supported above a single wheel.

The United States army hand litter now in vogue weighs but 16½ pounds and may be rolled and carried on the shoulder when not in use. In default of a regulation stretcher one may be improvised readily from a blanket lashed to two poles, and still simpler is that formed with two coats and four muskets. The rifles are passed through the sleeves and lashed together in lieu of poles. The first aid to be given a wounded man is to stop the flow of blood in case he has a severe wound in the arteries. This can be done quickly by a cord or strap or even a stout bandage or handkerchief wound tightly above the wound and twisted until the passage of blood is completely choked.

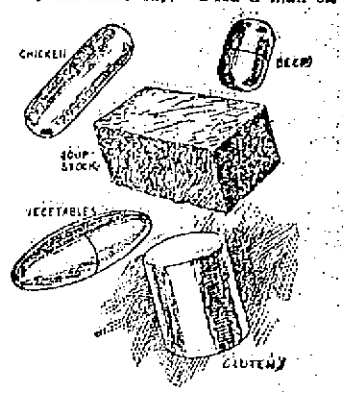


UNICYCLE LITTER.

The next stage from the field of fighting is to the ambulance station, where, if not too hard pressed, all wounds are examined and dressed by a competent surgeon. On the journey from the field to the ambulance station and from there to the field hospital the litter bearers move so as to save the wounded soldier from jarring and also take care to keep his face in the direction they are moving. It is not possible to save a victim from pain, but the ready appliances may at least save life. At the field hospital a corps of surgeons are at work preparing the wound for the journey to a general hospital.

No Food Pills In The Present War.

"There will be no pills in this war. You can rely on that if you think of enlisting," said a commissary of subsistence in the United States regular army the other day. "Feed a man on a pill and he looks like a pill." This means that condensed food, except perhaps the soup ration, will not be provided by the government. It will doubtless be found in private supplies, especially condensed milk and preparations of milk, chocolate, beef and coffee. These are luxuries in camp and are comparatively easy of transportation. Experiments in emergency rations have been going on for years, with the result that the board conducting them, after a fair trial, rejects everything with which the American soldier is not familiar.



LUXURIES IN CONDENSED FORM.

As a result of the labors of that board the emergency or campaigning ration for the United States army, whether regulars or volunteers and militia under government orders, is as follows: Per diem, 16 ounces of bread, 10 ounces of bacon, 4 ounces of pea meal, 2 ounces of coffee or half an ounce of tea and half an ounce of pepper and salt.

This is the maximum emergency ration, and its weight is 33 to 34 ounces. On a fighting expedition troops can start out with five rations per man, and if the pressure is great the supplies can be made to last ten days. The pea meal for soup is the only article of so called prepared food on the list.

Various kinds of canned goods, meat pastes, peptonized and predigested foods, cheese and preparations of the koln nut are rejected from the government ration, but there will be no restriction on their use by those who choose to provide them. The ration adopted is suited to a tropical climate, and in season, when possible, rations of onions and potatoes will be furnished to ward off scurvy.

INTERESTING FACTS.

Of the 11 emperors and empresses of Russia between Peter I and Alexander III four have been assassinated.

Glasgow, Ky., recently advertised the sale of two negroes who were persistent vagrants. It was the first procedure of the kind since 1866. The law orders the sale of their services for the term of their sentences, the purchaser being obliged to feed, house and clothe them.

About Walla Walla, Or., the squirrels are so plentiful that young ones are run over in the road, and the protection of the crops demands united effort and hard work by the farmers to exterminate them.

There could not possibly be a whiter city than Cadiz unless it were built of snow. As you near the coast you see in front of you a white mass which appears to be floating upon the water. The first thought for a foreigner is that he is in sight of an iceberg.

The durability of ivory is proved by the fact that billiard balls which, for the sake of curiosity, had been made of very well preserved mammoth ivory, undoubtedly many thousands of years old, were played with for several months by experienced players in Paris without it being noticed that the balls were not made of fresh ivory.

The largest proportion of single persons is found in Ireland and Scotland and the smallest in the United States. In Ireland 67 per cent, in Scotland 65 per cent and in the United States 59 per cent of the population are single.

It is said that the longest lived people have generally been those who made breakfast the principal meal of the day, as the stomach has more vigor in the morning than at any other time.

The oldest sailing craft in the world is the so called Gokstad ship, a viking vessel which was discovered in a sepulchral mound on the shores of Christiania fiord. It is 1,000 years old.

In ancient times and among inland peoples the possession of a salt spring was regarded as a special gift of the gods. The Chaonians in Epirus had one which flowed into a stream where there were no fish, and the legend was that Heracles had allowed their forefathers to have salt instead of fish.

Gaust is the smallest republic in the world. It has an area of one mile and a population of 140. It has existed since 1648 and is recognized by both Spain and France. It is situated on the flat top of a mountain in the Pyrenees, and has a president, who is elected by the council of 12.

THE WORLD OF WOMAN

AN AVALANCHE OF COLOR.

Present Styles Are Trying to Women With Poor Complexions--Bab's Fashion Talk.

[Copyright, 1898.]

With the absolute avalanche of color that has overtaken us this spring there followed as a natural course a something that has been talked about and against and indulged in from the very beginning of the world. I mean the use of rouge and powder. With the curious new blue grays, the brilliant shades of orange that suggest nasturtiums and all the trying violet colors it is difficult to find a natural complexion that will harmonize with two or three or possibly five or six of these colors gleefully rampant on the fashionable chapeau.

Nobody knows when rouge was first used. Certainly it was old when Cleopatra chose a little of it to add to her beauty, while powder was in such ordinary use that the beautiful Laura put a little on her face because she blushed too much when she met the gallant poet who adored her. There is an old story of the horrified father who came home and with great anger and much quickness said to his daughter, "I have heard that you use rouge." The daughter looked at him and answered, "Yes, father, I do." "Very well," said the irate parent, "go up stairs and wash it off at once." She did so, and in a little while there appeared a sallow, pallid, dull faced girl, whose father gave one look at her and then said, "Go up stairs and put it on again."

Evidently she was not like the maidens who give a daub of red to one cheek and a daub to the other and then conclude that no one notices the added color and believe that they understand the art of make up. Any woman who realizes that a little pink or a little white or a little black or a little brown will improve her appearance is wise in using it, but she needs first of all to get the right kind of tools, and next she must learn how to manage them to suit her special needs.



CHIC PARISIAN GOWNS.

An acquaintance of mine has lusterless eyes, one of those horrid, heavy, pasty skins, no eyebrows to speak of, and yet she is considered a pretty woman. It is because she knows how to dress in the first place, and she understands the art of make up in the second. She never denies to her women friends that she calls artificial aid to assist her in being handsome, but only to her most intimate friends is given permission to see the process. She considers the first necessity is a proper place for her toilet table. It is broad, has a mirror that is perfect in reflecting every virtue and every vice, while in front of it is a chair just the right height for a mistress of the room, for she is too wise to tire herself by standing or walking during the making up operation. All about her are glass bottles with heavy silver stoppers, glass and china boxes, indeed all the various utensils that a woman needs when she has ceased to be youthful and never has been beautiful. Gowned in a pretty robe de chambre, having had her hair arranged and her hands manicured, my lady sits down to arrange her face.

The maid who helps hands her, first of all, a tiny glass pot that holds some sweet smelling and cooling cream. With the aid of a very thin handkerchief barely a film of this is put over the entire face and forehead. There is not enough to give a greasy look, for whenever that occurs it is quickly wiped off, but there is just enough to make the rouge and powder stay in position. Then comes the rouge. It is the variety known as the "saucer," which is got from our French cousins, and it is applied in the old fashioned way with a hare's foot. Some goes under the eyes. That will brighten them and make them look larger. Some is brought down on the cheeks, and the tip of the chin gets its portion, and so do the lobes of the ears and the very tip of the aristocratic nose. Then comes the really trying part, the blending of the powder with the rouge, the laying on of sufficient white to soften the red and make it look healthful and yet not cause it to disappear. What must be attained is a rather bright color, which, however, has the advantage of not fading.

Then there is need for a soft pencil, Parisian in its make and marked "brun," for my lady, being wise, knows her brows must match her lashes, which are brown and not black. After carefully dipping her finger into a bottle of perfume she runs it over the place where the eyebrows ought to be, so that every particle of powder and rouge is removed from that curved line, which she follows with her brown pencil, being sure that she does not lay it on too heavy and being very careful to give the exact line that beauty demands. Perhaps she may with a dark blue pencil draw a line under her eyes, but a well bred woman is not eager to do this, as "lining" the face is difficult, and my lady prefers to achieve success. Look well? Why, she does not look like the same dull skinned, small eyed woman who, chatting so cleverly, sat down in the chair before the mirror a few minutes ago.

You look at the innumerable bottles of beautiful cut glass on her dressing table, and, being a bit curious, you inquire as to what they are. The first bottle that you pick up has such a pungent odor that you recognize it at once as diluted spirits of camphor. What is it there for? My lady laughs and tells you that sometimes when she is dining out a great deal her appetite gets the better of her, and then—well, then her nose grows a little red, and, in addition to dieting for awhile, she dabbles the offending member every night with a little of the camphor until it is restored to its normal condition. Another bottle, once its stopper is removed, gives forth the odor of fir trees. It is explained to you that it is the tincture of benzoin, a few drops of which thrown into the water used for bathing the face, just enough to make it look like skimpilk, will not only purify the complexion, but will give it a wonderfully exhilarating feeling. Then there is a bottle of myrrh, from which a few drops put into a glass of tepid water make your breath as sweet as that of the maiden of ancient days who when she talked let diamonds and pearls fall from her lips.

Then there are two or three kinds of toilet waters to be thrown into the bath which makes my lady not merely clean, but absolutely exquisite, and that is what a woman should be. The tailor made girl, with her straight hair and her overscrubbed look, suggests not daintiness, but a continued use of some well known kitchen soap for which she is a walking advertisement. Then to make my lady perfect in her get up there are silver trays holding all kinds of pins—pins with pearl heads, pins with blue heads, pins with black and white heads, pins suited, in short, to whatever use they seem best adapted. Then there are hairpins strong enough to hold up the most elaborate coiffure and hairpins fine enough to be invisible when placed through some tiny wave or curl to hold it in position. I ask my lady if the making up of her face injures her skin. She laughs merrily and says: "That would be impossible, but in reality I believe if anything it does it good, because I never go to sleep with the powder or rouge on my face, and it is washed off with hot water and soap, every bit of it, because of the cream that forms the foundation. That was a trick that I learned from an actress who not only understood the art of make up, but who was able to retain a beautiful skin off the stage that was the envy of every other woman."

By the bye, since the tariff has become so particularly unpleasant everybody is nobody unless she has among her acquaintances in Paris a pleasant girl who is of wonderful blue blood, possessing very little money and working hard at studying art under one of the great masters. Her duty in life? To send to her friend of whom she is so fond, and then naturally for a little consideration, a few sketches of the very latest styles from which admirable gowns may be made by a clever and cheap little modiste. Mme. High and Mighty on the avenue, whose charges are so outrageous, sees you drive by and uses every naughty word afforded by the French language because she thinks you are getting your gowns from Paris. She little knows the truth. If she did, I do believe that she, with her co-cheats, would unite and have a special high rate of customs put on private letters supposed to contain drawings. Four that came to me the other day were the very latest thing as approved in the gay city and showed not only the possibility but the certainty of the bounce. They also showed that lovely woman is going to cling to purple as long as a single drop of that color of dye is left.

Of these four gowns the one that I am thinking of imitating is that which is made of heliotrope taffeta, with a princess back, a corselet of guipure and a front that, buttoning slightly over at one side, really shapes a deep tabbier or apron front finished with frills of fine French lace. The usual crush band of black satin is about the neck, and the hat is worn as only a Frenchwoman can wear a hat. The other purple one is of the new satin cloth and has a plain skirt trimmed with a flounce that starts at each side of the waist line, being very narrow there and widening as it comes down and goes around the edge of the skirt. It is headed with white guipure, and the revers and gilet are also of guipure, while the crush belt is of white satin. The other you will wear to a garden party. It is an organdie that has a white ground with pink flowers on it and is made up over pink lawn. There are ruffles at the side of the skirt, while the bodice has a huge plastron of plain pink with appliques of white upon it, and the sleeves are also pink. This gown is the sort that could be made for almost nothing provided the maker knew how to give it that intangible air of greatness that belongs only to the gowns made by veritable artists.

The last is the tailor made. Oh, joy! Oh, rapture! That is the Frenchwoman's idea of a white duck gown. Because a gown is cotton the Frenchwoman does not believe it is meant to be laundered. Indeed she never connects a laundry and a frock, but cares so well for the frock that it does not become soiled, or when it does it is out of fashion. This gown of white duck is tailor made; has a plain, close fitting skirt, a jacket with semiloose fronts decorated with huge pearl buttons and worn over a yellow silk shirt waist trimmed lengthwise with rows of narrow black lace and finished at the neck and throat with flaring bows of black velvet. The hat is a white neapolitan, made smart with yellow chiffon and yellow wings.

Bab

MINISTERING ANGELS THESE.

The Work of Women on the Battlefield and In Camp Hospitals--The Red Cross Society.

With the first gun fired in defense of the honor of the United States thousands of women actively began their campaign for the relief of the men enlisted or suffering in her service. Women's opportunities as auxiliaries in the great work of warfare are many. With every war that is fought her field of labor varies. The women who made lint and knit socks for the soldiers on either side in the civil war will have another class of work to do in the war between Spain and the United States, for in the last 30 years very material advancement has been made in military surgery. One of these is in the use of antiseptics. Lint, which was largely manufactured by the women at home during the late war, will now be bought, because in the dressing of wounds modern surgery demands a certain variety of antiseptic dressing.

First in interest among women's organizations which aid by active service in the field is the American branch of the International Red Cross league. Miss Clara Barton, the Florence Nightingale of America, is at the head of the work, being president of the national league. She but recently returned from Cuba, where as the chief representative of her society she superintended the distribution of food, clothing and medical assistance to the sick and starving reconcentrados, and there, under the protection of the American government, she almost immediately returned with a shipload of provisions. The hospital ships, too, all are fitted out with Red Cross nurses and fly the Red Cross flag.

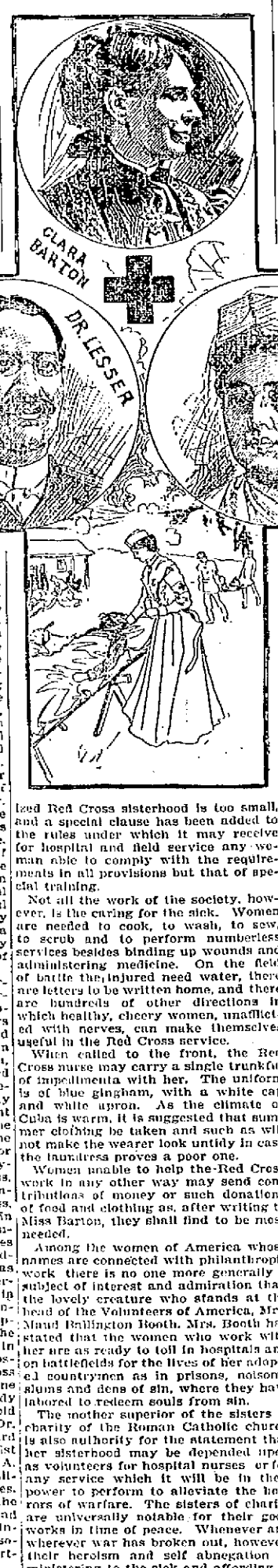
Miss Barton's chief aid is the sister in chief of the Red Cross corps of nurses, Mrs. Bettina Hofker-Lesser. Mrs. Lesser, or Sister Bettina, as she is lovingly called by her coworkers, is a young woman and a very lovely one. Of medium height, slender, sweet of face and gentle in tone and manner, she is just the sort of woman that one can imagine commanding the respectful worship of a hospital full of grateful soldiers or the admiration and loyalty of a train of subordinates. It is not a perfect face, but one that womanly sympathy, unselfishness and love of humanity have molded into beauty.

Sister Bettina—and America is interested in her because under Miss Barton she has direct charge of all the women who care for our wounded soldiers in the field—is a German by birth and speaks English with a slight accent. In the early part of 1898 Sister Bettina, then Miss Hofker, became interested in the poor of New York city and devoted a portion of her time each day to caring for the sick in their tenement homes. That she might fit herself the better for this work she entered the Mount Sinai Training School For Nurses. In 1893 she graduated, carrying off the highest honors in her class. By this time she had become much interested in the work of the Red Cross, but as there was no institution in America, as in the countries of Europe, for the special training of nurses for the work of the society the founding of such hospital in this country was suggested to Miss Hofker. She interested a number of prominent people in the idea, and a fund for it was promised. Miss Clara Barton was then approached and her interest enlisted. The new institution was to be located in New York and to be known as the Hospital and Training School For Red Cross Sisters, its work in times of peace in one department to be the care of the needy sick. The plan was pushed to rapid success. Such eminent surgeons as Dr. George F. Shrady and Dr. Gaillard Thomas are now on the hospital's list of consulting physicians, with Drs. A. M. Lesser, T. A. McNicholl, C. B. Ellison, Steger and Zeh in special lines. It was shortly after the opening of the institution that Dr. Lesser, who had long admired Sister In Chief Hofker, induced her to become not only his associate in Red Cross work, but his partner for life.

The Red Cross headquarters in Washington are constantly thronged with women eager to enlist in the work of the order. No less earnest is the long line of serious faced women that wait daily in the reception room of the New York Red Cross headquarters or sit through long hours of lectures.

Of these women few flinch when they learn the arduous duties imposed on all followers of the Red Cross. The society has nothing to do with circumscribed local or national patriotism. The Spaniard is as dear to it as the American, for according to its pledge it knows "neither creed nor country nor sex." No salary is paid for services. The workers are simply sheltered, fed and clothed—no more.

Ordinarily the applicant for admission to the order must have taken a course of training in the Red Cross hospital. Nurses from other schools of this class are admitted after taking a special course of six months in the Red Cross establishment. Every physician not a member of the order must present certain designated credentials. To meet the present crisis the regularly authorized Red Cross sisterhood is too small, and a special clause has been added to the rules under which it may receive for hospital and field service any woman able to comply with the requirements in all provisions but that of special training.



Not all the work of the society, however, is the caring for the sick. Women are needed to cook, to wash, to sew, to scrub and to perform numberless services besides binding up wounds and administering medicine. On the field of battle the injured need water, there are letters to be written home, and there are hundreds of other directions in which healthy, cheery women, unafflicted with nerves, can make themselves useful in the Red Cross service.

When called to the front, the Red Cross nurse may carry a single trunkful of impedimenta with her. The uniform is of blue gingham, with a white cap and white apron. As the climate of Cuba is warm, it is suggested that summer clothing be taken and such as will not make the wearer look untidy in case the laundress proves a poor one.

Women unable to help the Red Cross work in any other way may send contributions of money or such donations of food and clothing as, after writing to Miss Barton, they shall find to be most needed.

Among the women of America whose names are connected with philanthropic work there is no one more generally a subject of interest and admiration than the lovely creature who stands at the head of the Volunteers of America, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth. Mrs. Booth has stated that the women who work with her are as ready to toil in hospitals and on battlefields for the lives of her adopted countrymen as in prisons, noisome slums and dens of sin, where they have labored to redeem souls from sin.

The mother superior of the sisters of charity of the Roman Catholic church is also authority for the statement that her sisterhood may be depended upon as volunteers for hospital nurses or for any service which it will be in their power to perform to alleviate the horrors of warfare. The sisters of charity are universally notable for their good works in time of peace. Whenever and wherever war has broken out, however, their heroism and self abnegation in ministering to the sick and affording to the last hours of many a storm tossed soul the peace and consolations of religion have earned for them the gratitude of the world, for no matter how dreadful death may seem under ordinary circumstances the horrors are a hundredfold multiplied on the field of battle, where the actual suffering of the dying man is intensified by sounds of agony from other unfortunates.

Sternly practical, the women's auxiliaries of the different regiments of the national guard have set to work to make all sorts of needful things for the soldiers, such as "housewives" to contain pins, needles, etc., and little bags of muslin in which to carry pepper, salt and flour. Sewing circles to prepare underclothing have been set to work, and the New York women's auxiliary to the guard has even pledged itself to take care of the families of poor soldiers during their absence. Tiny emergency medicine kits containing a few simple remedies and bandages are another suggestion for the comfort of the soldier. Indeed the women of the guard have gone to work in such a patriotic and businesslike way that the American who upholds the honor of his country in the field promises to be the best cared for fighter in the world.

Under Mrs. Jeannette Hardin Walworth, one of the officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a number of prominent women have organized themselves into a sanitary committee, the object of which is to do about the work accomplished by the sanitary commission in the civil war.

One of the most encouraging features of the present trouble with Spain has been the loyalty with which all classes of women have hastened to offer their services in one way or another in aid of the government. Miss Long, daughter of the secretary of the navy, is one of the most eager volunteers. The distinctions of class are forgotten in the enthusiasm of patriotism. The fashionable woman and the workingman's wife, the Vassar graduate and the most humble scrubwoman, ignore the artificial distinctions of wealth and birth and intellect and stand hand to hand and heart to heart, united for "God and right and our native land."

LUCY DE TREVILLE.

Most Beautiful English Woman.

Dorothy Dene is said to be the most beautiful woman in England. The late Sir Frederic Leighton selected her as the one woman in all Europe whose face and figure most closely tallied with his ideal. She posed for a number of his most famous paintings. When Sir Frederic, who was president of the Royal academy and ranked first among English colorists, conceived the idea of his famous painting, "Cymon and Iphigenia," every quarter of the continent was scoured for a suitable model to pose for the reclining figure so well known to lovers of art. Six months elapsed before the artist met with any one sufficiently beautiful to appeal to his fancy, and it was in London that he finally found his ideal. The long sought for model was discovered behind the footlights of a theater.

She was Miss Dorothy Dene, a young actress. Being told of Sir Frederic's contemplated canvas and her fulfillment of the artist's ideal for the central figure, Miss Dene consented to pose. Eight months later the most admired of Sir Frederic's works was completed.

Nowhere at the present time can a more perfect type of Greek beauty be found than Miss Dene. Each line of her face and figure is purely classical. Her height is rather above the average, but her limbs are long and lithe. Her eyes are violet, and she has golden hair that is wavy and plentiful. In addition to these charms Miss Dene's complexion is said to be the most beautiful of any woman in Europe.

Miss Dene's features can be readily recognized in a number of later works by the same artist, for she continued to be Sir Frederic's model long after he had finished "Cymon and Iphigenia." Miss Dene is represented as the maiden who is catching the ball in his "Greek Girls Playing Ball," in which her exquisite figure is displayed to advantage. Another well known painting by Leighton is "Summer Moon," in which Miss Dene's shapely arms may be noted.

It was gossiped in London shortly before the artist's death that he was then in love with his model. Rumor also had it that there was an obstacle in the way of their marriage, but just what this obstacle was no one seemed to know. It may have been the disparity in their ages, for at the time of his death, about a year and a half ago, Leighton was nearly 70 years old. Miss Dene is now about 28.

Women at the Paris Exposition.

The women's commission, American department, of the Paris exposition has opened an office in New York at 19 West Forty-second street. This is to arrange for an exhibit of women's work at the Paris exposition in 1900 on lines similar to that at the World's fair. Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, the society woman who recently opened a bureau of social requirements and whose object is to enable aspiring members of the "noveaux riches" to make an easy entrance into the Four Hundred, is the president of the commission. Congress has been asked to appropriate a sum of money to defray the expense of getting together and sending to Paris work of representative American women in the arts, industries and professions.

To Convert Jewels Into Warships.

It is said that the women of the leading families of Spain have sent thousands of dollars' worth of precious stones to London to be sold to raise funds for war. This suggests what an enormous sum might be placed at the disposal of this government should the women of America offer their jewels in the world's markets. Where diamonds and rubies and other gems are seen by hundreds in Madrid they are to be counted by thousands in New York. There is a million dollars' worth of jewels on view on nearly every "box holders' night" during the Metropolitan Opera House season, and the precious stones that flash there are but a small part of the gems that America's million-heiresses could proffer for the needs of their country to meet the emergencies of war.

With the enormous surplus in the treasury and the vast resources of this country to draw upon Uncle Sam stands in no immediate need of funds to prosecute farreaching war, but if the time should come when necessity demanded an appeal to his countrymen the women of New York alone could surprise the world with the magnitude of their aid, and this would not necessarily mean the offering of the fortunes—just the sale of their superb jewels.

A battleship might be built with the proceeds of the sale and leave a snug sum for a cruiser or two or more torpedo boats. Several cavalry or infantry regiments might be equipped or even formidable batteries of flying artillery added to the army of the United States.

Released from their settings, the jewels would run in quarts, even in gallons, and form such a glittering pile as the merchants of the world had never before seen. Many of the largest and purest diamonds and rubies known to man are owned in the United States, and the pearls that adorn the throats of America's wealthy women are such as would have made Cleopatra envious.

In nearly every great war woman has flown to the succor of her native land and pledged her jewels or even sold them for the nation's weal. In New York are gathered many of the richest women in the world, and if they alone sold their gems the sum realized would be astounding.

If Mrs. William Astor should dispose of her jewels in aid of the nation, Uncle Sam would be fully $400,000 the richer.

A pearl girdle frequently worn by Mrs. Astor is valued at fully $100,000. This sum would equip 1,200 infantrymen for immediate service, besides furnishing them with rations for several weeks. The diamond collar which has been seen about Mrs. Astor's neck many times at the opera is valued at more than $120,000, and has as pendants several rare Indian diamonds.

The two regal diamond sunbursts Mrs. Astor wears are worth at least $40,000, and her diamond, pearl and emerald stars represent an expenditure of fully $35,000.

The jewels owned by Mrs. John Jacob Astor are nearly as many and quite as fine as those of Mrs. William Astor. Her diamond tiara is worth $60,000, and her crown of emeralds and diamonds flashes with the seeming consciousness that it is worth $30,000 if a penny. The emerald and diamond necklace about her throat on state occasions cost $25,000. In addition to these she wears a diamond star, a $10,000 trinket, a heart of opals and diamonds representing $5,000 and a diamond crescent and a bowknot of rubies, diamonds and emeralds, the twain valued at nearly $20,000. A portion of the jewels of this young matron would furnish Uncle Sam with $110,000.

Probably one of the most valuable collections of jewels belonging to any American woman is that of Mrs. Bradley Martin. She has $500,000 worth of precious stones. Her glittering diamond breastplate alone is worth $100,000, and her ruby set—tiara, necklace, bracelets and pins—is valued at $200,000. As to pearls, Mrs. Bradley Martin possesses many ropes of these white gems worth in the neighborhood of $140,000. Her pins and jeweled fans and hair ornaments would sell for more than $60,000.

Another collection which closely approaches in value that of Mrs. Bradley Martin belongs to Mrs. George Gould. One piece, a flashing ruby and diamond girdle, is valued at $50,000. Its companion, a necklace, cost $25,000. The constellation of ruby stars and crescents scintillating in her hair represents $25,000. If Mrs. Gould should dispose of all her jewels, set and unset, she could realize fully $480,000. This would buy four torpedo boats for Uncle Sam.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has a fortune in jewels, and it was by depleting her own caskets that she made her daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, the most bejeweled woman in all England. The pearls that once decked the person of Marie Antoinette are the property now of Mrs. Belmont. Her diamonds are magnificent. They represent a kingly sum, fully $450,000.

The diamond and emerald tiara of Mrs. William C. Whitney is known throughout this country. With her necklace and the other ornaments she has worn so many times at the opera this represents the sum of $75,000. But there are other jewels in the Whitney caskets, all of which could not be purchased for less than $150,000.

Among the other women of New York whose precious stones may be valued in the hundreds of thousands, enough to give Uncle Sam a mighty lift from any possible slough of despond, are Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Their diamond tiaras and necklaces and brooches and all the other ornaments in their strong boxes are worth many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

THE WORLD OF WOMEN.

A traveling library is to be started by the women's clubs of Utah to be made up by the contribution of one book from every woman belonging to the state federation.

The Countess of Wisborg, wife of Prince Oscar of Sweden, is preparing herself at a London school for nurses to assist her husband in his missionary efforts in Africa.

The youthful duchess of Marlborough, says an English journal, has the American love of shopping and when in London is frequently seen in Bond street, going about from shop to shop and always faultlessly and becomingly attired.

Lady Winifred Howard has issued her book, "Journal of a Tour of the United States, Canada and Mexico," and tells of her interesting experiences. The illustrations are from photographs taken with her own camera.

Queen Victoria's third daughter, the Princess Christian of Sleswick-Holstein, belongs to choral societies in London and Windsor which give public concerts, in which she takes part.

The coronation of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has been officially fixed for Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1898. The ceremony of taking the oath will be performed in the New church of Amsterdam.

Mlle. Botard, the young woman whose name has been recently placed upon the list of the Legion of Honor of the French academy, has been connected with the Salpetriere hospital, Paris, since she was a girl of 20. She has looked after the unfortunates in the women's wards. Nervous and demented patients were her care, and her success with them was the result of gentle treatment and humoring them as much as possible.

A memorial has recently been dedicated in Deerfield, Mass., to a faithful village postmistress, Martha Pratt, who acceptably served her small constituency for 25 years. Her death was sincerely regretted by the whole community, and the villagers, to show their appreciation of her faithful service, resolved to erect a small building near Miss Pratt's place of labor which should be for village and church society gatherings.

GAGE WANTS A BOND ISSUE

He Deems This the Most Feasible Plan of Raising Money.

The Proposition Not Formulated by the Senate Committee—The Silver Men Have Amendments to Offer Covering the Coinage of Silver Seigniorage in the Treasury.

Washington, May 7.—The testimony of Secretary Gage concerning the condition of the treasury and its requirements in order to meet the monetary demands of the war, as given before the senate committee on finance, has been made public. The treasurer estimated that he must have $60,000,000 for a working balance from day to day. This would leave now only $29,000,000 of available net cash in the treasury but for the fact that there were some liabilities that would not be pressed. He thought that all told the treasury could count upon available cash to the extent of $70,000,000 above the $100,000,000 gold reserve. Mr. Gage stated that at the time his testimony was given none of the volunteer forces had become a tax upon the government, but that the entire 125,000 men would have to be taken care of within a month's time. The best estimates placed the extraordinary expenses for the war and navy departments at $52,000,000 up to the first of July next in addition to the $50,000,000 voted for national defense. He thought that from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000, in addition to the ordinary revenues would have to be realized between now and July 1 to preserve the gold reserve intact. Without this extra fund the reserve would be reduced to the extent of $30,000,000, leaving in the treasury only $70,000,000 all told at the end of the fiscal year.



LYMAN J. GAGE.

Mr. Gage knew of no method for raising this extra money except taxation or the sale of bonds. Senator Turpie asked if he could think of no method, and the secretary replied: "I cannot think of any other method to which I think it would be proper and safe for the government to resort, except the issuance of treasury certificates. I think it is a legitimate operation to borrow in any way you can make it acceptable to both parties to the contract." Mr. Gage expressed the opinion that it would not be possible to place as much as $100,000,000 of the loan among individuals and in small sums. Explaining his reason for this opinion, he said: "Our people are very different from the French people, if you please, in whose country there are no savings banks. In our country there are 5,000,000 people who have money in savings banks at a general average rate of interest of 4 percent. The money is available to them at any moment. The temptation and self-interest to invest in 3 percent bonds and disturb their little balances in the savings banks is not very great. In France the individual has his money, his little savings, stowed away in a stocking or a sack or a private hoard. It is in cash. It is drawing no interest, generally, and when the government puts out a loan it is his opportunity. Our people have larger opportunities. That is the principal reason why I think the whole $100,000,000 will be taken by private persons."

To this statement Senator Wolcott took exception, saying: "The secretary allows nothing for the patriotic desire of the people to support the government and take bonds at a less interest than they can get in a savings bank. He assumes they as well would be governed entirely by selfishness."

The proceedings at the meeting of the committee Friday were generally harmonious. Indeed there has been no marked division except over the bond question and as to the amount of revenue the bill shall yield. Senator Wolcott expressed himself as favorable to the extension of the revenue features of the bill. Some have inferred from his position on this point that he is opposed to the bond issue, but such is not the case, and it is understood that he will support the bond clause. The position of Senator Jones of Nevada on the bond issue has not developed positively. The Democratic members expressed themselves solidly in opposition to the bond issue. They presented the other members of the committee with some of the amendments they will formally offer. These include the provision for the taxation of the gross receipts of corporations to the extent of 4 percent and the coinage of the silver seigniorage in the treasury.

A BOARD BOUNCED

The Cattle Commission Abolished Yesterday.

BILLS AGAINST CERTAIN CORPORATIONS KILLED.

The Taxation Question Disposed of.

Boston, May 7.—A petition was presented in the house yesterday for legislation for the revision of the laws relative to contagious diseases among domestic animals and the officers charged with the enforcement of the same. The committee on rules reported almost immediately in favor of suspending the rules to admit the petition. A bill was then presented which virtually abolished the cattle commission, repealing the acts of 1894. The new bill further provides that no city or town shall require the use of tuberculin in the examination of cattle, unless at the request of the owner.

The lower branch substituted two bills relating to the express business for the adverse report of the committee on railroads. One was the house bill to grant to all express companies equal privileges on railroads in Massachusetts and the other was the house bill relative to express business on railroad and steamboat lines.

The bill to provide for the manufacture of gas by corporations and the bill relative to the capital stock of certain public corporations were rejected. The senate accepted without debate all the reports of the committee on taxation that no change be made in the taxation laws of the state. There were 10 reports on petitions of various kinds on all of which the committee reported unfavorably. With the exception of one small bill the taxation question is now disposed of for the year.

JEFFRIES THE WINNER.

San Francisco, May 7.—Thomas J. Sharkey, the sailor, and James J. Jeffries, admittedly the leading heavyweight pugilist actually in fighting harness today, met before the National Athletic club last night to settle the question of supremacy. The outcome of this contest was the absorbing topic of discussion in sporting circles since the consummation of the match.

There was a narrow escape from serious injury to the 5000 spectators.

After tier of elevated seats collapsed from some cause, but fortunately nobody was killed, and the results were not of a grave character.

In the 20th round both men were tired, but fought viciously. Jeffries landed several times on the body and face, but could not knock the sailor out. The gong rang in the middle of a hot mix, and the crowd went wild with enthusiasm. Referee Greggains announced Jeffries the winner amid the greatest enthusiasm.

COMMENT ON DEWEY'S SILENCE.

(Continued.)

squadron, with some natural criticism, owing to the failure to receive orders to occupy some port of Cuba. The supposed nature of the orders recently received by Rear Admiral Sampson has lessened this tension. If the advantageous circumstances which at present render Sampson's fleet so fit to fight would only continue indefinitely naval officers could possibly find some explanation for the delay; but every 24 hours spent at sea detracts somewhat from the fighting capacity of warships. Their bottoms become foul, especially in southern latitudes, and their speed is diminished, while their crews, particularly on a wearisome blockade, suffer from the inaction. Then, too, in a short time the rainy season will commence and military operations will then be conducted at a disadvantage. At present there are many places suitable for landing troops under the guns of the fleet, when the danger of yellow fever is nil, where a naval and military base can be easily established, and whence a fair sized army can operate with every chance of success.

SPAIN'S MANY DISORDERS.

Madrid, May 7.—Further disorders are reported from different parts of the provinces, especially from Murcia, capital of the province of that name, 30 miles from Carthagena, where a mob, composed mainly of striking miners, cut the telegraph lines, and set fire to the town hall and law courts, burning the archives. The rioters also made an attack upon the local jail, beat in the doors and released the prisoners. Finally they interrupted railroad communication with Murcia and destroyed a store by the use of dynamite, distributing the provisions which it contained.



The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

IVORINE
WASHING POWDER



Is a magic cleanser, and the up-to-date Laundress says: "I can't do my washing without it." A tablespoonful of Ivorine to a pail of water makes clothes as clean as the driven snow.

A Cake of Toilet Soap in Every Package

supplies soap for Toilet, Bath, and Nursery, making Ivorine the only kind that *furnishes the entire family with all the soap required.* You only pay for the Ivorine; we give you the Toilet Soap.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn., Makers of Williams' Famous Shaving Soaps.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY
STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy Vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently.* Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box or 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

TEETH
No Charge For Extracting
$5 to $10 a Set

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 21, 22, 23, Runels' Bldg., cor. Merr'k & Bridge.

Now is the Time
TO BUY A
Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

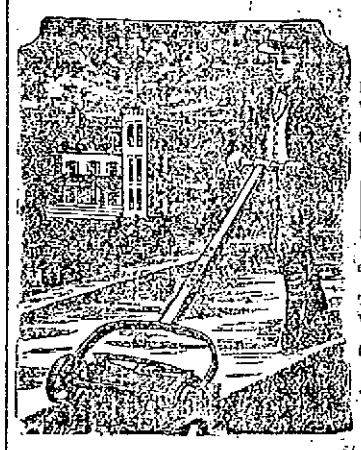
Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,

134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer

TELEPHONE, RESIDENCE—458-2. STORE—314-2.



DON'T THINK

Because we've had so much rain that it won't be dry very soon.

Your lawn will look better because of the rain, and will need cutting.

We have the best line of

Lawn Mowers

ever shown in Lowell.

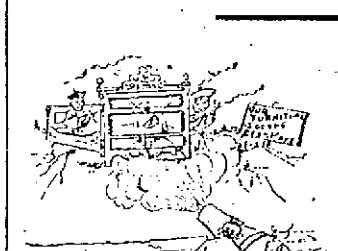
The famous Pennsylvania and Rapid Transit and Imperial are among the variety. Prices from $2.25 upwards.

HOSE—Made expressly for us and fully warranted.

THOMPSON HARDWARE CO.,

254-256 Merrimack St.

"Well Say, We Ain't
Doing a Thing to E'm"



OUR FURNITURE

Stands the test every time and that is why we furnish so many houses, partly or altogether as your needs may require. Our aim is to win your confidence by furnishing you every day, not spasmodically, the best goods at extremely low prices.

This, in our judgment, is best for the attraction and retention of a first class patronage.

We want your trade and will get it if you will call and look over our splendid assortment of

Furniture, Carpets and
House Furnishing Goods

And Get Our Prices.

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.

WANT COLUMN.

YOUNG man wanted, trusty position, to travel, $20 deposit required. Salary $15 per week. H. L.

LOST—A black feather boa during the parade yesterday. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Sun office.

FIRST CLASS board at 116 Appleton street. Gents $3.50; Ladies $3.25. Meals, gents 25c.; ladies 15c.

TO LET—Front room, furnished or unfurnished, 19 Rockdale avenue, near Fletcher street.

STORE TO LET—31 Middle street.

FOR SALE—Nearly new upright piano, cost $375. Will sell at a sacrifice as party is leaving town. 25 Chase avenue, Pawtucketville, city.

FOR SALE—In Centralville, good 6-room cottage house, large lot of land. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 833 Fayette street.

FREE DINNER SET—Ladies, send us your full address, plainly written, and we will express you 108 of our sweet and exquisite Arabian Perfume Tickets (in powder form to scent gloves, handkerchiefs, clothing, etc.) to sell among friends at 10 cents each. When sold, remit us the money (after deducting express charges) and we will send you for your trouble, a lovely decorated English Dinner Set of 100 pieces (full size for family use.) Each set is artistically decorated in colors, tasteful leaf and flower pattern. The shapes are of latest style, which every lady will appreciate. Order at once and name nearest express office. Address Arabian Perfume Co., Bridgewater, Conn.

WAGONS—Butcher cart in fine order, new high stock democrat, new grocer wagon, attractive panel side wagon, hand-some light order wagon, second hand riding wagon, etc., to be sold low, second hand democrat. J. F. Libbey, 60 Robbins street.

WANTED—An English speaking agent for a good debit in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., also one who can speak French and English. Must furnish good reference and bond. Married men preferred. Apply at the branch office, 50 Central street, room 28. Wm. Thornton, Supt.

FOR SALE—Seven mills from Lowell, farm of 33 acres; two-story house and barn, wood for home use. Price $800. H. L. Hubbard, 41 Central Street.

LOST—A white bull pup. Finder please return to 47 Elliot street, or Johnson's millinery store, 859 Merrimack street and receive reward.

WANTED—Young man with $200 capital desirous of business already established in Fitchburg, Leominster and Lowell, paying a net profit of $500 annually. Visitors need not apply. Address P. O. Box 454 Worcester, Mass.

FOR SALE—The best liquor business (licensed) in a city of 90,000. The business has been established for 15 years, and is the best paying in the city, having averaged $35,000 (strictly cash) for the past three years. The plant is furnished throughout with the latest modern improvements and conveniences. The building is located admirably in the centre of the most lucrative and best located district and has a large established trade. The only reason for selling is that the present owner is compelled by illness to give up. Books and income will verify about statement. Address H. E. Y., Box 257, Taunton, Mass.

FOR SALE—Three miles from Lowell Post office, small farm of 6 acres, cottage house and barn, masonry and some fruit, $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

WANTED—Experienced stocking mill help, loopers and knitters on seamless ribbed stockings. Address at once. Union Knitting Co., Danielson, Conn.

TO LET—Cottage of ten rooms, steam heat, bath, set tubs, hot and cold water connected cellar, and barn if desired. W. H. Bagshaw, 11 Wilson street.

YOUNG MAN desires board and room in first-class boarding house. Address, stating terms, M. m., care Evening Sun.

TO LET—Stable, two stalls, harness closet, ample carriage room, connected, rear of 88 Tyler street, entrance from George or Church streets. Apply to Charles H. Walker.

WANTED—Lady readers to tell us what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1311 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—On Hall's Land near Westford street, two tenement house with all modern improvements; good corner lot; price $1800. H. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

FOR SALE—On Gorham street, 8-room cottage house and store doing a good grocery business; small barn, large corner lot of land. Price $2200. H. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

RUBBER STAMPS at wholesale prices. 1-4 inch one line rubber stamps, 10c.; 3 inch, 15c.; 5c. ink pads 25c.; 25c. ink pads 15c.; 50c. linen markers 35c.; business stamps 15c. per line. J. M. Fellows, 151 Merrimack street.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their straw, leghorn or manilla hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 101 Merrimack street.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. I pay $5 to $10 per week for making crayon portraits. New patent method, anyone who can read or write can do the work at home in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

FOR SALE—Ten R-I-P-A-N-S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

WALL PAPERS at factory prices. $2 will paper your room with the latest design of wall paper with border to match. First-class work guaranteed. We also do painting, whitewashing, kalsomining at low prices. New York Wall Paper Co., 398 Middlesex street.

WANT NOONAN'S?—Yes, you want Noonan's. It's sure to kill all kinds of insects. Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs at all drug stores. A. E. Moore's, L. L. Walker's, A. W. Dows, D. O'Brien's and Storey & Co's.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye Works and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hairdressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 85c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

WANTED—Housegirls at the Lowell Employment Office, 362 Merrimack street, opposite City hall.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mailor at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2 1-2 story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., lot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly; near car and school; will sell for $1800. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 9 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

James Walsh,

Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardener. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

Concrete paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floor, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 156 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

GATELY & PEARSON.
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 29-3.

Banner Market
GROCERY AND BUTTER HOUSE,
68, 72, 74 PRESCOTT STREET.

War! War! War!

Prices are Going Higher. Buy Now Before They Fire.

Our Butter Department Has No Equal in Lowell.

For now Spring Butter of the finest quality, at this season of the year, this is the place.

We are striving, always, to supply our patrons with the choicest makes of butter that the market will afford, and are now receiving direct from Vermont the finest and newest butter to be found in the market, not more than from 6 to 12 hours from the churn. Realizing that your tastes are fastidious, we have some very mild October Cheese, which we now offer from 10c to 12c. Cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than 15c to 18c. Strictly fresh eggs from country and farm, 15c to 18c. Eggs by the case 13 cents.

Armour's and Fairbank's Lard, in 20 lb. tubs. We have closed out many of the large lines of Canned Goods and have reduced our stock more than half, but still have some bargains in choice Peas, Tomatoes, Squash as well as Pickles and Chow Chows, which we will endeavor to close out during the next week. There are about 100 cases of these goods, and some lines will be closed out very soon. This is an exceptional opportunity to lay in a stock.

50 bush. choice Mealy White Potatoes, 90c. bush., 25c. pk.,
50 bush. choice Hebron Potatoes, 90c. bush., 25c. pk.
75 bush. choice New Hampshire Red Potatoes, 90c. bush., 25c. pk.
25 bush. choice Danvers Onions, 75c. bush., 20c. pk.
15 bush. choice Red Onions, 60c. bush., 15c. pk.,

All these goods are the best and will be sold out soon.

3 cans Alaska Salmon, 25c.
3 cans Baldwin Apples, 25c.
5 lb. can fine flavored O Government Java coffee, $1. We defy all to equal this coffee. Sold everywhere for 35c. lb.
3 packages Seeded Raisins, 25c.
3 lbs. 3-Crown Currants, 25c.
3 cans best Maine Succotash, 25c.
3 cans Clams, 25c.
6 cans French Sardines, 25c.

FISH DEPARTMENT.

Live Cock tail Haddock, fresh every day, 4c. lb.
Smoked Halibut, 12c. lb.
Live cock tail Haddock, fresh every day, 3c. lb.
Smoked Bloaters, 20c. doz.
Fresh Shoal Halibut, fresh every day, 10c. lb.
Smoked Salmon, 15c.
Fresh Chicken Halibut, fresh every day, 12c. lb.
Smoked Bloaters, 20c doz.
Kippered Herring, 25c. doz.
Finnan Haddy, 7c. lb.
Fresh Connecticut River Shad, 20c. each.

20 lb. boxes Boneless Cod, $1.
Fresh Penobscot River Salmon, 10c. lb.
10-lb. Scrap Cod, 30c.
Fresh Blue Fish, 8c. lb.
5 lb. box Boneless Cod, 35c.
Fresh Striped Bass, a Game Fish, 15c. lb.
3 lb. extra quality Minced Cod, 25c.
Fresh White Fish, 10c lb.
Fresh Eels, 10c. lb.
3 lb. box Fancy Boned Herring, 25c.
Fresh Stecoes Fish, 10c. lb.
Flounder, 10c. lb.
Fresh Herrings, fresh Alewives.
Fresh Cod Steaks, 6c. lb.
Halibut Steaks, 10c. lb.
Halibut Cheeks, 10c lb.
Salt Mackerel, Salt Whole Cod,
Fresh Herring, Fresh Alewives, Spawn, 10c. lb.
Cod Liver Oil, pints, ½, 1/4.
Fresh Boiled Lobsters every day at 4 p. m. Price this week 12½c. lb.
Clams, 30c. pk., 20c. a quart.
Oysters, 25c., 30c., 35c.

CUT MEATS.

Rump Steak, 15c. to 25c.
Loin Steak, 15c. to 25c.
Round Steak, 10 to 12 1-2c.
Top Round Steak(15c. to 18c.
Lamb Mutton Chops, 10c. to 15c.
Pork Chops, 10c., 12c., 15c.
Roast Beef, 8c. to 13c.
Boiling Beef, 3c. to 5c.
Pot Roasts, 6c to 8c.
Soup Beef, 2c to 4c.

We deliver in any part of Lowell twice a day; Navy Yard once a day, and Tewksbury Center, Wednesdays and Fridays.



ONE WORD ABOUT
Mattings!

1 lot Seamless at	15c.
1 lot Seamless, extra heavy	20c.
1 lot Jap (Cotton Warp),	25c.
1 lot Jap (Cotton Warp),	45c.

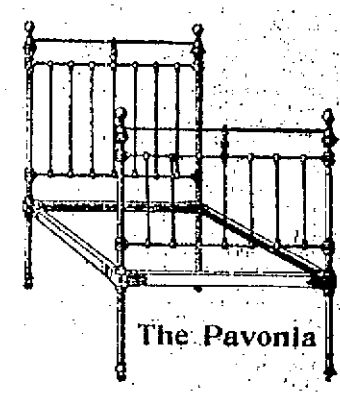
500 Remnants Wool Carpet, 25c. yd.
Window Shades, com. to hang, 25c ea.

THIS IRON BED,

Full mount, brass rail, all sizes. Others from $2.50 to $5.0. $4.50

Getting Ready
TO
Clean House?
WE'LL HELP YOU!

Carpets at prices so low that it won't pay you to clean the old ones.



The Pavonia

Robertson & Co., 82 Prescott Street

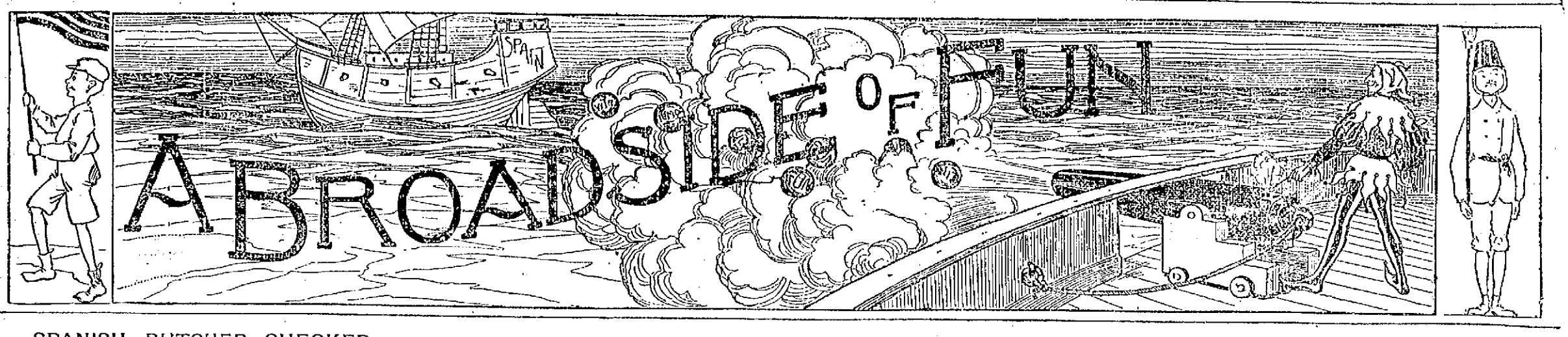
FANCY
Creamery Butter
SEE THIS STAMP ON EVERY PACKAGE.

Ask Your Grocer For It.

SHADY GROVE
Manchester N.H.
E.M.S.CO
Lawrence Mass.
SEPARATOR BUTTER

Ask Your Grocer For It.

No other Butter on the market today can Equal the Fine Flavor of the
"SHADY GROVE."
For Sale by all the Leading Grocers in the Merrimack River Valley from Franklin, N. H., to Newburyport, Mass.



SPANISH BUTCHER CHECKED.



HIS REIGN OF BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA IS ENDED.

HE FOUND OUT.

"Well, Tommy, how did papa and mamma like my discourse yesterday?"

"First rate. Mamma said it was a grand sermon, and papa said it was more than that—it was a grand stand sermon."—Chicago Tribune.

ENTITLED TO A REBATE.

"Yes, you have cured my rheumatic foot, doctor, but I think you ought to throw off about $1 from this bill."

"What for, sir?"

"Because you have robbed me of my best barometer."

OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.



'Arry: "Do you pass any saloons on the way to Broadstairs, cabby?"

Cabby: "Yes. Lots."

'Arry: "Well, don't!" —Punch.

THE PIPES.

A Glasgow paper thus analyzes the music of the bagpipes: "Big flies on window, 72 per cent; cats on mild-night titles, 11½ per cent; voices of infant puppies, 6½ per cent; grunting hungry pigs, in the morning, 5 per cent; steam whistles, 3 per cent; chant of cricket, 2 per cent."

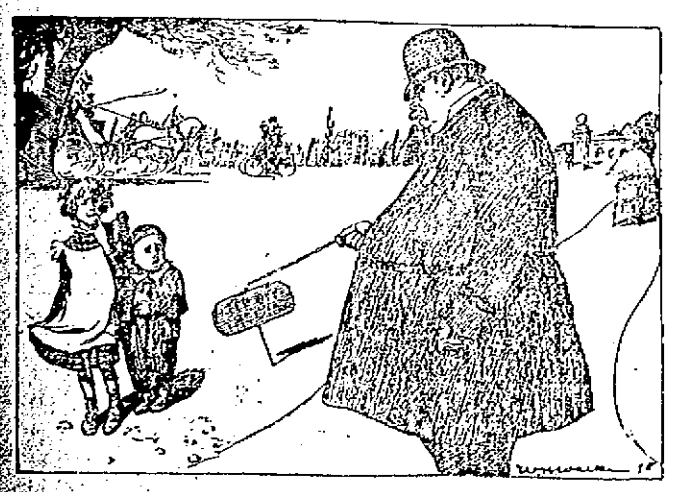
GLAD TO HEAR IT.

Bingo—I'm glad to hear that England will be our friend in any trouble we may have.

Jingo—Oh, you are?

Bingo—Yes. I'd hate to find nothing but enemies in case the affair got serious enough for me to go to Canada.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

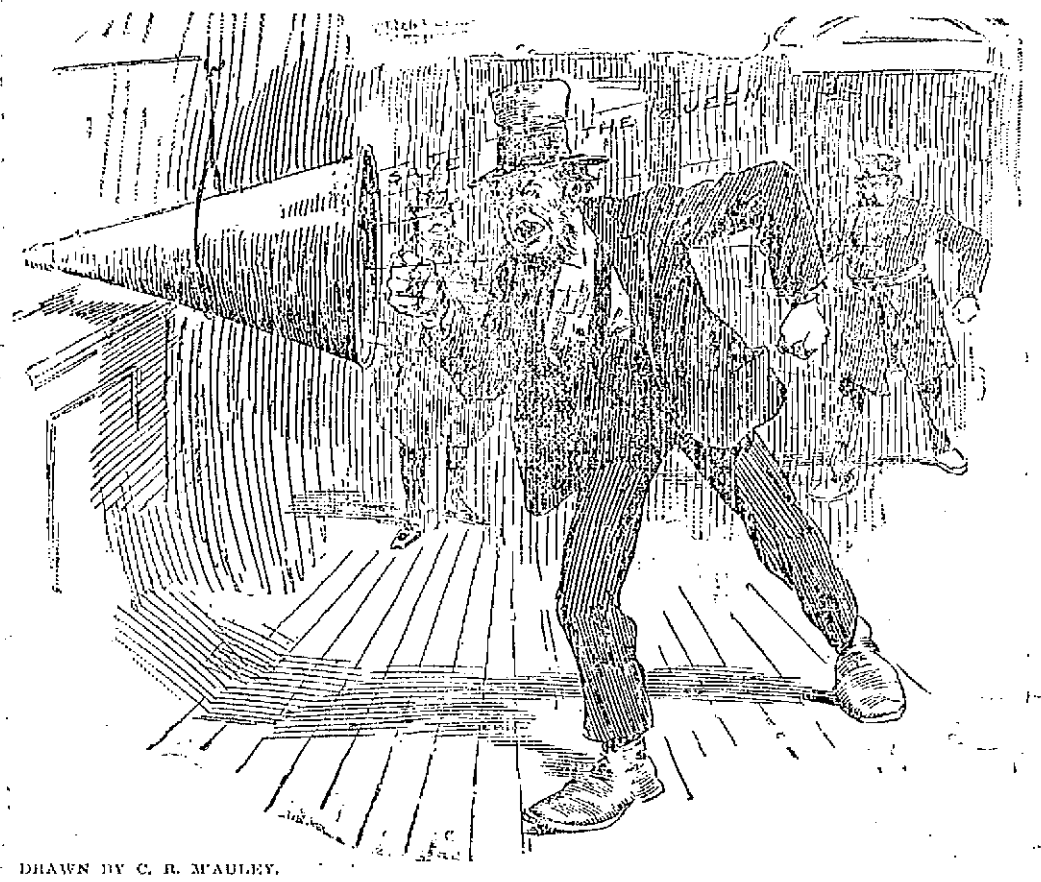
A SPRING MOTIF.



"Do I have to show yous the sign?"

"No, sir! But won't you please show us the grass?"

A DEADLY INSULT.



DRAWN BY C. R. M'AULEY.

O'Googan (to the phonograph): "Ayther shtop playin thot tehune or give me back me nickel, or I'll busht th' ainsides out of yez!"

HOW TITLES COME.

"How did Plimmer get to be called judge? He never has been a judge."

"No; but he was a candidate once."—Chicago Record.

A SUGGESTION.

Perhaps some of the newspapers will offer a captured Spanish ship as a prize for the largest club of subscribers.—Atlanta Constitution.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

She—I dreamed last night that I was rich.

He—And awoke to find that you are handsome.—Somerville Journal.

FOR THE LADIES.

Mrs. Benham—Why are there so many pictures of men on that page of your paper?

Benham—That's the woman's page.—New York Journal.

NO REST ANYWHERE.

"Queen Victoria has 60 pianos in her three palaces."

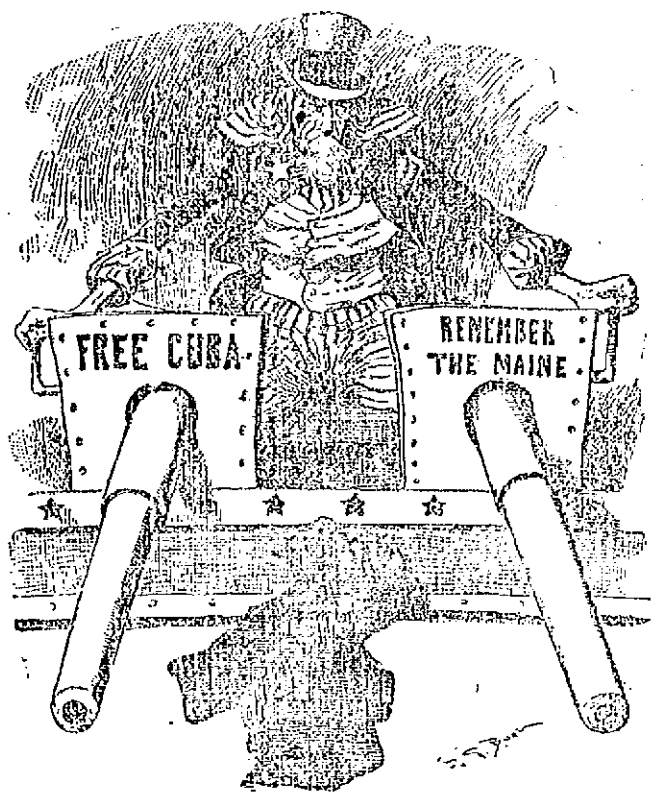
"That so? Evidently a palace is no better than a flat." —Chicago Record.

ACCOUNTING FOR THE HUMP.

"Richard III of England was a much abused man."

"Well, he was a bicycle scorcher, wasn't he?"—Chicago Record.

FOR HUMANITY.



UNCLE SAM'S RAPID FIRE "MAXIM."

HOW HE GOT RICH.

"There goes the most remarkable man in this town."

"What's remarkable about him?"

"He's the only successful merchant we have who doesn't claim to be a self made man. He says he got rich through the faithfulness of the men that work for him."—Chicago Tribune.

MR. ASBURY PEPPERS.

"If I had a broken nose," said the dude boarder, who had been reading of a prizefight, "I could not be happy, no matter how much I had won."

"Oh, I don't know," said Asbury Peppers. "You know, the proverb says a broken face oft hides a smiling heart."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

STOPPED WAR TALK.

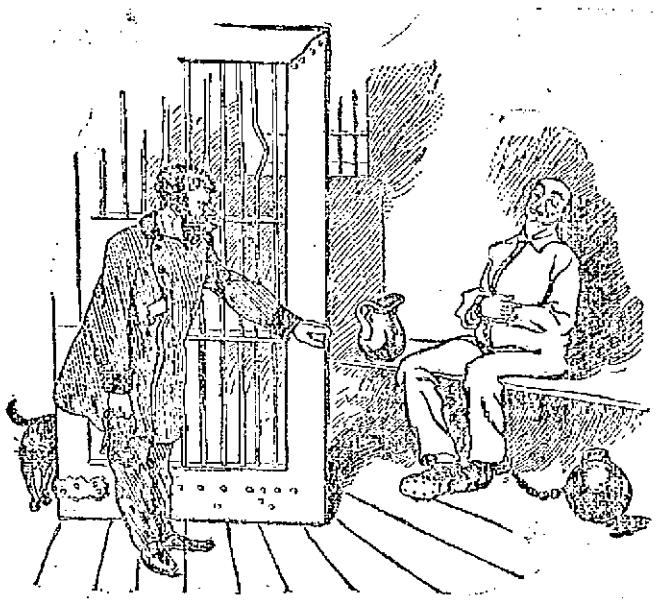
"Mrs. Curtly, how is it that your husband never tries to frighten you by declaring that he would go to war?"

"He tried it, and I began telling the neighbors that he was determined to enlist. He begged me to desist, and now there isn't a word of war talk in him."—Detroit Free Press.



AN INTELLIGENT DOG.

NOT AT HOME.



Turnkey: "A reporter wishes to interview you. Will you see him?"

Prisoner: "No, indeed; tell him I am not at home."

GOOD OLD DAYS.

"I long for the good old days of the drama!" exclaimed the elderly man at a comic opera.

"So do I," replied the lady with him, "the days when the front rows were filled with baldheaded men instead of women with big hats."—Washington Star.

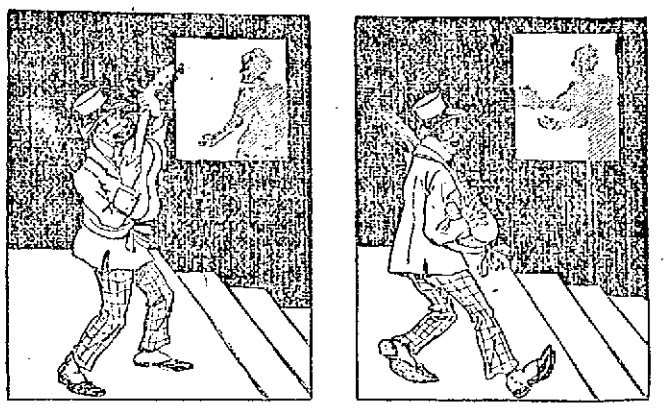
GOOD REASON.

He—Yes; the women of today are occupying nearly every walk of life. Still, there is one field they will never enter.

She—And why not, I'd like to know?

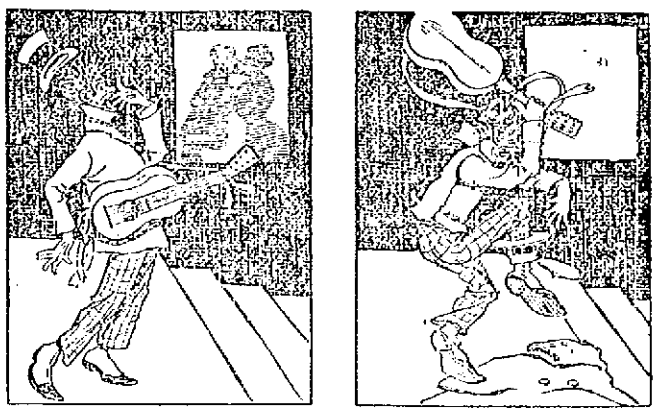
He—Because the cows are grazing in it.—New York Journal.

THE SHADOW ON THE BLIND.



1. Jones serenades his girl.

2. "Ah, see, she holds out her arms to me!" And then he sang louder than ever.



3. Who is that? Why, great Scotland yard, it is Billy Brown, Jones' hated rival!

4. Then Jones made an end of that guitar.

QUESTION OF LOCALITY.

Funny Man—What is that noble animal worth, sonny?

Sonny (with the yellow dog)—Here er in de Klondike?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE BEST RULE.

Good advice has been offered for hundreds of years, but none of it is as good as the old rule to keep your mouth shut.—Atchison Globe.

IN THEIR ELEMENT.

In raising that Wall street regiment it will be well to bear in mind that Spain is a nation of bullfighters.—New York Journal.

DOUBLY ASSURED.

The boarders were religious men,
But expedient they found it
To pray the Lord to bless their meat
And bribe the cook to pound it.
—Detroit Journal.



UNCLE SAM'S INVINCIBLE ARMY.

Decadent Spain Is Woefully Overmatched In the Present War.

OUR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

[Copyright, 1898.]

WHAT chance does Spain stand against the United States in the present war? That is the all absorbing topic at the present time. If the opinion of those whose views are entitled to respect by reason of training and experience be taken as a criterion, the answer may be given in two words, "Absolutely none."

The history of the Spanish government for nearly two centuries has been one of what might be called "disastrous decadence." One by one her enormous colonial possessions have been swept away until now, omitting Cuba, which is as good as gone, practically nothing remains excepting Puerto Rico and the Philippine islands, and it is by no means certain that by the time the present war shall have ended the Spanish flag will not have ceased to wave over those places, sole relics as they now are of a past glory.

Senor Sagasta some time ago, when questioned as to the number of men he could put into the field, said that on a pinch the Spanish government could muster 900,000 able to bear arms. It has been computed that the United States by a great though by no means extraordinary effort could, if it were necessary, oppose these with an army of 10,000,000 men.

Those who are in a position to know declare that for all purposes of warfare 5,000,000 are as good as 600,000,000. That is to say, no body of troops could be gathered together which could successfully oppose a compact army of 5,000,000 properly officered and disciplined.

Without any desire to appear vainglorious it may therefore be stated that with reference to any nation in the world or any possible offensive alliance of nations the United States is invincible provided she be the attacked party. If that statement be true, it would appear that the possibility of Spain's success in the present war is about as remote as anything could well be in this world.

We have the men and the money, and we also have the officers, who will be recruited for any auxiliary troops which may be needed from the ranks of those who served in the Confederate and Union armies during the civil war, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands of men who have done their time in the militia organizations of the various states. For example, our national guardsmen have had so much general training that even the privates will make capable minor officers, such as sergeants and lieutenants, to inspect the drill and effectively command the men who may enlist as volunteers. There are more general officers in the regular army than are actually needed for the number of men. The first class at West Point has just been graduated, and from that supply may be drawn officers to have general supervision of the volunteer forces. That we shall have then a sufficient number of competent military directors is assured, and there are many more among the surviving 500,000 members of the G. A. R. who would again bring their experience into the ranks, while a host of Confederate veterans are anxious to bear arms under the folds of Old Glory.

The organization of the army is little understood by the average individual. To the layman a company and a division represent vaguely about the same thing when in reality they are as far apart as the poles.

A regiment of infantry is properly 10 companies of 100 men each, or 1,000 soldiers (including the officers, 1,012 men). But while this is the strict intent of a full complement it is seldom realized, and a regiment from various causes is likely to number anywhere from 700 to 1,100 men. In time of war its ranks are naturally depleted, and sometimes, when it is impossible to keep up the desired quota by repeated enlistments, two weakened bodies are consolidated, and the combination is known by the name of one of the former organizations, or it may be given an entirely new designation.

The regular United States army today consists of 10 regiments of cavalry, 7 regiments of artillery and 25 regiments of infantry—that is, complete, a body of 42,000 men. But as there are only about 27,000 soldiers some of the regiments are really nothing more than battalions of from four to eight companies. The maximum number in either a cavalry or artillery regiment is 12 companies of 150 each, or 1,800 men. The distinguishing marks on the chevrons are white for infantry, red for artillery and yellow for cavalry. The corps insignia, worn on the caps, are crossed muskets for the first, crossed cannon for the second and crossed sabers for the third. The uniform is blue, no matter how it may be ornamented and embellished.

The United States has additionally a militia force of 115,627 and 10,000,000 more available fighting men.

President William McKinley is commander in chief of the army, while the general commanding is the senior major general, Nelson A. Miles. There are two other major generals and six brigadier generals. The eight army departments in the United States are controlled by the following general officers: Department of California, Brigadier General W. R. Shafter; department of the Colorado, Brigadier General E. S. Otis; department of the Columbia, Brigadier General H. C. Merriam; department of Dakota, Brigadier General J. F. Wade; department of the east, Major General Wesley Merritt; department of the lakes, Major General J. R. Brooke; department of the Missouri, Brigadier General J. J. Coppinger; department of the gulf, Brigadier General W. M. Graham.

The officers in the army are a higher salaried class than those in the navy, the graduate from Annapolis receiving $950 per annum, while the second lieutenant who has just left West Point is paid from $1,400 to $1,500 a year. To the next grade in the navy, ensign, is attached a maximum stipend of from $1,200 to $1,400, while the first lieutenant in the army receives from $1,500 to $1,600, and so on to the highest rank, where the rear admiral is given $6,000, while the major general has an annual salary of $7,500.

A better class of men generally enlist in the army because there is more independence, a freedom from such cramped quarters as those on shipboard. Then, too, there is the additional incentive of a comparatively easy method of rising from the ranks and becoming a second lieutenant by passing a prescribed examination.

The sailor has no such opportunity offered him. He may first become a petty officer, such as boatswain's mate, master at arms, etc., with a small increase in his pay, and there is the possibility of his even rising to the dignity of a warrant officer, but he can never go any higher.

Our army is supplied with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, and the revolvers of the soldiers are of 38 caliber instead of the antique 45 caliber of the Colt and other types. The old fashioned heavy bayonet was exchanged five years ago for the smaller weapon of the knife pattern. These improvements were chiefly for the purpose of rendering the fighting man's equipment lighter, so that he might be able to carry the greatest possible quantity of ammunition. In these days of rapid firing weapons the most important object is to have the warrior provided with the greatest practicable number of cartridges. Even such trifling accouterments as buckles and belt plates are of less weight than formerly, and as the bullets are so much smaller the cartridge belt will hold 120 rounds instead of the old time 40.

The work laid out for the infantryman, the cavalryman and the artillerist is naturally very well understood, but not so that of the engineer corps.

The duties of a military engineer are to aid in every way in bringing the army face to face with the enemy and then to start the fighting. He must be equally expert with the hammer, the spade and the rifle. He plans and builds fortifications, indicates the location where the guns shall be placed and is ready also to handle them in the fight if necessary. Many great military chieftains have been engineers. Our engineer corps are carpenters, bridge builders, electricians, sappers and miners and withal as well drilled a body of soldiers as any army can boast. John M. Wilson is the chief of engineers, with the brevet rank of brigadier general.

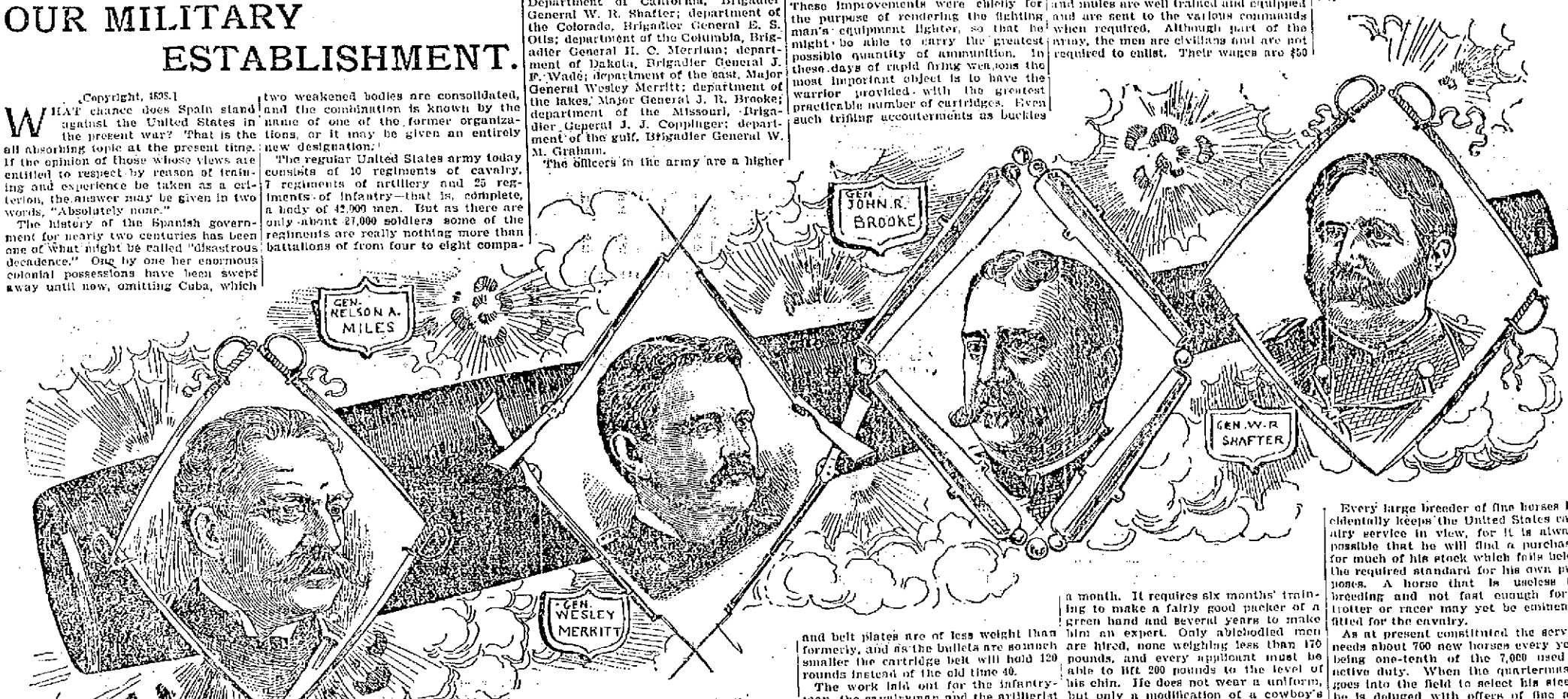
One unique feature of the military service of the United States has been the army pack train, which has been of great use in the west and is practically certain to be a feature of our offensive operations in Cuba. In this the men and mules are well trained and equipped and are sent to the various commands when required. Although part of the army, the men are civilians and are not required to enlist. Their wages are $50 a month. It requires six months' training to make a fairly good packer of a green hand and several years to make him an expert. Only able bodied men are hired, none weighing less than 170 pounds, and every applicant must be able to lift 200 pounds to the level of his chin. He does not wear a uniform, but only a modification of a cowboy's costume.

The lot of the private soldier is not an unpleasant one. In times of peace he works only about four hours a day for his board and clothes and $13 a month, the monthly cash stipend increasing annually until after five years it is $18 a month. The cavalryman must not only attend to his equipments, but also give proper attention to his horse.

The following is the ordinary daily routine of a soldier's life:

Reveille.—Winter, 6:30 a. m.; summer, 5:30 a. m.
Breakfast.—Winter, 7 a. m.; summer, 6 a. m.
Fatigue.—7 a. m.
Drill.—7 a. m.
Dress Parade.—9 a. m.
Guard Mounting.—9:30 a. m.
Drill.—10 a. m.
Dinner.—12 m.
School.—Gunners' school, if in artillery, 1 p. m.
Retreat.—Sunset.
Supper.—Immediately after retreat.
Tattoo.—9 p. m.
Taps.—11 p. m.

While all branches of the service are obliged to be "spick and span," the cavalry are a particularly brilliant looking set of fellows. Notwithstanding the decline of the horse through the popularity of the bicycle and electric cars, Uncle Sam requires a certain quota of good cavalry steeds yearly. Horses have always been indispensable in battle, and it would require some invention possessing an automatic action little short of marvelous to replace them satisfactorily.



Every large breeder of fine horses incidentally keeps the United States cavalry service in view, for it is always possible that he will find a purchaser for much of his stock which falls below the required standard for his own purposes. A horse that is useless for breeding and not fast enough for a trotter or racer may yet be eminently fitted for the cavalry.

As at present constituted the service needs about 700 new horses every year, being one-tenth of the 7,000 used in active duty. When the quartermaster goes into the field to select his steeds, he is deluged with offers of fine animals. There are trotters in whose veins courses the noblest blood of the leading track stars of a past generation; steek, well formed creatures whose slender, rounded limbs and intelligent eyes and gracefully curved necks betray their Arabian ancestry. Only a certain type, however, is purchased. The animal must be gentle and free from all vicious habits and a fair, nimble trotter. Even the mouth must be moderately sensitive and not so hardened to the bit that a rider could not turn him without running into a stone wall. White horses have been used, but they are not desired. The object is to obtain as nearly as possible uniformity of color. Sorrel, black and bay are preferred. Every animal must be a gelding, from 15 to 16 hands high and weighing from 900 to 1,150 pounds. Horse and master soon become fast friends, and the docile, affectionate beast readily learns to love his temporary owner. Sometimes the soldiers get choice animals, and after years of training and close association their companionship is almost human.

Buffalo Bill (Colonel W. F. Cody) says we have the finest cavalry force on earth, and he is an authority from experience and observation.

In the artillery the recruit's advancement is in proportion to the ability he displays. After learning how to handle a musket he is instructed in the art of manipulating fieldpieces. Then by degrees he is taught how to work mortar batteries, siege guns, the modern 8, 10 and 12 inch rifles and magazines and the Gatling, Maxim, Hotchkiss and other fieldpieces. In a few months a man of ordinary intelligence is ready for active service at any of the great seacoast fortifications or on the field of battle.

To become skilled artillerists men are required to possess some knowledge of arithmetic, they must know how to read barometers and thermometers and must also have some information regarding the force and effect of the velocity of the wind. This detail enters into the sighting and firing of heavy ordnance.

There are today in the ranks many very bright men who enlisted as privates and who by industry and perseverance have become experts in the handling of the great modern guns. Some of them are still in the ranks, but they will soon be promoted to the grade of noncommissioned officers.

Discipline in the army is not so severe as is imagined, although in rare instances martinets have rendered miserable the lives of some of the enlisted men in their command. The relations between officers and privates are, as a rule, of the most friendly nature. Social intercourse is necessarily impossible. In the volunteer forces there is of course more freedom of speech between the rank and the file.

Athletic sports have been widely encouraged in recent years, and at nearly every army post there has been a football team or a baseball nine. In fine weather the afternoon is generally devoted to sports. If the garrison or camp be near a town, many of the men visit it, being given passes to do so. One is never allotted to a soldier, however, unless his record is good, the stoppage of pass privileges resting with the captain and forming a powerful lever in favor of discipline.

There were a large number of foreigners, soldiers of fortune, in the army during the civil war, several noblemen from European countries holding commissions and serving as aids to the commanding generals, but today the ranks are a good representation of native born Americans, and all must by law be citizens.

General Miles has for some time been contemplating important changes in the army uniform. At a White House reception only a short time prior to the outbreak of hostilities with Spain he appeared in a gorgeous new tunic of his own design, liberally adorned with gold lace, and wearing a sash of alternate yellow and gold stripes. The most remarkable feature of the uniform, however, was not the splendor of the facings, but the prominence of the oak leaf and acorn decorations, a curious fact, as they are supposed to be distinctive military emblems of the British crown. General Miles nevertheless intimated that he was going to take the best features of every other nation's dress regulations and incorporate them into his new system for the clothing of the American army.

All that is left of the Spanish army of 200,000 men sent to Cuba since 1895 are 80,000 regulars, and these, with the 60,000 home royalists, a total of 140,000, have controlled only the seaports and strongly fortified towns in the interior. The open country from east to west is in the hands of the insurgents. The province of Pinar del Rio, at the extreme west, is a Cuban stronghold, the insurgents there, under command of Generals Delgado and Duvasi, holding the long and impregnable chain of mountains extending through the province. In the provinces of Matanzas and Havana are about 5,000 insurgents. The fortified towns are nearer to one another in these two districts, the Spanish forces more numerous and the Cubans the weakest, but the latter have always been able to keep up a lively guerrilla warfare, raiding almost weekly the larger towns and making dashes into the suburbs of Havana. Although they lost their brilliant leader Aranguren a short time ago, they have still the brave commanders Generals Betancourt, Alejandro Rodriguez and Rafael de Cardenas and Colonels Davalos, Collazo and others.

The Cuban commander in chief, General Maximo Gomez, controls the central portion of the island, in the province of Santa Clara, with 10,000 men, and is associated with Generals Alvarez, Carrillo and Monteagudo. He and General Calixto Garcia, who, with his subordinates, Jesus Rabi and Lopez Leyna, controls the eastern end of the island in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, have been able to win notable victories against some of the best military leaders of the Castilian kingdom, as evidenced by the late defeat of General Pando in Santiago de Cuba, at the mouth of the Cauto river, and of General Jimenez Castellanos at La Esperanza, within sight of the city of Puerto Principe.

In these provinces the Cubans are stronger than in any other section, having fully 20,000 well armed men plentifully provided with ammunition, the sequence of the numerous successful filibustering expeditions.

The rush of the navy, or at least that part of it known as the north Atlantic squadron, on Havana was amazing to the people of the United States, who, expecting war, had still considered that there would be 24 hours' notification to them of the advance.

The fleet under Captain William T. Sampson, who was some time ago given the highest relative rank and has since been designated as rear admiral commanding, while investing Havana at the same time holds open the Florida straits for the undisturbed transportation of supplies to our troops on the island and for conveyance of more soldiers as they are needed. A part of our naval flotilla also guards the gulf to the west of Havana for a similar purpose. The fleet co-operated with the land forces from the moment they landed in Cuba, so that they both simultaneously menaced the capital city.

It was from the beginning the army plan to unite with the forces of Gomez and Garcia troops to be sent to join those revolutionary bodies in Puerto Principe or Santa Clara.

The principal object of the invading army has been to form immediately the closest alliance with the insurgent troops. With the establishment of a stable and independent government in free Cuba the army will have no connection. Its task will be to sweep the Spaniards out of the island. As has been understood by the United States government for weeks past, absolute warfare is not essential. The Spanish army there depends upon the provisions imported—rice, beans and flour come from the mother country. Meat is sent them from Mexico and Florida. The condensed milk they use has been obtained from the United States, with eggs and vegetables from Florida. Every potato is from abroad. On account of the great financial distress in Havana the merchants are not very well supplied with provisions. The country near the towns was laid waste by Weyler, a policy that will result in a boomerang finish, and the gaunt specter of famine stalks throughout the island. This is now being alleviated by cargoes of food from the United States. The reconcentrados, or noncombatants, have been dying of starvation by the thousands because they were not allowed to raise crops on their land, being driven from their homes and forced to abide in the towns. The insurgents, however, have had zones of cultivation of their own where they raised vegetables and corn and stored their cattle, but they would not divide their provisions with the noncombatants, nor would they allow food supplies to be raised by others than themselves, because it was their policy to prevent the Spanish army from obtaining any kind of aid or comfort in the country districts. Consequently the 150,000 Spaniards under arms have depended upon steamers laden with provisions.

The army investment in Cuba will not probably really need to be more than 50,000 men. The president may call for many more volunteers, and the bill authorizing him to ask 400,000 men to come to the defense of their country may eventually be fully utilized by him, but the great majority of the volunteer soldiery, including the militia and naval reserves, will be needed for guarding the seaport cities and towns. There is such a great coast line on the Atlantic and gulf shores, with so many accessible spots for landing an armed force, from Passamaquoddy bay to the Rio Grande, that a great military force will be requisite to insure ordinary protection.

Our regular army is in magnificent condition and excellent trim. It has had constant exercise in scouting, fighting Indians, military maneuvers about its western forts, and has had an extensive familiarity with camp life. Both Generals Miles and Merritt are noted Indian fighters. THOMAS H. JAMIESON.



Naval Force Landing Under Cover of the Fleet's Fire.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mr. Andrew Lang is engaged upon a history of Scotland about which the public is to hear no particulars until the autumn.

Paderewski, the famous pianist, was given an ovation at a recent concert in London. It had been announced that it would be his only appearance this season in that city, and the hall was crowded.

A Boston man, arrested in that city for drunkenness, escaped punishment by informing the magistrate that he had 24 children. After the bibulous individual had disappeared from the police station it was remembered by the absentminded justice that the prisoner had said that he was but 30 years old.

Italy has a postal card idea that Uncle Sam might copy with great advantage to the public. Any one who wishes to remit a small amount of money may attach to the card postage stamps to the desired amount. These are canceled, and the amount is paid to the receiver of the card. This appears to be the most simple and expeditious manner for transmitting small sums of money yet devised.

A fact not generally known is that the late James Payn was for some time literary adviser in England to Baron Tauchnitz of Leipsic, a position which gave him great influence over the continental fortunes of his fellow authors.

Miss Yates, who enjoyed a brief notoriety as the only woman mayor in the British dominions, still resides in the New Zealand town of Onehunga, of which she was once the chief magistrate. The municipal council has just successfully sued her for nonpayment of rates.

James Anthony Froude insisted on all letters being destroyed that had been addressed to him and left orders that his own letters addressed to his friends should not be divulged after his death.

Southampton (England) harbor has a war boom said to be the largest in existence. It is 6,110 feet long and is held up when in position by five gunboats stationed across the channel.

A Moscow paper publishes the results of 250 analyses of Russian wines. Of these only three were pure grape juice, the other 247 being more or less injurious concoctions.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHITE EAGLE WITH TEA.

A new lot of easels have arrived and we will continue to give them away with a pound of 60c. Tea, while they last. Dickson Bros., Tea, 68 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Red Star French and Netherlands lines. Sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 323 Central street.

Estey Parlors, 346 Merrimack street, for Piano Bargains.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

One Second-hand bicycle, $100 wheel, only $15; good condition. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

MAY 14TH IS QUARTER DAY AT THE WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK. 4 PER CENT.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

Leave your watch, jewelry, and clock with Legault & Co. for repairs. They do it better and charge less than the others.

Buy your poultry supplies and grain for your stable of W. E. Livingston, and you will have the best obtainable. The office is 15 Thorndike street.

LINCOLN CLUB MEETS.

The Lincoln Club held its weekly meeting last evening with President McDowell in the chair. There were a number of initiations and several applications for membership. A committee on finance was appointed and arrangements were made for a supper and house warming at the next meeting.

Y.M.C.A. ORIENTAL TEA.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. are arranging for a birthday party and Oriental Tea, to be held at the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Hurd street Wednesday evening, May 11. A fine entertainment has been provided for the occasion and the ladies have put forth a great deal of effort that the affair may be a success. They specially invite the public of Lowell to be present so that they may be enabled to get an insight in the work of the association.

MISS NORCROSS'S TRAVELS.

Miss Norcross gave a very enjoyable and instructive lecture on her travels in Norway, Sweden and Denmark before an appreciative audience at the Training school last evening.

Her descriptions of the journey across country from Trondjhem over the post routs, of the homes of the peasants, and of their national costume were all most interesting.

The traveler finds the scenery in both Norway or Sweden more attractive than the cathedrals, museums, or libraries.

Education has long been compulsory in the latter country and therefore the schools are of more than ordinary excellence. The teachers are considered as important personages.

LABOR NOTES.

To Web-Drawers, Warpers and Spoolers:

You are hereby notified to attend a general meeting of your organization on Monday evening on the 9th inst. Much business hitherto pending shall be transacted in reference to the future management of your association; it is therefore necessary that your attendance be as large as possible in order to bring about the best results obtainable. Also, by the acceptance of your new by-laws, you are called upon to nominate and elect an executive committee so as to represent each craft and mill connected with your union; consequently we require a large Gathering from all the mills to satisfactorily accomplish such object. Dancing will follow immediately after the business routine. Meeting at 7.30 p. m. Burkes Hall, Middle Street.

Per order of Committee,
May 5, 1898.

BOXING GOSSIP.

Dave Sullivan has consented to meet Sammy Kelley on May 16, instead of declaring the match off, as was his original intention. There can be no doubt that Dave is in a bad way and that the boil on his neck interferes seriously with his training. But there were many who questioned Dave's real reason in asking for a postponement and rather than be accused of flunking the little Bostonian forfeited $100 to Kelly on consideration that the latter would agree to fight on May 16 instead of next Monday night as arranged.

This turn of affairs gives the Kelly admirers new courage and they are rather free in their expressions of loyalty to their man and there has been a marked improvement in the betting judged from Kelly's standpoint. Sammy has many admirers who regard him as being almost invincible at his weight but the same may be said of Sullivan and it is the difference of opinion that lends excitement to the affair.

Tom Conroy and Dick Moore are slated to box twenty rounds at Troy, N. Y., on May 10. Conroy is a likely heavyweight, who has demonstrated that he is a hard proposition for a man of Moore's ability to handle with any degree of success. Moore has not, for many month past given strict attention to proper living and it is a question in my mind whether he can ever iget into proper condition again. But of one thing we may always rest assured and that is that Handsome Dick will always test a man to the fullest before he succumbs.

Bobby Dobbs and Dick Case have agreed to box twenty rounds at Louisville on May 20.

Sam Fitzpatrick has taken charge of Billy Moore of Syracuse and offers to match him against any 133-pound man in the country.

Lawrence Sun—Mayor Eaton, Judge Stone, Fr. O'Reilly, and Rev. Mr. Wolcott, we take off our hats to you all. Your inspiring words, brilliantly delivered, will never be forgotten and the people should be proud of such representative citizens.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

J. E. CONANT & CO'S

SALES FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 14.

EIGHT PIECES REAL ESTATE FOR WHAT YOU BID.

TUESDAY.

On Tuesday, the tenth day of May, 1898, regardless of any condition of the weather, we shall positively and absolutely sell to the highest bidders at public sale the following described parcels of real estate. Two new houses on Pleasant street near the "common" at the junction of Hildreth and Pleasant streets, Dracut. In Lowell one new two-story house on Lincoln street, one nearly new 2½ story house on London street. At 4 o'clock, p. m., Lots 1 and 2. Two new houses on Pleasant street, Dracut; they are about one minute's walk from the "common" at the junction of Hildreth and Pleasant streets; each house has four very pretty rooms and pantry on the first floor, and four very pleasant rooms and bath room on the second floor; also large halls, front and rear stairs, lots of closet room, are piped for gas, attractively finished and very desirable for houses of their value. Each lot has an area of over 4000 square feet; one is at the corner of Erie avenue, both are opposite Woods avenue, the property is in a very pleasant locality, in a good neighborhood, in a section that most everybody believes is a part of Lowell, handy to reach, comfortable to own, and an unusually healthy place to live in or rear a family.

In Lowell at 5 o'clock, p. m., Lot 3. New house of eight rooms, also bath room, pantry, cellar, good hall, front and rear stairs, gas, water, sewerage, ample closet rooms, etc., numbered 332 Lincoln street. The lot has a frontage of 36 feet and a depth of 202 feet. Here is a substantial and solid moderate priced home well within the means of many purchasers and about half way between West and Quebec streets.

At 5.30 o'clock lot 4. Two and one-half story house, numbered 111 London street; house of seven rooms, pantry, cellar, etc., in good shape, rented for ten dollars a month. The lot is 35 feet by 95 feet, fenced and level. The above is a comfortable and good property and the sort to buy to buy for good results. Like the other it is between West and Quebec streets.

—The Howe Lumber Company.

THURSDAY.

I have decided to advertise and sell at auction all my real estate in Lowell. It's in part as follows: House stable, and 7372 square feeet of land No. 178 Stevens street, 6540 square feet of land on Marlborough street, 11,495 square feet of land on Foster street in two lots on Thursday afternoon on the several premises. Rain or shine, I shall positively sell without limit or reserve to the highest bidders the herewith described real estate in the order named and at the hours mentioned below. At 4.30 o'clock, Lot 1, estate No. 178 Stevens street, between Princeton and Westford streets, comprising large house, stable and 7372 square feet of land. The house has seven rooms, also bath rooms, pantry, wash room and cellar, all heated by furnace; has all modern conveniences, is in very good shape; its arrangements is first class; the rooms are pleasant, well finished and attractive. The stable has three stalls, harness room and room for three or four carriages besides large loft and cellar. The lot has a frontage of 50 feet, is up from and terraced down to the street; has driveway on one side; also fruit and shade trees.

The buildings will be open for inspection after 10 a. m. on day of sale. At 5 o'clock. Lot 2 is unquestionably one of the finest lots in the Highlands. It is on Marlborough street, between numbers 11 and 29, or opposite 18. It is level, has several splendid fruit trees, a concrete walk before it, a frontage of 60 feet, a depth of 114 feet, is particularly desirable; the fact it is to be sold without limit to the highest bidder should be a source of much satisfaction to many a buyer who would purchase an exceptionally choice lot on one of the nicest streets in the Highlands. At 5.30 o'clock. Lots 3 and 4 combined have 11,495 square feet of land right in the midst of expensive residences in "Old Ward Four," on Foster street with one lot between them and the magnificent Coram estate; the frontages are 80 feet; the depths are about 95 feet; they are ready to improve and present an opportunity that will be hard to duplicate; are offered to you for just what you'll bid; are in the newest, most modern and very best portion of this popular residential section of our city; opposite are some of the prettiest homes in Lowell; if you secure one of these lots you are in a position to establish for yourself as well situated a home as any one should desire to possess. You can learn all facts relating to the sale of either lot at the office of the auctioneers. I am now permanently removed from Lowell and need the money I have invested there.

—M. B. Stiles, Groton, Mass.

MIDDLESEX WOMEN'S CLUB.

The annual fees of the club are now due. The treasurer will be at the rooms Mondays in May from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoons, and members can pay their dues on those days and receive their membership tickets. Last year's tickets should be returned. Regular members must pay their dues before October 1 or their membership is forfeited.

The new members who have just received notice of their election must pay their fees within the month or membership is lost. By paying at the club rooms on the days named above, they can sign the constitution at the same time and so complete their qualification as members.

Those who do not find it convenient to pay at the club rooms may send their fees by money order or check payable to M. M. Pollard, treasurer, 110 Mansur street.

The annual meeting of the state Federation of Women's clubs will be held at Amesbury on Tuesday, June 7. The afternoon will be devoted to a visit to the Whittier Homestead. Member of the club who wish to attend should procure Federation tickets (free) from Miss Bunell, 763 Merrimack street. Club badges can be obtained from the treasurer, Monday afternoon, May 9th, at the club rooms.

The science class will have its field day on Monday, May 9, if the weather is pleasant. A special electric car will leave Merrimack Square at 2 p. m. for Chelmsford.

MAYOR GIVES ORDERS.

Mayor Bonnett has notified the committee on accounts not to approve any bill of H. H. Knapp and told the city auditor not to acknowledge his signature on any paper. This is pursuant to the Mayor's order discharging Mr. Knapp.

Good Blood!

Your heart beats over one hundred thousand times each day. One hundred thousand supplies of good or bad blood to your brain.

Which is it?

If bad, impure blood, then your brain aches. You are troubled with drowsiness yet cannot sleep. You are as tired in the morning as at night. You have no nerve power. Your food does you but little good.

Stimulants, tonics, headache powders, cannot cure you; but

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will. It makes the liver, kidneys, skin and bowels perform their proper work. It removes all impurities from the blood. And it makes the blood rich in its life-giving properties.

To Hasten Recovery.

You will be more rapidly cured if you will take a laxative dose of Ayer's pills each night. They arouse the sluggish liver and thus cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctors.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

COMMUNICATION.

According to the telegram of May 3, from Constantinople the United States legation in that city has received over 2000 offers for enlistment in the American navy, chiefly of Greeks who declare themselves ready to pay fare to the United States in grateful remembrance of America's aid in the Greek war of independence, 1821, A.D. Such a readiness of my fellow-countrymen is not wanting even in this country; but it seems that the American authorities accept not their offer for the following reason: The Greek consul at Boston has written a letter to the Transcript of that city, protesting against the acceptance of Greeks who apply for enlistment in the United States service to fight Spain; the principal reason which he gives is, that the Greeks do not make good soldiers; but the milk in the cocoanut is this: That the Consul is an importer of bananas and his customers are mostly Greeks, who retail the fruit in Boston and elsewhere. Of course, he wrote the letter being afraid lest he would be without business. Constantinople being the capital of the present Turkey, a good many people think that consequently all the inhabitants of that city are Turks. That is wrong. Constantinople from Constantin the Great to Constantin XIII, the last Byzantine emperor, (323-1453 A. D.) has been the capital of a strong Greek kingdom known in history under the name of the Byzantine Empire. Approximately, Constantinople has now 450,000 Mussulmans, 225,000 Greeks, 165,000 Armenians, 50,000 Jews and 60,000 subjects of foreign nationalities.

S. D. Contogonis,
292 Bridge street.

May 6, 1898.

LADD & WHITNEY CIRCLE.

Ladd & Whitney Circle, Ladies of the G.A.R., observed their fifth anniversary last evening. The occasion took the form of a reception to the president, Mrs. Mary L. Hamblett, who is also a member of the circle. Mrs. Hamblett was assisted in receiving by her staff and she was presented an elegant bouquet by Mrs. Sarah J. Murphy of Billerica Centre in behalf of Ladd & Whitney circle. After the reception supper was served in the banquet hall and was in charge of Mrs. Allen and other ladies of the circle. At the conclusion of the supper an entertainment was given as follows: Violin and piano duet, Miss Jessie Sargent and Mrs. Perkins; reading, Miss Woodman; vocal solo, Mr. Perkins; violin and piano duet, Miss Loretta and Master Thomas Hanaford; vocal solo, Mr. Reid; reading, Miss McMaster; accordeon solo, Miss Bessie Atwood.

A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. John R. Butman, formerly a Lowell boy, but for the last ten years a resident of Minneapolis, is going to the front with the First Minnesota regiment, being sent as special correspondent for the Minneapolis Tribune, also telegraphic correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. He is already in camp with the soldiers at St. Anthony park. The Press club, of which Mr. Butman is president, tendered the officers of the National Guard and some of the enlisted men, a reception at which the mayor and prominent state officials were present and the boys were given a royal send-off.

Mr. C. Abbott Martin of the Merrimack Print Works leaves Tuesday to accept a position with the Saltz Textile company at Bridgeport, Conn.

Security
BOXES
Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Rent $5.00 per Year.

RECENT DECISIONS

OF INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.

Below will be found some recent decisions of importance to the public at large:

The eviction of a tenant of the first floor of a building is held, in Ieiferman vs. Osten (Ill.) 39 L. R. A., 156, not to be effected by moving the building to another part of the lot, but so long as he retains possession of the rooms he must pay rent.

The right to take and sell for debt a perpetual scholarship in a college, which was granted in consideration of a donation, and entitled the donor to keep one pupil in the college free of charge, is denied, in Cleveland Nat. Bank vs. Morrow (Tenn.) 38 L. R. A., 768, as the right to appoint the pupil is a personal privilege of the donee.

The fraudulent substitution of a copy for the original mortgage by the mortgagor, who had obtained permission to inspect it, and his forgery of an entry of satisfaction on the original, by means of which he procured its discharge on the records, are held, in Luther vs. Clay (Ga.) 39 L. R. A. 95, insufficient to defeat the rights of the mortgagee, even as against a bona fide purchaser of the premises who relied on the records.

The power to require vaccination as a condition precedent to school attendance is denied in Potts vs. Breen (Ill.) 39 L. R. A. 152, where the statute has not expressly conferred it—especially where there is no emergency calling for its exercise.

The ability to read the constitution of the state, which is required of a voter, is held, in Rasmussen vs. Baker, (Wyo.) 38 L. R. A. 773, to be an ability to read it in the English language, and not merely in a translation.

The holder of a free pass on a railroad, who gets on the front platform of a baggage car next the tender, when the train is in motion and after it has left the depot, and then tries to open the baggage car door, is held, in Illinois Cent. R. Co. vs. O'Keefe (Ill.) 39 L. R. A. 148, not to have become a passenger so as to make the carrier liable for his protection, as such, when he is killed by a collision while on the car platform.

Injury to a passenger on an electric car by contact with a broken trolley wire falling over the rear of the car is held, in Baltimore City Pass. R. Co. vs. Nugent (Md) 39 L.R.A. 161, insufficient to make the carrier liable, if the accident was due to a hidden or latent defect in the wire which could not have been discovered or detected by reasonable examination.

Jumping from an electric car when it is running from 4 to 5 miles an hour is held, in Jagger vs. People's St. R. Co. (Pa.) 38 L. R. A. 756, to constitute negligence as matter of law. With this case, the other authorities are collected on the subject of negligence in getting on or off a moving street car.

A contract which gives an injured railroad employee an election to take the benefits of a relief fund to which both parties have contributed, or to sue the employer for damages, and making his acceptance of such benefits a release of the employer is held, in Eckman vs. Chicago, B. & Q. R. Co. (Ill.) 38 L. R. A. 750, to be valid and not against public policy.

The frightening of a horse by water from a hydrant when a water company was flushing its mains in a street is held, in Topeka Water Company vs. Whiting (Kan.) 39 L.R.A. 90, to make a question for the jury as to the exercise of due care on the part of the water company as well as of the driver of the horse.

The caving in of an excavation under a street, made by a railroad with the consent of the city, is held, in Terry vs. Richmond, (Va.) 38 L.R.A., 831, insufficient to render the city liable if the railroad company had authority from the state to lay its tracks in the city, although the city took a bond from the company as a condition of permitting it to lay the tracks through the streets.

An ascending and descending cage of an elevator with an unguarded or open door, or one which may be readily opened from the outside, is held, in Siddall vs. Jansen (Ill.) 39 L. R. A. 112, to constitute such an attraction to children that it may be negligence on the part of the owner to leave it in such condition where children are allowed to play.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE JUVENILE DIAMOND.

Are the Shamrocks afraid they'll get that tired feeling?

The Haverhill High school team is managed by a Mr. Smith. Challenges addressed to Mr. Smith, Haverhill High School, will reach him.

The Crackerjacks have organized and would like to hear from the Lindens, Young Unions, Wannalancits, Columbians or any strong juvenile team in the city.

The Hood's team challenge remains unanswered.

The Fairmonts gave Hood's team a battle before going down in defeat last Saturday and a week before were easy meat for the Shamrocks. Why should the latter team be shy?

Thomas Moylan, Billie Bruce and Billie Farley are organizing a nine that will play any strong team in the city or vicinity.

The Barber Juniors will soon have J. Edward Kearns and his running mate, Maid Mason, for their battery.

Washingtons vs. Atlantics today on the South common.

PERSONAL.

Albert O'Heir, the well known furniture dealer made his appearance on the street yesterday after an illness of three weeks. His friends are pleased to learn that he has recovered from what was a serious illness.

MATRIMONIAL.

At St. Patrick's church Rev. Fr. Burke united in marriage Mr. Thomas R. McNally to Miss Ida M. Bainbridge.

First class printing done at this office.

"I had a running itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and the itching instantly and very quickly effected a permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

$25.00

If you are going to pay $25 or over for a suit or overcoat, we guarantee to give you the best possible value for your money. Come and see our stock, whether you purchase or not.

LOUIS ALEXANDER
IMPORTER and TAILOR.
65 CENTRAL STREET.

POND'S EXTRACT
Sore Throat, Lameness, Influenza, Wounds, Piles, Earache, Chilblains, Sore Eyes, Inflammations,
WILL CURE
Hoarseness, Frost Bites, Soreness, Catarrh, Burns, Bruises, Sore Feet, Face Ache, Hemorrhages.
FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.
AVOID IMITATIONS. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

YOU CANNOT BEAT IT
THE BICYCLE WE OFFER AT $25
It's listed at $50.00. Our stock is large, we want to turn it into money and have cut the price in two. Don't buy until you visit
RING'S BIG STORE,
221-229 DUTTON STREET.

GOLD OX WHISKEY
This Whiskey should be on every sideboard, in every home. In case of sickness it is invaluable. Its purity and stimulating qualities make it the best of tonics. Put up in 3 sizes, each full measure.
Quart, $1.00; Pint, 50c.; Half Pint, 25c.
CHARLES H. JOYCE,
5, 9 AND 15 MIDDLE STREET.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS
High Class Garments a Specialty.
Excellent material and good work for little money.
New styles added to our stock daily. Prices from $4.95 up to $22.50.
Suits and Bicycle Skirts made to order.

SPECIAL VALUES IN BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE
21 inch Black Satin Duchesse, worth $1 a yard, at 69c.
24 inch Black Satin Duchesse, worth $1.25 a yard, at 79c.
27 inch Black Satin Duchesse, worth $1.50 a yard, at 89c.
23 inch Black Satin Duchesse, worth $1.75 a yard, at 98c.
23 inch Black Satin Duchesse, worth $2 a yard, at $1.25.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
10c 25c 50c
ALL DRUGGISTS

A. G. POLLARD & CO.
New Prints
Special Offers This Week in Our Basement.
5 Cases
Light ground Prints, with small patterns,
3½c. Yd.
4 Cases
New styles, Chambray Prints, fancy plaids, reds and indigo blue
4c. Yd.
3 Cases
Full yard wide prints, medium and light patterns,
5¾c. Yd.
1 Case
Full yard wide Percales, best quality, worth 12 1-2c.,
8½c. Yd.
These are Remnants of the latest styles of Prints and best qualities and a great variety to select from. BASEMENT.
A. G. Pollard & Co.
MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

Edison Mimeograph
Is the greatest duplicating machine of the age. We are agents for Lowell. We also keep in stock Mimeograph supplies of all kinds.
LAWLER, FASHIONABLE STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,
79 MERRIMACK AND 15 JOHN STREETS.
Telephone 373-4.

THE ONLY ONE.

The Sun is the only Lowell paper receiving the full telegraphic day service of the Associated Press by its own operator in its its own office. That's why it leads all its local rivals in the latest war news.

THE LOWELL SUN

SECOND HAND PAPERS.

Other local papers which copy each edition of The Sun and come out with the same news several hours later are second hand papers. If you want to get the news while it is hot, you must buy The Lowell Sun.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

DEWEY REPORTS

To Sec. Long On His Overwhelming Victory at Manila.



COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY, the Victor at Manila.

THE SUN LATEST 5 O'CLOCK.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE SUN.

Washington, May 7.—Secretary Long at 10.30 o'clock read the following to newspaper men as Dewey's despatch:

"Manila, May 1.—The squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Christina, Castilla, Ulloa, Isle de Cuba, General Lazo, the Duero, Correo, Velasco, Mindanao, one transport and the battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured and only a few men were slightly wounded. The only means of telegraphing is to the American consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him. (Signed)—Dewey."

THE FULL REPORT

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7—Notwithstanding the fact that everybody for several days past has been momentarily expecting cable advices from Commodore Dewey, the town was thrown into the wildest excitement at breakfast time this morning by the issue of extra papers announcing the arrival of the McCulloch at Hong Kong with despatches of the engagement from Commodore Dewey. The publication of newspaper despatches telling of terrible mortality among the Spanish and the escape of the American forces, men and ships from serious injury added to the excitement and to the intense satisfaction with which the expected news was received.

There was an instant rush of men to the navy department to secure further information from official sources and perhaps dismayed by the number and impetuosity of the newspaper contingent, the officials of the navigation bureau, where cypher despatches are transcribed and translated, promptly closed and locked their doors against invasion. One of the officers of the bureau had been on duty every moment of the twenty-four hours for several weeks past, waiting to receive cablegrams of importance. A similar state of affairs has prevailed at the state department where one of the assistant secretaries and th echief clerk have divided up the watches of the nights, sleeping temporarily on cots set up in the ante room. The state department has the honor of receiving the first news.

It came in the shape of a cablegram of three words, from United States Casul Wildman at Hong Kong and was as follows:

Hong Kong—To McCulloch:
Nildman.

That is the usual form in which naval movements are reported by cable. This despatch was received by Third Assistant Secretary Cridler, who was turned out of his cot by a messenger boy at 4.40 o'clock this morning. The naval officials were promptly notified and awaited with intense interest the despatch which was surely expected to follow from Commodore Dewey. About 5.30 o'clock, Manager Marean of the Western Union Telegraph company appeared at the department, bringing with him a sheet comprising four lines of the mysterious jargon which makes up the naval cypher. He handed this directly to Secretary Long, who gazed at it for a moment and turned it over to Lieut. Whittlesey, one of the cypher experts of the navigation bureau, for translation into English. Then the secretary made a pretense of sitting down to his desk to translate other business, but it was plain to be seen that in spirit he had joined the anxious throng of newspaper men and officials who thronged the reception room and the corridors waiting for the news.

The naval cypher is one of the most complex in the world, the messages being in words of strange formation taken from all languages. These words are turned by the translating clerks into groups of figures and these in turn are resolved into three equivalent words in English. All this takes time. Meanwhile Secretary Alger, hearing of the receipt of news, had come over from the army department to see his colleague, but he also was obliged to wait patiently for the translation. Senator Hoar, a member of the foreign relations committee, also joined Secretary Long and waited upon the cable experts. About 10 o'clock, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, in the kidneys of his heart and, as he expressed it, was perhaps the last favor he would be able to bestow on the newspaper men, came to their relief and gave them a short abstract of the cablegram, so far as unravelled. This only whetted the interest of the crowd in waiting. When, an hour later, Secretary Long appeared with a copy of the translated cypher in his hand, there was a great rush towards him, but the secretary good-naturedly made allowance for the excitement of the crowd and smilingly which has been forced the following read from the corner of the room into cablegram:

"Manila, May 1.—Squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio, Deulloa, Isla de Luzon, Isle de Cuba, General Lezo, Marquis de Duoro, Correo, Velasco, Isla de Mindanao, a transport and water battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured and only a few men are slightly wounded. Only means of telegraphing is to the American consulate at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with them.

(Signed) Dewey."

It was noticed that the cablegram as officially promulgated did not entirely agree with the brief summary of its points which had been previously given out and the immediate presumption was that in the short time accorded for consideration, the officials concluded that it was public policy to expurgate the despatch. Thus, as made public, it contained no reference to the cutting of the cable by Admiral Dewey; to the fact that he had landed men to take possession of the place and finally that he had the entire bay of Manila at his mercy.

It was also noticed that the despatch bore the date of May 1. The McCulloch could no have occupied more than six days in making the short trip across to Hong Kong. Therefore it was immediately assumed that the above despatch was only the first of two or more that had been brought over by the McCulloch to Hong Kong. In other words, Commodore Dewey had written Sunday night, sitting in his cabin, a brief account of the day's work. Instead of sending it immediately by the McCulloch to Hong Kong, he had delayed that vessel for two or three days at least, probably to use her in the subsequent bombardment of the town and forts. The events of the last few days without doubt were made the subject of one or more official despatches which are to follow up the original message. The department at 10 o'clock after the first message was at hand was still receiving sheets of the cypher code from the telegraph company while the cypher experts were still at work behind the heavy closed doors of the navigation bureau.

DEWEY'S SECOND NOTE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—A second despatch from Admiral Dewey announces that he had taken the fortifications and had effected a landing at Cavite. He had 256 wounded Spaniards as his prisoners and the town of Manila was at his mercy and could be taken at any time. He said he was not in need of anything seriously at present

DEWEY'S THIRD DESPATCH.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—The following despatch has been received:

Cavite, May 4.—I have taken possession of the naval station at Cavite on the Philippine islands. Have destroyed the fortifications at the bay entrance, paralleling the garrison. I control the bay and can take the city at any time. The Spanish loss is not fully known but is very heavy. There are 150 killed, including the captain of the Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting the Spanish sick and wounded. There are 250 sick and wounded in the hospital within our lines. There is much excitement at Manila. I will protect the foreign residents.

(Signed) —Dewey.

NAMES CONFOUNDED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—Owing to complicated names of Spanish ships, destroyed by Commodore Dewey, the following is taken direct from the list given by Secretary Long: Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio, Isla de Ulloa, Isle de Luzon, Isla de Cuna, Gen. Lass, Arques del Duero, Elcorreo, Velasco; one transport, Isla de Mindanao. Isla de Cuna probably means Isla de Cuba. The Elcorreo probably means Elcano. Don Antonio is the Don Antonio Deulloa. The Isla de Ulloa is not given in the accesible data of Spanish ships and is confounded with Don de Ulloa.

AID FOR DEWEY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—It has been decided to send a transport with troops and supplies to Commodore Dewey at Manila. The City of Pekin will be used for this purpose and will be escorted by the cruiser Charleston.

WORD FROM MANILA.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Rochester, May 7.—Mrs. O. F. Williams of this city, wife of United States consul to Manila, received the following despatch at 8.30 o'clock this morning from her husband in Hong Kong:

"Spaniards surrender. Am well."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 6.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has received a cablegram from a friend who was on the McCulloch during the great naval engagement at Manila, in which he says:

(Continued to Page Four.)

EXTRA

DEWEY'S REWARD

President McKinley Tenders Thanks Officially

AND PROMOTES HIM TO ACTING ADMIRAL

While Congress Will Tender Vote of Thanks.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—By direction of the President, Secretary Long sent the following cable despatch to Commodore Dewey:

Washington, May 7, 1898.

Dewey, Manila.

The President, in the name of the American people thanks you and your officers and men for your excellent achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you acting admiral and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by Congress.

(Signed) —Long.

SUNDAY RUM SELLING.

EVERY ONE SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO STOP IT.

Every one should do their utmost tomorrow to assist in putting an end to Sunday rum selling at the hotels.

Every citizen should be opposed to it, because it is illegal, disgraceful, and detrimental to the best interests of the city.

Every police officer and police official should do his utmost to stop it, because it is a violation of the law.

Every clergyman in the city of every creed should assist in putting an end to this evil, because it is a most outrageous desecration of the Sabbath.

The wives and mothers of the city should use their influence against the evil, because the Sunday hotel is a trap for the unwary husband, son or brother.

Every employer of labor should oppose it because it interferes with the efficiency of their workmen on Monday morning.

Every liquor dealer, every hotel manager, and even the great mogula of the rumocracy themselves should assist in stopping it, because, if persisted in, it will cause a "no-license" vote in December.

When you see a man entering a hotel on Sunday who has a home of his own, you may make up your mind that he is not going there as a legitimate guest of the hotel.

Fine job printing done at this office.

DEATHS.

TAYLOR—Annie G. Taylor, the infant daughter of Edward and Mary Taylor, died yesterday at the home of her parents, 3 Charles court, off Charles street.

HAND—Mrs. Ellen Hand, aged 69 years, died this morning at her residence, 66 Hudson street. Two sons and one daughter, Mrs. Margaret Butler, survive her.

SAUNDERS—Mrs. Mary Jane Saunders, wife of Ex-Mayor Saunders of Lawrence died suddenly at her home in that city Wednesday. Mrs. Saunders was born in Lowell 75 years ago, but of late years has made Lawrence her home. Deceased is survived by one son and three daughters. There are relatives also living in Lowell.

ANOTHER PRIZE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, Fla, May 7.—5.55 a. m.—The Spanish brigantine Frasquito of Barcelona, bound from Montevideo to Havana, and having on board a cargo of beef, was brought in here by the despatch boat Hamilton today. The Frasquito was captured off the coast of Havana by the United States Cruiser Montgomery, Commander Converse.

The Connors Brothers, Dennis, Edward, and John, the well known coal dealers, are building a large and commodious residence on Plain street opposite Tanner street.

James F. O'Donnell,
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St. Cor. Worthen.

100,000 Women Wanted
To tell their husbands, brothers, sweethearts and friends to smoke
DOWD'S HONEST 10
Cigar—Mild, Sweet and Fragrant.
T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

Economy
AT
CHALIFOUX'S

Has a different meaning from what it has in some other stores. Here it never means a sacrifice of quality. Nothing but satisfactory goods are sold here at any price.

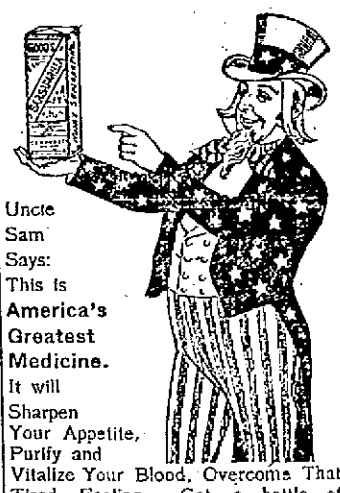
Money Saved is Money Earned

If you save $5 on your new spring suit, you're just so much ahead of the man who doesn't save it. That's positive That the men of Lowell realize and appreciate this fact, is fully proven by the daily increasing demand for those

Fine All Wool Fancy Worsted Spring Suits at $8.00, Worth $13.00.

These suits compare favorably with the $15 grade shown in many stores in this city. They are trimmed and finished in A No. 1 manner.

J. L. Chalifoux
49 to 59 Central Street.



Uncle Sam Says: This is America's Greatest Medicine. It will Sharpen Your Appetite, Purify and Vitalize Your Blood, Overcome That Tired Feeling. Get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it TODAY, and realize the great good it is sure to do you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Money Deposited
on or before Friday, June 3d, in the
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
of the
TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
will draw interest from June 1st, at the rate per annum of **4 per Cent.** Compounded Semi-Annually.
Bank Hours { Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 7 to 9 p. m.
Chas. J. Glidden, Pres.
Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.
Middlesex Street, Cor. Post Office Avenue

New Upright Piano to be Given Away
To the party possessing oldest Piano in Lowell. Our Jacob Doll Pianos are the leading instruments of the age. A genuine article: factory prices; easy terms. For sale by Samuel Orr, No. 329 Merrimack street, Associate Building, Lowell, Mass.

Teas at Wholesale—We have a large stock of Teas and Coffees on hand and would like to have you get our prices before purchasing. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street, Tel. 959.

Putnam & Son
A Demonstration in
Fancy Shirts

Four lots of Negligee Shirts, made in three different styles, real value fifty and seventy five cents, for **39 cents each.**

This is, without exception, the greatest drive in Shirts we have ever offered. Every shirt is made from brand new 1898 patterns.

Every shirt is 36 inches long, bodies are cut extra wide, made with felled seams, extension gussets and French placquet sleeves. They are good, desirable, serviceable shirts, large enough to fit any one who buys them.

MEN'S NECLICEE SHIRTS

Of Garner Percales, bodies soft finished, collars and cuffs attached and laundered, **39 cents each.**

MEN'S NECLICEE SHIRTS

Made from genuine Madras cloth, soft bodies, light grounds, twenty choice patterns, to be worn with white collars, **39c. each.**

MEN'S NECLICEE SHIRTS

From woven cheviots, a fine assortment of patterns in stripes and plaids, soft finished bodies. One pair of latest style link cuffs with each shirt. **39 cents each.**

BOYS' NECLICEE SHIRTS

Made from Garner Percales, soft bodies, collars and cuffs attached and laundered, **39 cents each.**

PUTNAM & SON
166 Central Street.



JOHN QUINN, the Young Composer.

ROBINSON'S BOUT

He Defeated Jerry Connors In 10 Rounds

AT THE MERRIMACK CLUB YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Labelle Defeats Connors in Two Rounds.

The Merrimack Athletic club of Hudson, N. H., at its second meeting yesterday afternoon proved conclusively that it is here to stay. It is a paying venture carried out on strictly legitimate principles and giving good return for the money contributed to it.

Yesterday afternoon's meeting was the second in the club's history, and it was more successful in every way than that of Patriots' Day, which was in a great measure experimental. About 150 were present, including quite a number from Lawrence and Nashua, the out-of-town people being very favorably impressed with the club.

Since the first meeting, the clubhouse has been enlarged while the lighting and ventilating facilities have been much improved, the ringside now being a most cosy place with all seats equally desirable.

While yesterday the club did not present the bouts as advertised, it nevertheless used its patrons very generously, putting in a final bout of 10 rounds that was one of the best seen in this vicinity in a long time. In the preliminaries, too, there was a snap and a go that was highly enjoyable to lovers of the manly art.

The meeting opened shortly after 3 o'clock, when Referee Birg Pattee announced the opening bout to be a contest of five rounds between Peter Labelle and Fred Connors, two clever men though of uneven weight. Both had sparred with different partners at the opening meeting, each making a favorable impression. Connors in particular. But when they appeared in the ring together, both in very fine condition, it was apparent that Labelle was too heavy for Connors and a short contest was predicted. It so happened, for in the second round, Connors, after a plucky attempt against his heavy opponent, succumbed to the latter's superior weight and left swing, and Labelle was declared the winner.

After a brief delay, which the "talent" rendered very enjoyable, the second bout was called, the contestants being Young Armstrong and Mike Kelly, two youngsters with indifferent skill as boxers, but in the front rank as masticators of tutti-frutti. They chewed gum for three rounds, now and then shifting their mouthfuls as a wild swing connected with their molars. No decisions, merely a sigh of relief, marked their exits from the ring.

Referee Pattee, before announcing the contestants in the next bout, made an apology in behalf of the club for the non-appearance of Billy Chiskola of the Montauks, who was down on the bills to go 20 rounds with Jerry Connors for a decision, stating that Chisholm had been suddenly taken ill at the eleventh hour and could not possibly appear in the ring. The club, he said, desiring to give its friends a good performance, had signed Billy Robinson of Lawrence to take his place, and the bout would be for 10 rounds, while those who wished could retire and get their money back. Every one agreed to take a chance and they were amply repaid, for the bout was a corker.

Connors was in good condition, while Robinson was out of training.

At the call of time, Robinson started in aggressively, surprising the spectators and Connors, for it was thought he would hold back. Throughout the round, he did all the leading, getting in a couple of good lefts in the vicinity of Connors' eye, while the latter continually overreached in his counters, though he did plant a good rib-tickler on the man from the Shamrock club. Robinson showed himself at once to be a remarkably clean boxer, breaking superbly to the great satisfaction of the spectators, who settled back in their seats for a real good time.

The second round started real hot, with Robinson putting in a stiff left straight upon Connors' mouth, the latter responding with a left in the ribs. Then a mix-up and a couple more of those bad lefts of Robinson's which Connors could not seem to stop except with his face and Robinson suddenly changed his tactics and began playing for hard right swings, which Connors very cleverly got under.

Even honors marked the third, Robinson working the right swing with no success, but again planting the lefts, which Connors couldn't miss. Connors used his right to good advantage on Robinson's wind. Toward the end of the round, Robinson did land a right swing and it took Connors along with it, but only for a twinkling, for they were sparring nicely when the bell rang.

Spieket stock took an upward jump in the fourth. Connors opened on Robinson's body and face quite smartly. Then Robinson came out of it and boxed Connors until the latter began to hug his own corner, not overdesirous of doing much more in that round.

But the respite between the rounds fixed him and Jerry was as fresh as a daisy when the gong called the fifth. He led, but was cropped with the inevitable left for his pains and to square matters, he shoved a rib-tickler into the young man from Patsey Hennessey's town. But a good swift left punch under the nose took some of the enthusiasm out of him and the rest of the round was easy.

The sixth was interesting, because Connors suddenly adopted the Fitzsimmons opossum tactics and fooled every one but his opponent. On the first clinch in his own corner, Connors suddenly dropped to the floor as if put out. Everyone thought he was. But he stayed down until the last second was counted and then rushed at Robinson who just missed a swing that would have worried him exceedingly. In a short time, Robinson landed a good one and Connors went down again the bluff failing a second time. Toward the end of the round, Connors needed a few seconds' rest.

Connors was dropped, for a fact, in the seventh, but kept the ball rolling from bell to bell.

In the eighth it began to get tiresome to have Connors going down at every good punch, but it was in the game, and there was no kicking. Robinson was much stronger, though when Connors was up and doing he was doing well.

Robinson got in come very effective work in the ninth, scoring a left uppercut that was hard to feel. He, however, depended upon his right swings to finish the game, and hence his failure, for Connors knew how to keep away from them.

The wind-up started off well, but Connors soon felt something that caused him to rest for 10 seconds, and then played on the defensive for the remainder of the three minutes, ducking superbly the many swings which, if landed, meant his discomfiture.

At the end of the bout, Referee Pattee announced that in his opinion Mr. Robinson was the winner, and it is safe to state that even Connors agreed with him.

HARRINGTON vs ARMSTRONG

Last night, Bob Armstrong announced that he has backing for a go with Fred Harrington for a good purse at catchweights.

COURTS SITTING POSTPONED.

The session of the Superior court without juries, to have come in at the court house on Monday, will come in May 23 instead.

Fine job printing done at this office.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Cures Every Form of Inflammation;

INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL.

Originated by an old Family Physician in 1810. Itacts promptly. It is always ready for use. Druggists on sugar suffering children love it. Every Mother should have it in the house for colic, croup, cholera morbus and summer complaints, pain in the stomach, bowels or kidneys. For bites, burns, bruises, sun burn, sprains or strains, it is the sovereign cure. All who use it are amazed at its marvelous power and are loud in its praise for ever after.

For more than forty years I have used Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in my family. I regard it one of the best and safest family medicines. To be used internal and external in all cases. O. H. INGALLS, Dea. 2d Bapt. Ch., Bangor, Me.

CROUP. My children are subject to croup. All that is necessary is to give them a dose, bathe the chest and throat with your Liniment, tuck them in bed, and the croup disappears as if by magic. E. A. PERRENOT, Rockport, Texas.

Our Book on INFLAMMATION Mailed free; The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 35 cents. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

"Best Liver Pill Made."

Parsons' Pills

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts.; five $1.00. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

MINISTERS TALK

In Favor of State Prohibition.

THEY MAKE A GENERAL REPORT

Calling Upon All Classes to Join Them.

Boston, May 7.—At a meeting of ministers held in this city some time ago a special committee appointed to frame a platform and name a candidate for governor presented a report which is for the first time now made public. The committee presented the name of Rev. George D. Lorimer, D. D., as its choice of a candidate. The report is as follows: "We are more and more convinced that the only right and final solution of the question of the use and sale of intoxicating liquors is to be found in total abstinence by the individual and prohibition for the state. We are convinced that the theory of license is wrong in philosophy, corrupt in morals and a practical failure in reducing the evils of intemperance. We are also convinced that study of the conditions of society confirm the statement that the greatest social foe of the home, the school, the industries of life, and the greatest cause of poverty, ignorance, domestic misery, vice, crime, social degradation, dishonesty, financial failure, political corruption and ruined manhood, is the saloon, and that the question of legal prohibition rises in importance above all other social, financial or political issues.

"We therefore urge upon the gospel ministry of the state a renewed, careful and prayerful consideration of the indescribable and undeniable death-work and spiritual interests of the community, and we urge a renewed presentation of the sin of licensing of that which is evil, and only evil, and which is responsible for three-fourths of the insanity, poverty, crime, wretched homes, political corruption and fallen manhood in the state, and whose work is death, and only death."

The committee urged "the presentation of the principle of legal prohibition as an issue at the ballot box as the most effective method of educating the people, and arousing their attention to this, the most important moral issue of the day, and as a public protest against the deep, damning work of the wine cup and the saloon."

As a candidate was required, the availability of the Rev. Dr. George D. Lorimer of Tremont temple was endorsed. In answer to the notification of the decision of the ministers, Dr. Lorimer acknowledges the honor and expresses approval of the object, but he says: "It is my deliberate judgment that the leader of such a political party ought not to be a clergyman. I have never been impressed by the preacher running for any office in the gift of the people. He not only seems to be at a disadvantage, having to overcome a popular belief that he is sacrificing a higher vocation to a lower, but he tends to give the party he represents a kind of clerical tinge, which, in so far as it identifies it with a class, alienates from it some of the other classes of society. If a temperance platform is to appeal to the people, it ought not to suggest that it is not as broad as the people themselves, or that its candidate, because of his religious position, may fail to reconcile Catholics and Jews to its hearty support."

A YOUNG COMPOSER.

John J. Quinn of the Cadet band has earned quite a reputation, though his latest composition, the "Cadet March," dedicated to the band, of which he is a member. It was played for the first time Wednesday evening and received the applause of all who heard it. The march will make fine marching music, for it possesses that lively swing that catches and makes the step easy. Its trio part is decidedly pretty and can boast of a harmony that is certain to make it popular.

The young composer has just passed his majority. As the saying is, music comes natural to him and ever since childhood he has been devoted to instrumental music. He is at home with the violin or alto horn, and enjoys a session with the piano. He is now engaged on another march which he will have completed in a short time. He has been a member of the Cadet band since its organization and is also leader of the Imperial orchestra. Prof. McDaniel, instructor of the band, thinks that the "Cadet March," will catch on and believes that there is genius in the young composer which can be brought out by proper training.

Mr. Quinn resides on School street.

WESLEY CHURCH.

NEW ORGANIZATION BY THE FORMER MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH.

The many factions of the Central M. E. church, following the example of the First Congregationalists, have dissolved themselves into two churches.

The new one, to be known as the Wesley church held its initial meeting last evening.

C. W. Locke presided and Rev. G. W. Wilson of Providence, R. I., delivered an address upon holiness principles. At the conclusion of the address, Mr. Locke read the articles of religion of the new church and 50 persons subscribed to them.

They assert a belief in entire sanctification subsequent to regeneration. This is the distinctive feature of this new sect. They claim that members of the different denominations are continually sinning and repenting while their doctrine teaches that a person can be entirely free from sin, although he may make mistakes.

An advisory board of seven was elected, the following being chosen: John McAskie, George Maker, Charles Ranlett, George Lamont, George Senior, Charles Hill, and C. W. Locke.

Rev. Mr. Wilson will preach tomorrow, morning and evening, and beginning with May 22 Rev. John Norberry of Brooklyn will act as temporary pastor of the new church for an indefinite term. A Sunday school will be organized tomorrow.

Refrigerators, all sizes, and all prices, also a complete line of Baby Carriages at lowest prices at Gaynor & Co.'s, 35 Prescott street.

REVIEW OF TRADE

An Increase as Usual Noted by Dun.

TEXTILE ESTABLISHMENTS RECEIVING LARGE ORDERS.

Certain Depressions Don't Exist on Paper.

New York, May 7.—Dun & Co. report that expectations that the war will not last long have influenced all markets. There has been a distinct increase in the demand for the products of all the chief industries, many who had delayed now coming forward with orders, while there has been material and most important relief in the ease of the money markets for industrial and commercial needs. The fact that gold is now used almost exclusively between the treasury and the clearing house indicates the entire freedom from apprehension about the currency or public credit.

Textile establishments have been receiving larger orders within the past few days, outside those from the government, so that the stoppage or reduction of time in four woolen mills early in the week may have been premature. No decline whatever appears in the prices of staple cloths or dress goods, and the heavy auction sale of carpets was eminently successful in clearing off at fair prices an accumulation resulting from an advance in prices last January which was not supported by demand. Wool declined about half a cent in April, taking the average of 100 quotations by Coates Bros., and the better demand for goods has caused more inquiry, but thus far no improvement in prices. Print cloths have again made a new low record, 1.94 cents, but a better market is seen for other cotton products. Demands for boots and shoes are very heavy, considering the extraordinary orders previously placed, and shipments are still the largest ever known for the season. Silk works are doing well, and the domestic demand for the minor metals in manufacture is remarkably heavy.

Failures for the week have been 233 in the United States, against 221 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 36 last year.

ONE MEASURE PASSED.

Washington, May 7.—One war measure was passed by the senate yesterday. It was a bill to increase to 15 the number of surgeons in the United States army and to authorize the secretary of war to employ as many contract surgeons as he might deem necessary. Consideration for a bill authorizing the postmaster general to establish postoffices at military posts and camps was sought.

Almost the entire session was consumed by a discussion of an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill offered by Mr. Pettigrew, providing for a reduction of 20 percent in the compensation of railroads for the transportation of mails. The amendment was pending when the senate adjourned until Monday.

TENNEY'S ERROR.

Bostons' Baseman Responsible for the Loss of Another Game.

Boston, May 7.—The Bostons had the game well in hand yesterday, when a bad error by Tenney in the ninth gave Wilmot his base, and three lucky hits won the game for the visitors. Score:

New Yorks.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van Haltren, c. f.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Wilmot, l. f.	5	1	1	0	0	1
Joyce, 1 b.	4	0	0	10	0	0
Davis, s. s.	3	1	2	1	4	0
Gleason, 2 b.	3	3	1	4	6	0
Hartman, 3 b.	4	1	1	2	2	2
McCreery, r. f.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Warner, c.	4	1	2	8	0	2
Doheny, p.	5	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	35	7	9	27	14	5

Bostons.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, c. f.	5	0	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1 b.	5	0	2	6	0	1
Long, s. s.	2	0	0	2	0	1
Kister, s. s.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Duffy, l. f.	4	2	2	1	0	0
Collins, 3 b.	4	1	2	5	2	1
Stahl, r. f.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Lowe, 2 b.	4	0	0	1	5	1
Bergen, c.	3	1	1	10	3	0
Sullivan, p.	0	0	0	0	0	1
Willis, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0
*Stivetts	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	5	11	27	16	5

*Batted for Willis in the ninth.

New Yorks	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—7
Bostons	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	—5

Two-base hits—Wilmot, Stahl, Warner. Stolen bases—Davis, Gleason, Hartman. Double plays—Davis and Hartman; Davis, Gleason and Joyce; Collins, Lowe and Tenney. First base on balls—By Doheny, Bergen, Willis; by Sullivan, Van Haltren, 2; Joyce, Davis, Gleason, 2; Warner. Struck out—Hamilton, Tenney, 2; Collins, 3; Stahl, Willis, Van Haltren, Joyce, Davis, Gleason, McCreery, Doheny. Passed ball—Warner. Wild pitch—Sullivan. Time—2:28. Umpires—Lynch and Connelly.

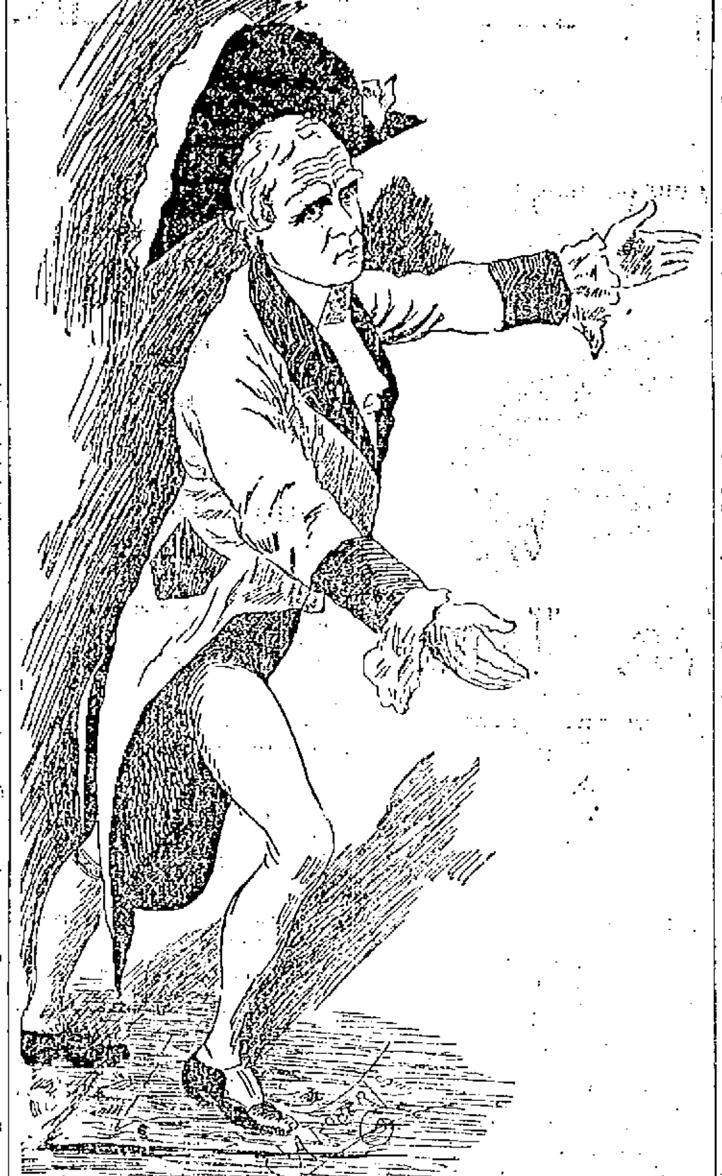
The Brocktons won from the Torontos by opportune batting, hits scoring all five runs. Both pitchers gave a star exhibition, Pittenger excelling in steadiness. Score: 5 to 2.

The Fall Rivers defeated the Pawtuckets in a game marked by heavy hitting and sharp fielding. Sixteen flies were knocked into the outfield, all but one of which were caught, and that one missed after a long run. The Fall Rivers touched up McCafferty for 16 with 24 and the best the Pawtuckets could do with Flanagan was three, with five. Score: 7 to 2.

In the ninth inning of yesterday's game, the Washingtons had the game all but won. The Brooklyns, however, by an unexpected rally in stick work, knocked out six runs, and, with two out, took the game from the senators, 10 to 9.

THREE YEARS FOR THEFT.

Boston, May 7.—Edwin A. Lowe was sentenced by Judge Lowell in the United States district court yesterday to state prison for three years at hard labor for the embezzlement of $1800 from the Newton Centre postoffice in November last. He was employed there as chief clerk, and, having committed small defalcations and falsified the books, he stole $1800 from the postoffice safe Nov. 28, and the next day, being Sunday, took a train for New York, thence to New Orleans, to San Antonio, Tex., and to California, where, at the end of about six weeks, he had spent all the money. He then gave himself up. An indictment followed, to which he pleaded guilty.



CLINTON R. CARPENTER, in "The King's Fool," Presented for the Day Nursery.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Advent—Elder M. G. Nelson, "The Practical Power of the Promises;" 7, sermon to young people, "The School of Christ;" baptism in the Merrimack near entrance to the boulevard at 8 a. m.

Seventh Day Adventist, Old Highland hall,—Elder A. H. Clark. Sabbath school at 2 Saturday, preaching at 3, "The Value of Vacillating Christianity."

Branch Street Tabernacle—Rev. O. E. Mallory, Rev. I. W. Grimes of Cambridge will preach morning and evening in exchange.

Fifth Street Baptist—Rev. H. W. O. Millington, "The Love of Jesus;" evening, "God's True Nobleman."

First Baptist—Rev. S. T. Ford. "The Might of Little Things;" evening "Four Certain Young Women Whom I Have Met."

Immanuel Baptist—Rev. T. S. Sayer, Jr., "Ambassadors for Christ;" evening, Mrs. George C. Marsden, missionary to Africa, will speak.

Worthen Street Baptist—Rev. Bowley Green, "Abraham Offering Isaac;" 6.30, "A Paradox."

Chelmsford Street Free Baptist—Rev. H. Lockhart, "A Clearly Defined Victory;" evening, "Spiritual Heartburn."

Mt. Vernon Free Baptist—Rev. O. H. Denney, "Good Soldiers;" evening, "The Wedding Ready."

Middlesex Chapel—Rev. E. R. Caswell. Rev. William Marshall of the Newton Theological Seminary will preach morning and evening.

Paige Street Free Baptist—Rev. A. E. Wilson. "The Truth;" evening, "Missionary Heroes."

Eliot Congregational—Rev. J. M. Greene. Rev. G. H. Stanton of Boston will preach morning and evening.

First Congregational—Rev. Dr. Chas. B. Rice of Boston will preach: "The Authority of Jesus Christ;" 7, "Responsibility of Speech."

First Trinitarian—Rev. G. F. Kenngott, "The Inevitable Conflict, a Sermon for the Times;" 7, an illustrated lecture "The History of the Church in Scotland."

High Street—Rev. C. W. Huntington. Rev. Dr. John D. Kingsbury of Bradford will preach.

Highland Congregational—Rev. C. L. Merriam. Preaching by the pastor at 10.30 and praise service with brief sermon by pastor at 6.30.

John Street Congregational—Rev. G. H. Johnson, "Congregationalism;" evening, "A Great Need."

Kirk Street—Rev. W. A. Bartlett, "Life Producing Life;" evening, "The Battle of Trumpets."

Central M. E.—Rev. W. H. Meredith. Preaching by pastor at 10.30 and 7.30 and by Rev. J. H. Paradis in French at 3.

Centralville M. E.—Rev. J. W. Bowler. "Whose Son is He?" 6.30, "An Impossible Neutrality;" prayer meeting.

Highland M. E.—Rev. J. W. Higgins. "A Straight Question;" 6.30, revival service.

St. Paul's—Rev. L. W. Staples. "The Kind of Man Wanted;" 6.30, "Some Pictures of Home."

Worthen Street M. E.—Rev. Dr. E. T. Curnick, "Paul's Great Word at Ephesus;" 6.30, "War in Man's Soul."

First Primitive Methodist—Rev. N. W. Matthews, "Paul's Estimate of Christianity;" evening, "Christ's Interest in Peter."

First Presbyterian—Rev. J. M. Craig, 10.30 and 7.

Westminster Presbyterian—Rev. D. A. MacPhie, "The Church;" evening, "The Endeavor Society."

First Unitarian—Rev. C. T. Billings. "God, and the Thought of God."

First Universalist—Rev. C. E. Fisher, Modern Belief;" young people's meeting at 6.

Grace Universalist—Rev. R. A. Greene, "White Robes."

First Church of Christ—Scientist Pollard Building, Palmer street, 10.45, "Parable of the Marriage Feast."

Second Church of Christ—Scientist, Odd Fellows' Hall, Middlesex street, 10.30 and 12.

Christadelphian Ecclesia—Runels' Building, Merrimack Square, "The Underworld."

PRIMARY TEACHERS' UNION.

Rev. J. M. Leonard of Melrose, chairman of the State Sunday school association, delivered an address before the Primary Teachers' Union in the Paige street church, Friday afternoon.

Mr. Leonard is a fine speaker, and he was followed with the closest attention by his audience. He said that the Sunday school was the best harvest field in the world and that the primary workers were the best workers of the best field.

HIS FOURTEENTH BIRTHDAY.

Several of the young friends of Master Harry McCue gathered at his home 781 Broadway, last evening, to celebrate his fourteenth birthday. For an entertainment, there were recitations by Masters Donahoe, Mason and Ricker solos by Master Traversy and Miss Laura Howard and a duet by Misses Alice and Grace McCue. Following the entertainment, games and social intercourse was indulged in, interspersed with a delightful spread by the D. L. Page company.

BASE BALL.

The game scheduled for the Fair Grounds today will be between the Emeralds and the South Ends and it promises to be a lively contest. A great crowd will be on hand to cheer the teams. Both nines have any number of supporters and all feel confident that their respective team will win. McCarthy, Connors and Slines will do the battery work for the Emeralds and the South Ends say that they only hope that Connors goes into the pitcher's box. The Emeralds say that they will put Connors in the box just to prove that he is a puzzle to the South Ends. And so it look as if things will be mighty interesting.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Pain-Killer. (PERRY DAVIS'.) A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is Pain-Killer. This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic. It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache. TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

A SHAKE UP IN THE BUTTER MARKET

5 lb. Box Best Creamery Butter $1.15. This is the best creamery that comes to Lowell.

1 lb. Prints of the same 25c.

5 lb. Box, good creamery, 95c.

The above is but a sample of the trade which we will give you on Butter for a few days.

CENTRAL CASH MARKET

CENTRAL AND CHARLES STS.

To be at the Top

Costs an effort. Every good thing costs an effort, and reading our 'ads' is the price you pay for the purchasing advantage you possess over your less enlightened neighbor. Don't ask the reason why

We're Always Busy.

Just scan the unmatchable values which we're daily offering; they'll tell you why. "High qualities" and low prices go hand in hand and no matter how "low" the price, you can always depend on the goods. This is the principle that is making our store bound to the front.

Notice our large windows as you pass; they are simply tell-tales of the values that are waiting for you inside. We can name only one or two of the many

PLUMS.

Men's Blue Serge Suits, elegantly tailored; every suit right up in style, cut to fit and keep its shape, like all our clothes do; real value, $11.00; our quick selling price is

$7.50.

Fancy Worsted Suits so much in demand this season in all the newest patterns and colorings; magnificent quality; many of these Suits formerly sold at $4 to $5 higher, our special prices are

$7.50

$9, $10, 12, $13.50, and $15. They're trade winners.

There is one thing sure, you can always consider your money on deposit here until you are suited.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.

72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Lowell Lodge, I.O.O.F., held its regular meeting in Odd Fellows' temple last evening. There was one initiation.

The New England Order of Protection held its regular business meeting in Odd Fellows' temple last evening. There was one application for membership received.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.

TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.

The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS. Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA. Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., General Agents. Boston, Mass.

MANLY VIGOR

Maritial Strength, Vitality, Manhood, Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental foreboding disappear at once. The effect of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body responds with a glow of health. The mind becomes more active that ever. Flabby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored in men who have spun out the thread of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and night losses stop at once.

MEN ABOUT TO MARRY

Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.

Our Institute was founded in 1813. As to our reliability and professional standing, we refer to any of the Boston papers, banks or express companies. WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. Consultation may be had and advice given free of charge by the greatest living experts and specialists on Men's Diseases.

BOOK FOR MEN FREE.

Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation With Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of men, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired, written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it today—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. HALLOCK'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Refrigerators AND BABY CARRIAGES

Are quite important factors to many households at this season of the year.

$7.00

Will buy a low Refrigerator, and

$4.50

Will buy a fine Baby Carriage.

Where can you do as well? Let us go

INTO PARTNERSHIP

With you, in other words we will invest our time with you while you inspect our stock. You can lose nothing, with every opportunity to win. This is an offer you should look into.

GAYNOR & CO., 35 PRESCOTT ST



REV. FR. SHEEHY, the Patriotic Irish Priest Now in Lowell.

REV. FR. SHEEEY.

THE PATRIOTIC IRISH PRIEST, VISITING LOWELL FRIENDS.

Rev. Fr. Sheehey, the patriotic priest from Limerick has been visiting friends in Lowell and will be here over Sunday. He attended a meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in this city on Thursday evening and delivered an address, which was most patriotic. It will be remembered that Fr. Sheehey occupied a cell in Kilmainham jail at the same time that Charles Stewart Parnell was imprisoned. Rev. Fr. Sheehey exercised a great influence over the Irish people at the time and was beloved by the friends of Ireland everywhere on account of his great sacrifices and unceasing labor in the cause of home rule. He has been prevailed upon to deliver a lecture in Associate Hall on Sunday evening, and he has sent to Boston for a very large collection of views of Irish scenery which he had taken on a tour of Ireland to present to the audience.

He is an able orator and a rare treat may be expected in his description of land league days and the efforts of the home rule party to wring justice from England. Some of the Irish societies are determined to give Father Sheehey a reception worthy of his patriotism on Sunday evening in Associate Hall. His descriptions of Irish scenery are said to be superb and his treatment of this feature is entirely out of the hackneyed line which dwells mainly upon Killarney, Glenalough, and the vale of Avoca.

WHEELOCK BLOCK

Was Again on Fire This Morning.

A BRISK BLAZE THREATENS A CONFLAGRATION

In the Block That Theophilus Smith Fired.

Had Theophilus Smith got the start in his fire that was given a blaze in the same block on Middlesex street this morning he wouldn't be doing 18 years in state prison today, for all evidence would have been removed by the flames.

Shortly before 10 o'clock this morning some of the attaches of the Nickelodeon on Middlesex street just beyond Garnet street, noticed flames issuing from the rear of the combination of wooden and brick building, near by, owned by A. C. Wheelock, and they immediately rang in an alarm from box 72.

Before the department had time to arrive fierce flames burst from the upper stories of the biulding, and a dense smoke filled the streets, while a great crowd gathered.

The fire started somewhere in the rear of the building which is a two story and a half frame dwelling with ells, landings, and connections innumerable, a rookery-like affair.

On the ground floor and basement are a five-cent shave factory, a shooting gallery, etc., while the upper tenement are all unoccupied.

In the rear of the same building Theophilus Smith set the blaze which got him 18 years in state prison.

The department worked quickly and inside of an hour the fire was out.

CAMP DEWEY

NEWS OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS WITH MILITIA.

Camp Dewey, South Framingham, May 6.—More than two scores of blazing campfires, surrounded by hundreds of members of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia smoking and singing the old favorite war melodies, with more than 500 white canvas tents for a background, made a most picturesque scene from headquarters tonight.

The day has been a trying one for both officers and men, and particularly so for the surgeons, whose long hours and the close attention they have to pay to the hundreds of cases is beginning to tell on them.

The first parade took place this evening the Eighth taking the lead, and the Sixth had its first guard mount this evening. As it was Adjt. Curtis Guild, Jr.'s first attempt, considerable interest was manifested in the ceremony. It was by long odds the best seen on the field since the troops arrived, and the new adjutant acquitted himself excellently.

The arrival on the field shortly afternoon of Lieut. Haile of Gen. Merritt's staff, who is at present in New England trying to secure a desirable location where 50,000 troops can be rendezvoused, was the cause of several wild rumors.

The detail today follows: Maj. Fairbanks, Second Infantry, Brigade officer of the day; Capt. Philip I. Barker, Company E, officer of the day; Lt. D. B. Fish, Company K, officer of the guard; Lieut. F. D. Phillips, Company Eighth Infantry—Capt. A. P. Chase, D, supernumerary.

Company K, officer of the day; Lieut. Jewett, Company H, officer of the guard; Lieut. Pettingill, Company A, and Lieut. Young, Company D, supernumeraries.

Ninth Infantry—Capt. J. H. Dunn, Company L, officer of the day; Lieut. Gillon, Company M, officer of the guard Lieut. Desmond, Company B, brigade officer of the guard.

Sixth Infantry—Lieut. W. A. Jackson, Company L, officer of the day; Lt. George S. Howard, Company G, officer of the guard.

DEWEY REPORTS.

(Continued.)

"The Spanish fleet of 11 warships was destroyed totally. Best of all, no American ship was lost or damaged. No American was killed and only six were injured."

Another cablegram received by Mr. Vanderlip from the commander of the McCulloch at Hong Kong states that Chief Engineer F. B. Randall died on May 1. The cause of his death is not known.

LONDON PRESS VIEWS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, May 7.—The spectator during the course of an article today urged America to keep the Philippine islands, to raise a colored army of 20,000 men, and with this effective sepoy army to hold the Phillippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico, paying the army of occupation out of the local revenue.

Continuing, the Spectator says:

"With such a garrison, these islands would be as safe as a drawing room, and as full of business as Broadway or the Strand. Referring to the outcome of the war, the Spectator remarks: "The Americans will emerge from the war with new ideas and larger ambitions. They will have defeated a second class European state and will feel acutely, as matters stand, they would have been defeated by a first class one. They could not have fought France, to say nothing of Great Britain, without suffering grave defeats at sea, and enormous losses on land. That is not the position which suits American temper and Washington will set itself at once to construct a first class iron fleet, that once built the desire for a position in the world equal to their position among nations will compel them to abandon the idea of non-intervention and change the Monroe doctrine into a direct and effective protectorate of the two Americas.

We hope the Americans will keep the Philippine islands and that they can keep them, there is no doubt, whatever. Europe, to put the truth in its most brutal form, cannot attack them without our permission.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—Secretary Long called on the President at 11 o'clock and announced officially the victory at Manila.

AT DEWEY'S MERCY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—It is said at the navy department that its advice also show that Dewey's forces were not sufficient to make a landing but that this in no way interfered with the complete control he exercises over the city and its fortifications.

THE POPE'S DENIAL.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Rome, May 7.—The Vatican has issued an official statement absolutely denying the report that the Pope had sent an earnest message to the Queen Regent of Spain, advising her to immediately ask for the mediation of the European powers and promising his support and that of the powers to obtain an honorable solution of the difficulty.

At the Unity meeting house tomorrow afternoon, Rev. Mr. Wright will preach on "Patriotism" and "Our Silent Members."

TABLES TURNED

Overseers of Poor Jump on Purchasing Agent.

HIS METHOD OF AWARDING CONTRACTS CRITICISED.

Goods Said to be Purchased at High Prices.

It was a decidedly pointed session that the overseers of the poor held last night. Mayor Bennett and Purchasing Agent Barnard were present, and there was a general talk of the method of business in the department. The overseers put up a good defence and cleverly turned the attack upon Purchasing Agent Barnard, showing that there was room for great improvement in his office if he purposes to see that the charter is lived up to, so far as it relates to municipal purchases.

The discussion arose over a bill of T. M. O'Neil & Co. for provisions sent to the city farm. The overseers claimed that the firm is controlled by Alderman Tuttle and he has no right to sell goods to the city. The board asked Mr. Barnard to produce the contract made with T. M. O'Neil & Co.

The Mayor read the list of meats on the contract bill and the prices at which the contract was made. There was no ham on the list and it proved that Col. Pindar had ordered the ham without a requisition from Mr. Barnard. He ordered it from O'Neil & Co., and no objection was made to the ham or the price, on its delivery.

Mr. Holgate said that the charge for ham was 11 cents a pound, while he can buy it for 9 cents a pound. He said that, as he understood it, a contract calls for the goods to be delivered at the price bargained for, regardless of market fluctuations. The next move was to find out who is running the store of T. M. O'Neil & Co.

"I'll ask Mr. Barnard if Mr. Tuttle did not sign that contract," one of the board began.

"I don't know," said Mr. Barnard. "Many of the contracts are signed and sent me by mail. I don't know who signs a contract unless I see it signed."

"For your information," said the Mayor, "I want to say that soon after my inauguration I learned that an alderman was selling goods to the city. I sent for him and he said he would not do it. I saw him today and he said he was not doing so. I suppose you gentlemen think Mr. Tuttle sells these goods to the farm."

"Mr. Tuttle's team delivers the goods at the farm," said Mr. Holgate.

"If Mr. Tuttle delivers goods to the city farm, it is the duty of this board to say so and make it known," the Mayor said. "Mr. Barnard and I have nothing to cover up and we want the fullest information on the subject."

The matter was talked over further and the Mayor said that instead of calling up T. M. O'Neil & Co. by telephone and ordering goods the place of business ought to be visited personally and the discovery made who is the firm of T. M. O'Neil.

Speaking further, the Mayor quoted the statute that no member of the city government should sell merchandise to the city.

The provision bill itself came into consideration and the criticism passed because ham had been bought when the requisition did not specify it. That the bill was approved in spite of this fact by Mr. Barnard, was also criticized.

Mr. Barnard said he had allowed some freedom to Col. Pindar because it was not always convenient for him to wait for the usual course of contracts.

Col. Pindar asked Mr. Barnard if he, Col. Pindar, had ever tried to influence him in any way in the awarding of contracts.

Mr. Barnard said he had not and then he went on to ask if it made any difference who delivered to the farm the goods purchased. Mr. Holgate thought it did. If Mr. Tuttle delivered goods at the farm it was, in his judgment, evidence that he was interested in the business. Mr. Tuttle did not deal in meats and if he delivered them at the farm, it was natural to reach the conclusion.

Then more criticism was heaped on the purchasing agent because he did not know who signed the contracts which he had given out.

The discussion turned on the wood yard and on the insurance on the building burned at the farm last year. The Mayor had sharp words of criticism on that, and on Col. Pindar's methods of doing things at the farm. He asked about a bill of $700 for whiskey. That was for the year 1896, before Col. Pindar's present term of office began, it was explained by the colonel himself, who showed that the bill for whiskey last year was only $297.

Col. Pindar added that during his 14 years at the city farm, he had never done anything that he wanted to cover up. He said he did not fear any investigation of his acts. In reply to Mayor Bennett's suggestion that he should have a clerk at the farm to keep accounts of all goods received there, he said that he kept such an account himself and knew of everything that was delivered there. Then came a discussion as to the advisability of establishing a down town store and a committee consisting of Messrs. Holgate, O'Brien and Kimball were appointed to consider the expediency of having a store on Broadway.

The Mayor asked if it was desired to annul the O'Neil contract. It mattered little to him, but a new contract might mean higher prices.

It was voted to call for a new contract for ham and the O'Neil bill was then approved.

The Mayor asked if any tea had been bought lately. It was said that some was secretly taken to the farm by Mr. O'Brien, but the member of the board of that name said he had never delivered any tea there.

The matter of annulling the O'Neil contract was referred back to the purchasing agent, and the board voted that in the future a copy of contracts the prices and the person awarded the contract, in all business relating to the poor department, be furnished the board.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

Ex-Lieut. Lewis was seen in full uniform watching the battalion march, Friday.

The field day exercises should be something more than a drill this year. Why not have a few races and a ball game and show other cities that the Lowell High is above them all.

Room 1 looks like a studio.

It is a good showing for the Lowell High when its graduates can pass Uncle Sam's examinations with ease.

Did McKinley order his picture to be placed in a most conspicuous place in the Review?

The sayings in the Review this month are lacking their amusing qualities.

The Debating club held a meeting yesterday afternoon. President Wright stated that he was ready for proceedings and the principal article "Capital Punishment" was read by Miss Cutler. Messrs. Dixby, Mudge and a few others refused to debate on the subject for various reasons. This act would leave them liable to a fine not exceeding 15 cents, which they were not willing to pay. A motion was made that the matter be submitted to a board of arbitration, but it was not carried. Then Messrs. Dixby and Mudge were highly censured by the club for misconduct and also fined.

Cilley also had many remarkable motions, but these were attacked by Dupee, who showed himself very far advanced in the rules of the club, and also kept the members laughing by his witty remarks.

FUNERALS.

BRENNAN—The funeral of Arthur Brennan was held yesterday morning at 9 o'clock from St. John's church at North Chelmsford. Rev. Fr. Shaw officiated and burial was at Lowell in the Catholic cemetery. There was a large attendance of sorrowing friends and the deepest sympathy was expressed for the bereaved parents.

The bearers were Fred McEnaney, Louis Seymour, William Tobin, Henry McCoy, John Shields, Daniel Riedy, Joseph Crowley, Walter Finch, Thomas Teague, John Curry, Thomas Larkin and Joseph McTeague.

CAMPBELL—The funeral of Patrick Campbell took place yesterday afternoon from St. Peter's church at 3 o'clock. Rev. Fr. Mullin officiated at the church and the bearers were Patrick Murray, Patrick Murray, Patrick Duffin, Michael Murray, John Lowney and Hugh Scollan. Interment was at the Catholic cemetery.

Charles H. Frost and Elwyn W. Lovejoy left yesterday for New Orleans, where they will remain about three weeks.

At the meeting of the ministers at the Y. M. C. A., yesterday, Rev. Mr. Wright read a very able paper upon "Mysticism."

Trousers, Shoes, Hats.

A strong list of bargains today. About 20 styles Men's Trousers in light, medium and dark shades. Usually sold $2.50 to $3.

$2.00 A PAIR

The Bacon Shoe is not put in competition with any ordinary $3 shoe. Compare it with the $4 and $5 shoes. The Bacon Shoe is guaranteed.

$3.00 A PAIR

The Uncle Sam Derby is our special block stiff hat, and it is the best hat ever made for the price, $2. It is guaranteed.

O'Hearn & Dowd

The Clothiers.

OLD POST OFFICE.

RAILROAD TRACKS

And Petitions for Their Removal Discussed.

SHALL MEADOCRAFT STREET DEPOT BE DISCONTINUED

And the Middlesex Street Tracks Abolished?

The railroad tracks in Tilden, Thorndike and Middlesex streets which have been of the discussed before, were the subject of an interesting hearing at City Hall last evening, when the street committee considered the petitions of the Board of Trade for the removal of the tracks in Thorndike and Middlesex streets and of Jesse H. Shepard and others for the discontinuance of the Merrimack street depot.

Quite a number of citizens appeared in favor of the petition for the removal of the Tilden street tracks and there were no remonstrants.

Secrethry Smith explained the nature of the petitions.

Major Charles A. Stott was the first speaker and he referred to the time several years ago when this same matter of removing tracks was brought to the attention of Manager Furber of the Boston & Maine railroad. Mr. Furber at first scouted the idea, but later admitted that it was feasible. But Mr. Furber passed away, and the matter was forgotten.

Mr. Stott said: "To remove these tracks it will be necessary to go to the legislature, as was the case with the old Boston & Maine station. I do not think anyone will oppose the taking up of the Middlesex and Thorndike street tracks. It would be a great convenience and a safety if they were removed. There may be some division of opinion as to the discontinuance of the depot. The depot, however, is not used nearly as much as it was a few years ago, and now people have got out of the notion of using it."

President Jesse H. Shepard of the Board of Trade, said that two-thirds of the members of the board are in favor of the discontinuance of the depot. He then criticized the arrangements at the Middlesex street depot, saying very truly:

It is inconvenient at present to get at the baggage and express rooms, and it is the general opinion that the depot was built from the wrong end. My idea is to grade down the space in front of the depot now used as a hack stand and make a good approach to the depot."

Charles A. Conant, Esq., favored the removal of the tracks and the discontinuance of the depot, and read the names of a very large number of well known citizens who signed the petition inside of an hour. He thought 1000 names could easily have been secured. "The time to settle this question is now," said Mr. Conant, "before Huntington hall is again completed."

William H. Ward believed that Lowell is 20 years behind the times in railroad facilities and though outside of Boston, it is the first city in 800 routes of tracks, it does not receive the attention that smaller cities and towns do.

S. H. Thompson and President Chas. E. Adams of the State Board of Trade were the last two speakers in favor of the petition.

Charles H. Coburn was the first remonstrant. He referred to the efforts made some time ago to rid the city of those crossings and expressed the belief that the grades can be remedied without removing the tracks or the depot. He compared the northern depot favorably with the depots in many other cities. "The railroad company wants us to give up the Merrimack street depot and they want to take up the tracks for their own benefit, so this petition is in line with just what they want." Mr. Coburn criticized the manner of handling freight and said it was because of insufficient yard room.

A. G. Walsh was also a remonstrant and said it would be a material injury to dispose of the Merrimack street depot. This petition will not remedy the evil. Even if it is granted the trouble will break out in another place.

In answer to City Solicitor Qua, Mr. Ward said he thought the estimate for the removal of all the Middlesex and Thorndike street crossings was $100,000.

W. R. Kilpatrick objected to the discontinuance of the Merrimack street depot. He disputed the claim that the depot is not used much.

Frank Kittredge, Esq., of Boston, owner of the Kittredge property, was the next to object and he said that the people of Lowell can find relief from their grade crossings in the statutes, and that is the right way to go about it. "You are not asking enough in your petition. You want the crossings all eliminated when you once start in. The Boston & Maine is willing to do the square thing for the people of Lowell if you are only united. If you want a union station, agree on the location. Manager Tuttle is a liberal man and will not refer to the money the present Middlesex street station cost.

G. W. Poore, A. G. Cumnock, A. G. Pollard and F. G. Mitchell opposed the discontinuance of the Merrimack street depot. Hon. George F. Richardson explained that the railroad company would object to any proposed change which would interfere with the freight handling, but from the testimony he could see that nothing would be done which would result in anything like that.

He advised a talk with Mr. Tuttle over a union station and abolition of grades, etc., and he felt sure that the railroad management would treat the city fairly.

Several other brief remonstrances were made and the hearing was closed just before 11 o'clock.

Buffalo Bill Says



He likes a breech-loading rifle because it has the "proper stuff" in it to back up any claims made for it.

Our patrons who have tried our Rochester Brewing Company's

ROCHESTER BEER

Give as their reasons for preferring it that it has the "proper stuff" in it to back up all claims made for it.

JOHN M. PEVEY,
50-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

Be in the Battle

Call for One of Our Nice

AMERICAN FLAG PINS

J. A. Legault & Co.

Jewelers, Watchmakers and Opticians.

70 Central, Cor. Prescott St.

ORDER QUADRUPLED.

The United States Cartridge company which recently received an order for two million cartridges, received another order Wednesday night calling for six million additional.

The capacity of the company at the present time, working night and day, is 80,000, and new machinery is to be put in at once in order to increase the capacity to 150,000 a day.

It will take 44 days to fill the complete order of eight millions after the capacity is increased.



JAMES W. FINNEGAN, General Manager of the K. S. P. Concert and Ball.

THE ANNUAL BALL

Of Thomas Talbot Conclave Knights of Sherwood.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR IN ASSOCIATE HALL.

They Remembered the Fate of the Maine.

Thomas Talbot Conclave, K.S.P., held their fifth annual concert and military ball in Associate Hall last evening. Tastefully set decorations, consisting of bunting, potted plants and ferns, made beautiful the place of enjoyment. The national colors were very much in evidence and a large picture of the Maine, draped with red, white and blue, occupied a prominent place on the stage and attracted considerable attention.

Promptly at 8 o'clock Hubbard's orchestra started the first number of a grand concert of which the following was the programme.

March, "Philadelphus,".. Geo. Welgand
Overture, "Morning, Noon and Night," Suppe
Solo for Clarinet, "Third Air Marle," Thornton
Mr. James P. Larkin.
Medley of Popular Songs.....Bryan
March, Comique, "Cotton Blossoms," Mitt. T. Hall

After the efforts of the orchestra had been liberally applauded, the grand march led by Floor Director Thomas F. Quinn and lady, was started. About 300 young couples participated, all wearing miniature American flags, which were given with the compliments of the managers. There were 24 numbers, with the usual extras and it was in the small hours of the morning that the last engagement was enjoyed.

The officers to whom the grand success of the affair is due are as follows:

General manager, James W. Finnegan; assistant general manager, P. H. Monohan; floor director, Thomas F. Quinn; assistant floor director, James R. Sullivan; chief aid, Austin Kennedy; aids, James P. McAdams, M.D., Thomas Moss, Michael McMullen, William H. Harrigan, Arthur Bertrand, Charles Deehan, John Mullen, John Moran, Michael Boyle, D. T. Finnegan, James O'Brien, Eugene Sullivan, T. H. Muldoon; reception committee, John F. Boyers, chairman; Frank Bonan, James O'Brien, Thomas Bolton, M. Connolly, Thomas Bolton, James Calnin, James Curry, D. D. Driscoll, T. M. Emerson, A. A. Flanders, J. J. Gallagher, Martin Hennessey, John D. Healey, William J. Johnson, W. Jean, Robert Kenney, M. W. Miller, Avery Marshall, James F. O'Donnell, C. H. O'Donnell, H. O'Sullivan, J. B. Pennault, N. H. Roy, J. P. Riley, John Slack, Samuel Tompkins, Aime Vincent, Joseph Clair, Louis Lussier, P. N. Brunnell, Thomas T. Morris, F. A. Britton, Frank Wilde, Peter P. McMahon, John Aspinwall, John H. Burke, W. H. Jones, secertary; Dennis O'Brien, treasurer.

THE LAMSON EMPLOYES.

EXPLAIN WHY THEY AND PILLINGS EMPLOYES LEFT THE PARADE.

Editor of The Sun—In justice to ourselves and in explanation of our action in leaving the parade in a body today, we beg leave to say a few words through your columns.

Being much interested in today's program on account of a number of the boys being identified with our shop, we deemed it but proper to show our patriotism and friendship towards Companies C and G by joining in the parade as a part of their escort and we notified Colonel Dimon of our intention yesterday afternoon. On appearing in front of City Hall this morning Colonel Chadwick informed our captain that this company were to fall in the following the High school battalion. This we did and held that position in the march to the armory.

When the order of forward, march, came upon the resumption of the parade, we were somewhat surprised to see a small number of men displaying silk hats and other badges which distinguished them from the working class take our rightful position in line, to which we had been assigned until orders to leave came from Colonel Dimon. These orders never came, but rather than show the innate ignorance these men displayed by creating a disturbance, we disbanded. This, is but another evidence, Mr. Editor, of the power of the "Rumocracy," which was ably represented in the intruding company. When such an insignificant body of men as this was can thus insult a band of honest laborers, 200 strong, it is time for us to stop and think for a moment on whose money they thrive.

Yours on behalf of Lamson employes,
—John F. Hennessey.

May 6.

GREAT AUCTION.

A very large stock of Groceries, Teas, Coffees, etc., at 378 and 382 Broadway, will be sold at auction to the highest bidders Friday and Saturday, May 6th and 7th, commencing at 2 p. m., and will continue each afternoon and evening. All goods must be taken away by Monday as the store must be vacated on that day.

—Joseph Rutherford, Auctioneer.

MERRIMACK VALLEY LODGE.

Merrimack Valley lodge, M.U.I.O.O.F. held its regular meeting in Runels' hall last evening. Four applications for membership were received. Communications were received from New Bedford, saying that they had received substantial aid from the various lodges during the strike and they thanked the Lowell lodges for the aid which they have offered. The Excelsior lodge made a donation to the New Bedford lodges last evening and the Merrimack Valley lodge donated a snug amount. A letter was received by a member of the Merrimack Valley lodge from a brother who started to the Klondike March 15.

STATIONARY FIREMEN.

The Stationary Firemen's Protective association held its regular meeting in Building Laborers' hall, last evening, when seven new members were initiated and four applications received. The officers are as follows: President, Martin Maylau; vice president, Patrick Ryan; recording secretary, William Mitchell; sergeant-at-arms, Michael Murphy. The object of the association is to assist each other financially in sickness or distress, to instruct each other in the different methods of operating on steam boilers to the best advantage, and to keep unlicensed firemen away from positions which require a license.

Fine job printing done at this office.

HUDSON, N. H.

The Chapel Hill Associates of Lowell had their last trolley party at the spacious residence of Miss Poff in this town. Friends were present from Nashua, Tyngsboro, Hollis, Pepperell, and Methuen. There was dancing to the music of McDonald's orchestra, followed by vocal music and other diversions. Refreshments were also served. The Lowellians returned home by a special car. The success of the affair was due to the following official committee of arrangements: James McNamara, general manager; John Allen, assistant manager; James Campbell, floor director; Joseph McLaughlin, assistant floor director; Clayton Craft, chief aid; assisted by Peter Hunt, Joseph McNamara, Thomas Callahan and William McDonald. The next trolley party by this popular Lowell social club will be to Methuen Saturday evening, May 14.

—L. J. T.

BALTIC LITHIA SPRING WATER.

I desire to inform the public that I am prepared to supply the trade and families with pure, Spring Water fresh every day. It comes from a spring on my farm in Dracut, located between mammoth road and Long Pond, at an elevation of 200 feet. The water has ben analyzed by Chemist Thomas O. Allen, who pronounces it "The best Spring water in the market." It is put up in jars containing one or two gallons to suit the trade. Price 5 cents a gallon. Orders received by mail promptly filled. Address.

Michael Whelton, Lowell Mass.
P. O. Box 995.

Mr. N. Murphy of Bowden street, the well known carpenter, has nearly completed an eight-tenement block with three stores, at the corner of Gorham and Livingston streets.

AD DEATHS

With the Boston Sunday Herald of May 8 will be given away as a supplement, a beautiful map of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. This map is accurate, showing the cities and various provinces of Cuba, and is ten by twenty-eight inches. Printed in four colors. Free with every copy of the Boston Sunday Herald tomorrow.

Mine Host Collins opens the New Franklin hotel today with the house entirely remodeled and renovated. The principal feature of the change is the new and elaborately appointed sample room on the ground floor.

COMMENT ON DEWEY'S SILENCE

And Conjecture That He Met Unexpected Resistance After Bombardment.

A London Theory on the Situation—French Craft Seized Had Been Authorized to Pass the Blockade and Was Ordered to be Released by the Government—Teddy Roosevelt's Terrorizers Queen Regent Appeals to Austrian Emperor—The Blockading Fleet Suffering From Inaction.

London, May 7.—Anxiety over the absence of news from Commodore Dewey was clearly reflected in the lobbies of the house of commons last evening, where the general subject of conversation was the uncertainty as to Manila. Sinister speculations were indulged in, and it was pointed out that there were trading steamers under the British flag in Manila bay on Sunday. As apparently none of them left after the naval battle, it looks as though they apprehended danger in passing out by Corregidor island. They can hardly be awaiting cargoes if the town has been bombarded; while there would be plenty of foreigners in that event anxious to embark.

It is not believed that Commodore Dewey has met with disaster; but it is the universal opinion that he has encountered unexpected resistance and is not in a position to spare a vessel to carry dispatches. Another suggestive explanation is that the commodore has not succeeded in obtaining control of the land telegraph lines to Bolinao connecting Manila with the Hong Kong cable.

The stories of another Spanish fleet going to the Philippines are regarded here as simply ridiculous. It is considered extremely improbable that a naval battle will take place in the vicinity of Porto Rico early as Sunday, as any attempt by Spain to engage in such a conflict with a single squadron would be to court disaster. It is supposed that the admiral of the Cape Verde squadron may be trying to draw the enemy toward a point where he could be reinforced by the reserve ships from Cadiz, and where he would be fighting within easier reach of Spanish ports. Therefore if there is to be any great battle, it will be much further westward than Porto Rico.

NO NEWS GOOD NEWS.

That About the Feeling of the Officials In Washington.

Washington, May 7.—One comfort the officials take in the absence of news from Dewey, although it is of a negative character, is that the lack of communication is probable evidence that the Spaniards at least are not in control at Manila, else they would speedily communicate that fact to the rest of the world through the cable. If the delay means anything, it is believed not to be more serious than that Commodore Dewey has been delayed in carrying out fully his plans for the occupation of Manila.

The state department is in close touch with Consul Wildman at Hong Kong, who is expected to supply the earliest possible news from the Philippines. The only message received from the consul was one informing the department that four families of refugees from the Philippines had petitioned for admission to United States citizenship, something manifestly impossible for the consul to grant under the naturalization laws. It is barely possible that the first news to come may be through British sources, as all British cable subventions contain a clause giving the British government the precedence in the use of the cable in an emergency.

Respecting Admiral Sampson's movements the department is still mute, although it is apparent that interesting news is expected on that subject within the next three days. Therefore, it is quite certain that the officials pay no attention to the rumor which originated in London to the effect that Sampson has undertaken a campaign in the Canaries, since it would be manifestly impossible for the admiral to arrive at the Canaries within so short a space of time as three days. Again the monitors in this fleet could not carry coal enough to make the passage. Moreover, the naval strategy board is not sending out notifications of contemplated moves. A leading diplomatic official said there was no reason why foreign nations should be given advance information of an attack on the Canaries. Since the United States was conducting a war, it had the right, he said, to choose its own points of attack without keeping other governments advised of its purposes.

The London report that the continental powers were seeking to have England join them in intervention also was lacking in verification in official and diplomatic quarters. The state department has received no suggestion of such intervention and does not believe it is contemplated. The foreign representatives here, including those of Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, meet these reports with specific denials and declare that intervention is not being discussed in any way. These officials have been fully conversant with all moves towards intervention, and they doubtless would be aware if such a move was on foot at present.

The utterance of Emperor William before the reichstag yesterday confirmed what the German officials have maintained from the start, namely, that Germany would observe strict neutrality even though no decree of neutrality was issued. Russian officials take the same view as to the purpose of Russia to keep out of any intervention which would be inimical to the United States. The French authorities do not consider intervention a live question at present, and since France issued her decree of neutrality, the French officials dismiss reports that France will participate in intervention. The British officials have received no word concerning intervention, and they consider such moves as quite inopportune under existing circumstances. A leading member of the diplomatic corps said: "What could we intervene about? It could not be because the United States had occupied the Philippines, because we do not yet know that the Philippines are occupied. It could not be because Porto Rico may be occupied, for we have no official information yet that any movement against that island is contemplated. In fact, even if continental Europe desires to intervene, it has no facts before it thus far on which to base intervention."

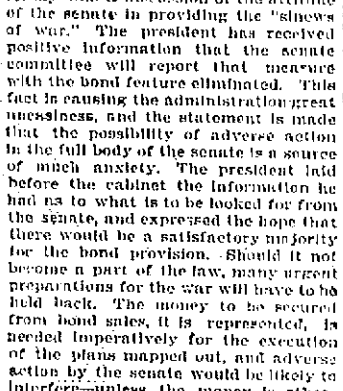
With the best disposition in the world to meet the wishes of the many young men who are coming forward to serve in the navy, Secretary Long has been obliged to make an announcement that he will not be able to do so. The reason for this is that the conditions are entirely dissimilar to those that prevailed at the outbreak of the civil war. We have now a considerable naval militia that is entering the naval service as a volunteer force, and the organizations enter the service fully equipped with their own officers of all grades. The new vessels that have been added to the navy in large numbers recently have been accepted by the government as they were, officers and crew remaining on board and in the service, leaving no need for the addition of regular naval officers except in the highest grades.

One feature of the cabinet session yesterday was a discussion of the attitude of the senate in providing the "sinews of war." The president has received positive information that the senate committee will report that measure with the bond feature eliminated. This fact is causing the administration great uneasiness, and the statement is made that the possibility of adverse action in the full body of the senate is a source of much anxiety. The president laid before the cabinet the information he had as to what is to be looked for from the senate, and expressed the hope that there would be a satisfactory majority for the bond provision. Should it not become a part of the law, many urgent preparations for the war will have to be held back. The money to be secured from bond sales, it is represented, is needed imperatively for the execution of the plans mapped out, and adverse action by the senate would be likely to interfere—unless the money is otherwise provided and by as speedy methods as the issuance of bonds—with the securing of the freedom of Cuba through the dispatch of large detachments of troops there, the expenditures on account of which would be very great. The administration is anxious to impress this fact upon congress in order that ample revenues may be at hand for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

There was considerable gratification evident at the session at the general outlook. There was a strong belief that the Spanish fleet, instead of sailing across the seas to intercept the Oregon, or to come into the waters near here to begin operations, would be found eventually to be progressing for some point closer to its own possessions on the other side of the ocean. While there is great reticence on the part of all the members of the administration on the subject, there is excellent authority for the statement that the instructions of Admiral Sampson give him great latitude.

TEDDY'S TERRORIZERS.

Washington, May 7.—Colonel Roosevelt has placed his resignation as assistant secretary of the navy in the hands of Secretary Long. It has not yet been accepted, however, and Mr. Roosevelt will continue as assistant for some days before joining his regiment at San Antonio.



ASSISTANT SECRETARY ROOSEVELT.

Colonel Roosevelt's office was crowded to overflowing about noon yesterday with an assemblage of cowboys, plainsmen, college students and ex-policemen of the New York force, who are raising those to join the command of which Mr. Roosevelt will be lieutenant colonel. The members of the party were decidedly unique in appearance. The plainsmen and rough riders wore broad-brimmed sombreros and gave an unmistakable evidence of their ability to round up a herd of refractory steers. They were all tall, well-built, athletic fellows, bronzed from exposure and the picture of health and endurance. There were several young Englishmen in the party who had preferred this service as more exciting than ranching. Three ex-policemen were in the party, looking quite as stalwart as the ranchmen. There was a sprinkling also of "tenderfeet," coming from the colleges and universities, as well as from the social centers. Colonel Roosevelt greeted each man pleasantly, and the men were unanimous in pronouncing him a "brick."

ARMED WITH MAUSERS.

Liverpool, May 7.—Steamers from the Canaries reports that the United States consul at Las Palmas left suddenly with plans of Las Palmas harbor. They say that there are 12,000 Spanish troops in Gran Canaria alone, most of whom are armed with mausers. Every Spaniard and Canarian has been pressed into the service; and the business of fruit packing is left to the women. Fortifications are rapidly being constructed; and a new fort on the hillside at Las Palmas, facing the sea, will mount heavy guns. The military authorities have taken possession of buildings of British subjects, for which they refuse to pay, or make exchanges, and the government is selling at auction all sorts of monopolies, arms, paints and the like in a desperate attempt to raise revenue.

APPEALED TO EMPEROR.

London, May 7.—A Vienna correspondent says: "The Spanish queen regent has again appealed to Emperor Francis Joseph to use his influence in favor of European intervention. Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has addressed a note to the powers on the subject. I understand that but for England's pro-American attitude certain European powers would have openly sided with Spain before the war broke out."



FRANCIS JOSEPH I.

All the reports that reach here from trustworthy quarters agree that there is no doubt affairs in Spain are hurrying rapidly toward a grave crisis. Whatever exists, this point appears: the Carlists are increasing the difficulties of the situation even to a higher degree than the Republicans. Not the slightest faith is attached to the assurances of the pretender that he is setting an example of quietness and inactivity. On all hands it is thought here that the next few days will bring about events that may change the entire situation in the Spanish capital. This result is now regarded inevitable in those circles in Vienna which are intimate with the Spanish court. It is declared, however, that in spite of the revolutionary movement which seems to spread every hour in Spain, no fears are entertained for the personal safety of the queen regent or her son; nor is it feared that they will be unable, when a suitable moment presents itself, to leave the country uninjured.

ORDERS NOT DELIVERED.

Key West, May 7.—Commodore Watson last night received orders from Washington to instantly release the French mail steamer, Lafayette, the captain of which persisted in trying to run the blockade and acted so suspiciously when interrogated that it was decided to bring his vessel to this port.

The capture of the vessel turns out to have been an unfortunate incident, resulting from a mistake; but no protest has been made by the representatives of the French government in the United States. The officials here declare that this will close the affair.

It appears that before the Lafayette sailed for Havana the French legation in Washington was instructed to communicate with the state department. This was done and permission was granted to the steamer to enter and discharge her passengers and cargo, with the understanding that she would take on nothing there. Instructions for the fulfillment of this agreement were sent from Washington to Admiral Sampson's squadron; and it was only learned after the capture was made that they were never delivered.

Of the 168 passengers on board the Lafayette, 78 are for Havana, nearly all being young Spaniards, who say they are going to Cuba to engage in mercantile pursuits. When surprise was displayed that such was their mission at this time, they merely shrugged their shoulders and vouchsafed no further explanation.

So far as the ship's manifest shows, she carries no contraband of war, but with such an immense cargo it was impossible to make a thorough inspection. Nothing in the way of arms or ammunition was found on board.

INACTION BUGINS TO PALL.

Off Havana, May 7.—There is a feeling of serious unrest in the blockading

(Continued to Page Nine.)

WILL WIRES EVER SPEAK?

The Country Awaiting the News of Dewey's Great Victory.

Officials Believe He Was Unable to Subdue the Forts Immediately—Spanish Reports Say That Dewey Was Entrapped—Spain's Agents Send Sensational Report to London Newspapers.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 6.—The fifth day since the battle of Manila opened without bringing the slightest trace of news of that engagement from any official source to the navy department. The state department was in equal ignorance, notwithstanding the fact that it had taken steps to receive the earliest information that might reach Hong Kong through Mr. Wildman, the United States consul at that point. There is no apprehension expressed, however, as to the safety of the American fleet at Manila, though there is a dawning suspicion that Commodore Dewey was not able to subdue the forts at Corrigedor island and the defense of Manila proper immediately. From the meagre reports received from Manila before the interruption of cable communication, it was not made quite clear that the Spanish forts at Cavite were forced to surrender immediately following the naval engagement. If that were the case, Commodore Dewey would be under the necessity of destroying or capturing them. It would be necessary to silence the Corrigedor guns in order to avoid being bottled up in the harbor. Both of these tasks take not only time, but ships, and it is not to be supposed that Commodore Dewey would feel justified in sending one of his ships away for the simple purpose of carrying news when she was needed to fight.

WHAT SPAIN SAYS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, May 6.—The Spanish authorities are trying to make as much as possible out of the absence of news from Commodore Dewey.

They are supplying matter to the London newspapers to the effect that the American commander has been entrapped by Admiral Montejo, who they add, is known to have left outside Manilla bay a dozen concealed gunboats, which now prevent any issuance from that port. Therefore, the Spaniards claim, it is impossible for Admiral Dewey to send a despatch boat to Hong Kong.

GREAT BRITAIN REFUSES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, May 6.—Certain powers, it has been learned by the Associated Press, have again made overtures to Great Britain, looking to intervention in the war between Spain and the United States, but Great Britain has again refused to take part in any such movement, and it is a significant fact that the British naval authorities have decided to immediately commission two new battleships just completed.

MUTINY ON BOARD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, May 6 (10 p. m.) Delayed in transmission.—The Mallory line steamship Alamo, having on board the detachment of West Point engineers bound for Cuba, had a small mutiny today among her firemen and coal passers. These men, on learning that the Alamo was to proceed to Cuba when the troops go there, refused to do duty under the circumstances, claiming that the steamer is not sufficiently protected against the enemy. The mutiny threatened to result in a serious delay to the ship's movements, but the captain of the engineers in charge of the troops took the matter in hand and placed the mutinous men under restraint.

MANCHESTER CROOKS

INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY TODAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Manchester, N. H., May 6.—The grand jury indictments against 52 persons were made public this morning. The most sensational is that against Elmer H. Lewin, merchant, and Elmer M. Mandigo, real estate agent, both of this city, charging them with obtaining money from Samuel J. Hayes under false pretences. The two men wer arraigned today and ordered to each furnish $2000 bail. The indictment alleges that Hayes sold a store to Lewin for $200 and that Lewin gave him a note secured by four lots of land in Bridgewater, Mass which he and Mandigo are claimed to have represented as worth $150 a lot, but which is said to be worth less. This is practically the same scheme that has been worked here and in Nashua extensively by a man named Currier, who secured a swamp in one of Manchester's suburbs which he laid off into beautifully planned streets and lots.

MURDERED MISSIONARIES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, May 6.—The colonial office today received the names of the American missionaries who were murdered during the rebellion at Shanghai in the Sherboro district, Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa, as announced on Wednesday last.

They are Mr. and Mrs. Kain, and the Misses Archer, Hatzeld and Schenik. The other missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Bartner, Mr. and Mrs. Minshall, and the Misses Mullen and Ward, are safe at Freetown.

POLICE COURT.

Eight drunks.

George Charlton received three months for larceny from the Lawrence corporation.

Two continued cases were once more continued.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

CATHOLIC LYCEUM VOTED TO DISBAND LAST NIGHT.

The Catholic Lyceum of St. Patrick's parish held a meeting last night for the first time in several months and it was voted to disband the oragnization as there has been a lack of interest in the society for some time. The organization was in excellent financial standing and Treasurer John P. Curley have $180 on hand.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

SPANIARDS IN MEXICO.

Captain McNeel Says Plans Are Being Made For Raids In Texas.

Captain J. S. McNeel, the ex-ranger captain, who is known throughout Texas, recently applied to Governor Culberson for authority to organize a company of Texas cavalry to be mustered into the United States service for duty in Cuba. The application will be acted upon later. Captain McNeel recently returned from Mexico, where he has resided for a year. He says that the Spaniards of Mexico are preparing to conduct a guerrilla warfare along the border of Texas. Most of the Spaniards living in Mexico are possessed of wealth, and they are prepared to pay well for volunteers in the proposed filibustering expeditions. It is their plan to employ desperate men and have them make raids into Texas for the purpose of destroying property.

The Mexican government is alive to the situation and will do all in its power to prevent the organization of the proposed filibustering expedition on Mexican soil. Steps to this end have already been taken by the massing of several thousand Mexican troops along the Rio Grande border. President Diaz and all the chief officials of the Mexican government, as well as most of the citizens of that country, are in sympathy with the United States in the war with Spain.—New York Sun.

GEN. EVANS A VOLUNTEER.

Former Confederate Leader Wants to Fight, Though Past Age of Service.

General C. A. Evans, the head of the Confederate Veterans of Georgia and one of the commanders who won gallant record in the war of the rebellion, has volunteered for active service in the war with Spain. General Evans is beyond the age for service, but he is determined to fight if he can possibly find an opportunity.

The general says that he is not in accord with the grounds on which we entered into war with Spain, as he believes that the Maine atrocity should have been the casus belli, but he wants to fight nevertheless. General Evans is state prison commissioner and is a popular Methodist preacher.—New York Sun.

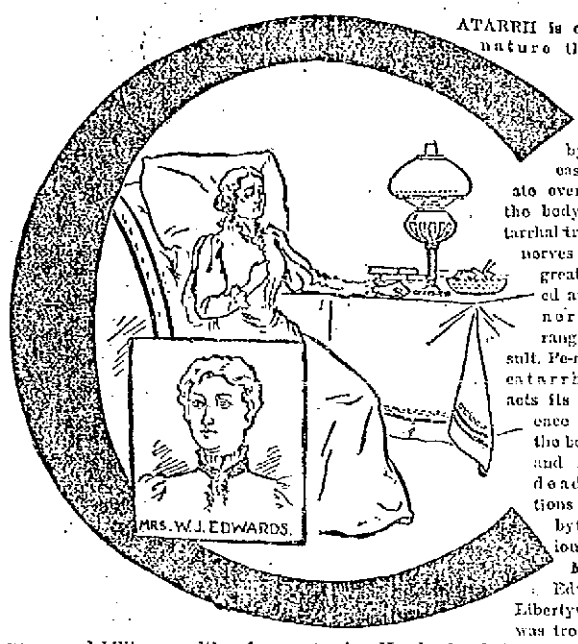
The Red, White and Blue.

Even Dame Fashion is patriotic just now, the colors she has chosen for the children's wear this summer being red, white and blue.

A RELENTLESS FOE.

For Man's Greatest Enemy There Exists a Remedy as Efficient as the Disease is Dangerous.

Dangerous Catarrh Yields To Pe-ru-na.



CATARRH is of such a nature that when neglected poisonous secretions generated by the disease, permeate every part of the body. In catarrhal troubles the nerves are often greatly affected and serious nervous derangements result. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh, counteracts its evil influence and leaves the body strong, and free from deadly secretions generated by this abnormous disease. Mrs. W. J. Edwards, of Libertyville, Mo., was troubled with nervous debility, resulting from catarrh. Her husband described to us her experience, and speaks of his wife in the following words: "My wife was suffering with what the doctors called nervous debility and neuralgia. I had spent all the money I had in getting relief for her, but was not able to help her in the least. At last I heard of Pe-ru-na. Have now used about a dozen bottles and they have helped her more than everything else combined."

Another case of a woman whose nerves weakened by catarrh had given way and who was restored to her good health by the use of Pe-ru-na, is that of Mrs. Ann Randall, Caro, Mich., who writes us as follows: "This letter leaves me a well woman, made so by following your good advice and taking your great medicine, Pe-ru-na. I need no more doctors, but will always keep Pe-ru-na on hand.

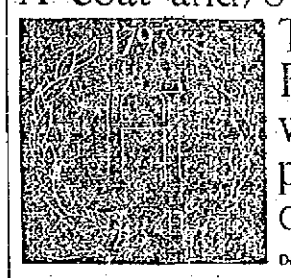
We might continue indefinitely and quote words of praise that reach us from every part of the country. The one mission of Pe-ru-na is to cure catarrh. Pe-ru-na attacks this insidious disease wherever it may be located, and drives it from the system. If you will stop to reflect for a minute how easy it would be for you to have your health restored, we do not believe anyone would hesitate to follow the advice of the many who owe good health to Pe-ru-na. Pe-ru-na is one of the best known remedies in the West and South where for years it has had enormous sales. It has but recently been introduced in New England, for which section it is a most appropriate remedy. If you are doubtful in regard to your own condition, or to the best way you should treat yourself, for this disease, we would advise you to write directly to Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, a regular physician of over 40 years' experience, who will advise and prescribe for you absolutely free.

AMERICANS IN CAVITE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE SUN.

Madrid, May 6.—The Imparcial says the officials of the German Embassy here have received a despatch from Hong Kong, announcing that the American Commodore in Manila Bay is reported to have effected a landing at Cavite, after a fresh bombardment of that place.

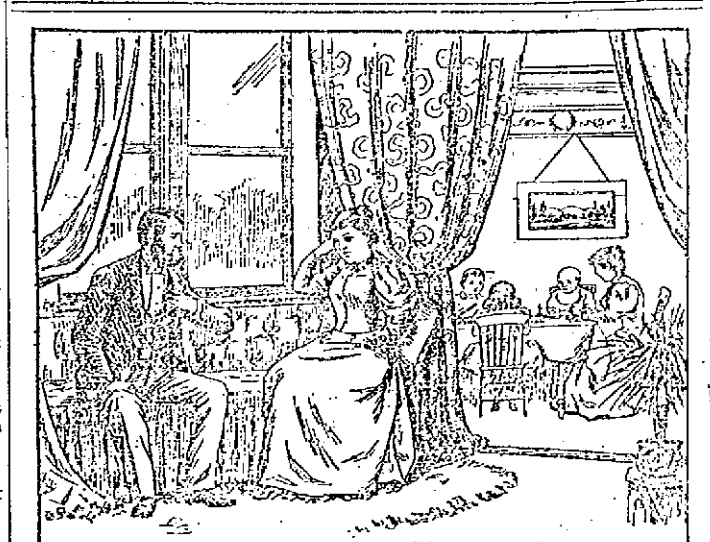
A coat and overcoat of Harrisons'



Town and Country Ready-Mixed Paints will outwear ordinary paints as tailored coats outwear ready-made.

Harrison Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, Chicago and New York. Dealers in Harrison Paints have the big red "H" in their windows.

C. B. COBURN & CO., Agents for Lowell Mass.



A gentleman residing at Greenwich, Conn., tells about a visit from his cousin Sallie, whose home is in Brooklyn, and how all the folks remarked how well she was looking. One evening, confidentially, she showed some Ripans Tabules and told how she used to suffer from indigestion, but, having read about people who had been benefited by Ripans Tabules, she decided to make a trial of them herself and the effect had been "wonderful as you can see, Fred," said she. She no longer has heart-burn or distress of the stomach after eating nor suffers any more from nausea, and more than that she has gained seven pounds in weight. The man who thus heard

Ripans Tabules

recommended so highly, and by a near relative in whose judgment he had confidence, writes that he thereupon decided to try them himself, having frequently suffered from heart-burn. He asserts that now, after eating a hearty meal, he always takes a Tabule and actually keeps them on the dining-room table for use just as, it is said, people down South, in malaria districts, used to serve quinine.



To stiff-necked,

stubborn women:—"Only two kinds of people never change their minds—fools and dead men." And you can't be either one.

Change your mind, then, about the best way of washing; look into the matter carefully; lay aside prejudice; hold yourself open to convincement. The best way of washing is with Pearline. Ease, economy, safety, health, quickness—these are the arguments for Pearline washing. Every woman who wants these things can satisfy herself that this is so. 66

Millions NOW USE Pearline

SPORTS AND THE DRAMA

BOOM FOR CYCLE RACING.

Many Interesting and Novel Wheeling Contests Are Scheduled For the Coming Season.

JIMMY MICHAEL'S PLANS.

[Copyright, 1898.]

This season is likely to witness the best bicycle races ever seen in America, or never before at so early a date have so many important and interesting as well as novel contests been arranged, the sport this year is on a businesslike as well as a sporting basis, and the outlook was never brighter for a great racing season.

One of the first as well as most interesting of the big match races will be the 20 mile contest at the Willow Grove track, near Philadelphia, between J. Frank Starbuck, the professional middle distance rider, and Edouard Taylore, the Frenchman. The race is to be held on May 23, and each man is to be allowed 20 pacemakers. Starbuck is a Philadelphian and gained considerable renown last season by his various attempts, in only one of which he was successful, to defeat Jimmy Michael in a series of middle distance races. This season he intends to devote most of his attention to long distances and is sanguine that he will be better able to compete against the crack riders than he was last year.

What will certainly be one of the most sensational match races of the year, if the contest takes place, will be that between Charles M. Murphy of Brooklyn and E. E. Anderson of Roodhouse, Ills. It is proposed that these men shall race for a mile paced by locomotives, the contest to be held somewhere on Long Island where two tracks run parallel for a distance of 1½ or two miles and the stretches are reasonably level and where spectators may find favorable positions from which to see the men risk life and limb for fortune's favors.

Arrangements for the ride itself are completed, and the selection of a location is all that delays the final announcement. The board track for each rider will be as wide as the rails will allow. Each locomotive will be followed by a car, which will be occupied by guests. On the back of this car will be a wind shield. Upon this shield a black line will be drawn, and upon this the rider will have to glue his eyes with terrible intentness. On the track will be a second line over which he must travel. Deviation from this, caused by the slightest wabbling, is likely to precipitate the rider to almost certain death. The track will be boarded for a quarter of a mile ahead of the start and for half a mile beyond the finish.

Murphy and Anderson have had experience. Murphy once followed a quad down hill, near Brooklyn, with a strong wind at his back, making the mile in 1m. 4-5s. He also planned to follow a locomotive, but Anderson carried out his idea while Murphy was in Europe in the spring of 1896. Anderson covered the mile under these conditions in 1m. 3 4-5s.

Anderson used a gear of 120 in his ride, while Murphy's machine was geared to 96. Murphy says that it is not possible to make a mile in a minute behind a locomotive, as he thinks these engines cannot get under way quick enough in a quarter or half a mile to wind the rider up to the proper degree of speed.

Multicycle racing is destined to enjoy a boom this season. Arthur Gardiner, Karl Kaser and Charles Miller started the ball rolling with their sweeping challenge to meet any triplet team in the world. This trio broke the hour unpaced record of the world at Belair, Fla., last March by covering 28 miles 78 yards in an hour, with nothing to break the wind for the big machine. This performance was remarkable, inasmuch as it is the greatest distance ever covered in 60 minutes by any contrivance propelled by human power. The men composing the team are individually remarkably strong. Karl Kaser, the champion of Switzerland, is the Sandow of the cycle track. Miller, who won the last six day race, has proved that his endurance is wonderful and has given evidence of possessing remarkable speed. Arthur Gardiner, the Chicago sprinter, has been in the front rank of short distance riders, both paced and unpaced, for several years.

Their challenge was accepted almost as soon as issued by A. C. Mertens, the five mile champion; Earl Kiser, the half mile champion, and Nat Butler, the great handicap rider. Kiser and Mertens, with John S. Johnson as the third man, have records as members of a triplet team. Last October they broke the record for a mile unpaced by covering the distance in 1m. 47 4-5s. at Kalamazoo, Mich. The wheel used by them in that trip was a road machine, and they are confident that with a racing triplet, properly equipped, they could do much better.

Besides the above mentioned teams there are three others in the field for honors among riders of the three seaters. Swanborough and Sager of Denver rode 25 miles 1,282 yards in an hour on a tandem a few weeks ago, and the National Track association will add a mate and match the trio against the winners of the first mentioned contest. Then Tom Eck has a team of which he expects wonders, composed of Gougoltz and Lamberjack, with Jaap Eden, the great Dutch champion, as a mate. Fulford and Wheelock, the English tandem champions, with Charlie Wells added, comprise still another three which will take a hand in the game. A contest of the five teams is said to be in process of arrangement. Should it come off it will undoubtedly be one of the most interesting races of the present season.

Jimmy Michael has signed a contract with the American Cycle Racing association to ride six races under its management during July and August. He will receive big money for these half dozen events, for even though he loses he is to get $15,000, and should he win all six his earnings will be about $35,000. None of the races is to be less than 15 or more than 33 miles. The dates and tracks on which they will take place have not yet been decided, nor have the men been selected who will try to beat the invincible little Welshman. Tom Linton will probably be one of Michael's opponents, for he is very anxious to lower the colors of his fellow countryman and thinks that he can do so.

A very novel and exciting race has been arranged for the opening of Woodside track, in Philadelphia, on June 4. It is to be at a mile, flying start, and each of the six contestants will be paced by his own tandem team. These pacing teams will carry their men clear to the tape. The purse offered is $600.

After many weeks of talk a series of match races was arranged between Michael and Bald. Mile heats, best two in three, will be contested, and the pacemakers will carry the men from start to finish. Each man will be allowed ten men, mounted on any style of pacing machines. The stake is $1,000 a side. The American Cycle Racing association provided the backing for Bald and Shafer for Michael. The first race will probably be held in New York in June, the second in Buffalo and the third, if necessary, at a place yet to be decided upon.

Among the many contests that are likely to be decided on the Fourth of July is one of especial interest. Miller has accepted the challenge of Schlueter for a 24 hour ride, and it will probably be pulled off on that date. Miller's manager has stipulated that the purse be for not less than $500 a side and that each man provide his own pacemakers.

There is a strong probability that the champion of America may this year be a foreigner. Last season and at times previous no one except a rider whose home was within the domains of the United States was allowed entrance to the championships. It was very much of a question whether Loughead, the Canadian champion, should be permitted to retain the championships he won at the Philadelphia meet in 1897. The racing committee ruled, however, that as Loughead had raced so long in the United States he was practically a local rider. This season the rules have been amended, and any rider, no matter where his home or what his nationality, may compete for the championship of the United States.

Much greater interest is added to sprint and middle distance racing this season owing to the presence of the champions in those classes of France, England, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark and Italy. Any one of these may become the premier cyclist of America, and many foreign riders will endeavor to carry the championship emblem of this country to Europe.

There will be but one champion this year, and he will be the leader in points when the final race shall have been run and the computation made. Points will count only in championship races. A win will score six, second place four, third three, fourth two and fifth one. Only five men may start in the field of a championship struggle, and team work will thus be reduced to a minimum.

There will be two circuits this season, the national and international, controlled by two racing associations. Regular followers of the national circuit will be Bald, last year's champion; McFarland, Stevens, Nat Butler, Cabanne, Coburn, McCarthy, Kimble, Kiser and many others, including the team of the National Cycle Track association, consisting of Cooper, Tom Butler, Linton and 38 pacemakers, some of whom are themselves prominent handicap riders.

Over the international circuit will travel what is styled the "flying squadron," and they will ride against the cracks of the national circuit at every opportunity. This "flying squadron" includes among its members many foreign champions, notably Jaap Eden, champion of Holland; Jean Gougoltz, a French champion; Kaser, the Swiss champion; Lehr, champion of Germany; Schrader, champion of Denmark; Chinn of England, Momo and Sebastian and others from Italy, the two Johnsons—John S. of Minneapolis and John S. of Worcester—and A. C. Mertens.

Jimmy Michael, Taylore, the Frenchman, Titus and "Majah" Taylor, the colored racer, will ride on an improvised circuit. These four men, together with the 40 pacemakers for Michael, will insure large entry lists for races to be conducted in connection with the middle distance contests.

With all these crack riders and the three circuits the people of the United States will surely have a sufficiency of splendid bicycle racing this summer, and together with the match races the season of 1898 will certainly be a record breaker.

LEO ETHERINGTON.

A FORMIDABLE WAR TRICYCLE.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Wheelmen are confident that they will play a not inconspicuous part in the present war against Spain. A New York genius has equipped a tricycle with a Maxim gun and a complete outfit. It is designed to be operated by three men. The riders shown in the illustration are Bald in front, Titus at the rear and Cooper in the middle. They are supposed to be leading a band of cavalrymen to an exposed point where assistance is required.

The Dude Catcher. Was a Surprise.

"It was not so many years ago," said the traveling man, "when the impression was current that a man who was a dude and generally fastidious in his habits could not play ball. This sentiment was somewhat strong in Kansas City in the early eighties. At that time the town was very much alive, and the stranger within the gates could get anything he wanted from pitch and toss to manslaughter. All he had to do was to name his game.

"Sunday baseball was a feature, and a delegation from the stockyards invariably attended in order that the proper amenities should be made manifest. The games were generally between amateur teams, and what was lacking in technic was more than compensated by the ginger the players put in their work. 'Willie Bill' Hutchison was then a resident of the city and under the name of Brown generally did the twirling for one of the teams. Decker, who caught for the Detroits in their heyday, did the receiving.

"Hutch in those days had a world of speed and always had to let up when Decker came up to the plate. On this particular Sunday a big crowd was present, a nine from Sedalia opposing the locals. The stockyards contingent was decidedly numerous and was backing Hutch against the world. It was nip and tuck for four innings, when a foul tip disabled Decker. Time was called, and a hunt began for some one who was willing to take the hot shot that Hutchison was throwing over the plate. Suitable material was a minus quantity, and apparently the longer the hunt the less likelihood there appeared to be of getting a catcher, and the stockyards element was disconsolate.

"At this juncture a tall, well built man, wearing a lah de dah overcoat, a silk hat, then rare in the town, two watch chains, a buttonhole bouquet and other accouterments that bespoke the effete east, arose and went under the grand stand and spoke to the captain of the local team. The crowd began to guy and hoot, and the howls and jeers were intensified when a few minutes later he appeared in an ill fitting uniform and put on the mask and gloves. The gentlemen from the abattoir district saw in their mind's eye a total eclipse of the money wagered and almost precipitated a riot.

"The game, however, proceeded. The gentleman from the east stood up and took his medicine. Hutch put them over like a cannon shot, but the receiving end never flinched. In those days the Association and the National league were playing under different rules. In the Association a foul caught on the first bound was out. In the big league it had to be caught on the fly. The new catcher had been playing under the regulations as laid down by the minor organization and was greatly surprised after being heartily applauded for a brilliant run and catch on the bound of a foul fly to have the umpire call not out.

"To make a long story short, the new man caught everything that came his way, hit safely every time he came to bat, ran bases like a deer and coached the players in enjoyable style. The game was won by the local men, due chiefly to the easterner. Everybody wanted to know his name, and it finally became known that he was Johnson, the second base man and change catcher for the crack Staten Island club of New York that used to make trouble for all the professional teams in the country. Johnson had received many offers to enter the ranks of the professionals, but steadily refused. He had the freedom of the city that Sunday night after the game."

Athletic Karl Kaser.

Karl Kaser, the champion bicycle racer of Switzerland, is a strong man and a hardy swimmer. Kaser was once tipped over while sailing in the gulf of Mexico. All the boat's sails were set, and he was a mile from shore. Nothing daunted by his misfortune, the champion took the rope of the boat in his mouth and swam to shore, a clear mile, pulling the heavy boat along with him.

Otis Skinner is to discontinue his career as a star and play next season with Joseph Jefferson in "The Rivals." Whether or not Wilton Lackaye will be a member of that company is said to depend on the fate of his drama made from Lever's novel "Charles O'Malley."

WOMEN AS PLAYWRIGHTS.

Latest Success of Marguerite Merington—Work of Miss Morton and Mrs. Ryley.

NOTABLE FEMININE TRIO.

The hit scored at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York, by Minnie Maddern Fiske in Marguerite Merington's latest play, "Love Finds the Way," has served to bring the charming young authoress prominently before the public once more. The story of the career of her former comedy, "Captain Lettarblair," should also serve as an incentive to aspiring dramatists to persist in their work when tempted by repeated discouragements to abandon hope.

Among many literary productions, including clever magazine articles, the "Captain Lettarblair" of Miss Merington was her most notable previous effort, being successfully produced at the first performance by E. H. Sothern in the Lyceum theater, New York city, in 1891.



MISS MERINGTON.

It was written especially for the actor, who had a kinsman on his mother's side named Lettarblair Linton, a gentleman who spoke English with a slight Irish accent. This fact gives a cue to the personality of the stage hero. A trial matinee was given in October, and the next morning's press made it evident that the play was a success, a great triumph for the initial production of a first dramatic effort.

"My chief aim," said the playwright, in speaking of this drama, "was to make the character that of a perfect gentleman in every respect, but, above all, Irish."

Joseph Jefferson read the play when it was nearly finished, and as a result of his advice the dramatist was obliged, as she expressed it, "to almost spoil an idyllic love story by putting into it a hideous villain, because the eminent actor insisted that the public demanded a deep dyed scoundrel at all hazards and would not be content without one." His real words were, "My dear child, you have made your hero so superhumanly good you have to make your villain black in proportion in order to bring out the high lights of Lettarblair's character."

Consequently she turned her comparatively mild mannered rogue into a forger and a thief. At that time, in addition to her literary work, her duties as a teacher, being tutor of Latin and Greek in the New York Normal school, Miss Merington was also president of the alumni association of that institution.

While "Lettarblair" was still in the chrysalis stage the authoress made a short visit to Halifax. Hearing that her mind was occupied with the inception of a military hero, her friends there tendered their aid to give a soldierly coloring to her romance. She was taken to a barracks square and invited to observe that a pump was the only picturesque feature in the landscape and reminded that the great Crummles had constructed a whole play around a pump. Admission was granted her and her friends to the interior of a fort on condition that she would promise not to make drawings of it for the United States government, and finally she was escorted to the soldiers' quarters in the barracks. "Whatever you do," insisted her host, "don't forget to have lots of pipes about in your scenes and, above all, bills—stacks of bills."

Therefore she feels that poor Lettarblair's reduced circumstances are not a libel on the gallant officers of the British army.

Her latest success, "Love Finds the Way," which is said to be a "comedy of sentiment" suggested by an episode in a German play, ably presented by Minnie Maddern Fiske, is the current attraction at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York city. The story of the play is that the heroine, Madeline, who is a very wealthy cripple, determining to secure a husband, virtually proposes to an artist. The latter has a wife, from whom he has been divorced and whom he believes to have since died. She appears at the usual dramatically inopportune moment, when the prospective bride is arrayed in her wedding satin, and tells her story, but Madeline repulses her. The better sentiments triumph, however, and to save the hopeless wife the crippled woman rushes out into the snow, recovers the use of her limbs in a miraculous manner and thus introduces the third act, in which a noble and affectionate physician, Dr. Lee, who has always loved her in secret, is at last recognized by Madeline as the real choice of her heart.

Miss Merington, who is of English birth, came to this country when a child with her family. She is a woman of a nervous intellectual temperament, of medium figure, with dark hair slightly tinged with gray, thoughtful brown eyes, which lighten with animation in conversation, and features with a faint suggestion of sharpness, denoting keen sensibilities dominated by a fine ideality.

Another well known woman playwright is Mrs. Madeleine Lucette Ryley. She was a few years ago the prima donna of the Deshon Opera company and other similar organizations. She is a petite and remarkably capable young woman, and one critic wrote of her when she was a prima donna, "She is a comic opera singer with a sweet, pure voice, a soubrette who has won fame in a number of roles of that kind and an exquisite comedienne whose work has always been notably good."

When "The Lady or the Tiger?" was produced at Wallack's theater, New York, by the McCaull company, the metropolitan critics went into ecstasies over her vivacity and cleverness as Irene.

Her comedy, "An American Citizen," was the means of Nat C. Goodwin's greatest success on the stage. "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," which gave Annie Russell and Joseph Holland a favorable opportunity to win the American public's applause, was one of the great "hits" of the past season, and in "Christopher, Jr.," which she wrote for John Drew, she thoroughly demolished the ancient allegation that "women have no sense of humor."

Mrs. Ryley has also written other plays, which have been accepted by N. C. Goodwin, E. H. Sothern, Herbert Kelcey and Annie Russell for production in this country, and one for Charles Hawtrey, which was presented recently with success in England. She possesses in marked degree the dramatic instinct, and from her long professional career her knowledge of the drama is thorough. Her life is an object lesson for women who would venture for success in the fields of dramatic literature. Her courage and tenacity of purpose are demonstrated by the fact that she wrote for seven years before she gained a hearing. Altogether she has written 22 plays and four comic opera librettos since 1890.

The first work of the now famous and wealthy Martha Morton (though her marriage a few months ago has changed her name) was "Helene; or, The Refugee's Daughter," in which both Clara Morris and Cora Tanner have starred. This was succeeded by a travesty upon the popular "May Blossom." Then came "The Merchant," which won for her the prize offered by the New York World for the best original American play and which she subsequently sold for $4,000.

This was followed by "Geoffrey Middleton, Gentleman," produced by the Pitou stock company. Since then she has written "Brother John," "His Wife's Father" and "A Fool of Fortune" for William H. Crane, "A Bachelor's Romance" for Sol Smith Russell and another play for a prominent London manager. Her royalties from the first two Crane plays aggregated more than $50,000.

A new name added to the list of women dramatists who have "arrived" is that of Mrs. Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland of Boston, who collaborated with Captain Charles King in writing "Fort Frayne." Her "Mas'r Van" is a one act play of southern life, and "Rohan the Silent" and "Chatterton" are becoming well known. "Rohan" was written for Alexander Salvini, and its hero was the last character created by the gifted Italian. She is a society woman, who took up dramatic writing out of love of it, the emolument being only a secondary consideration.

ROBERT W. WILCOX.

Ye New Critic And ye Old Actor.

With the new school of acting, the new school of art, the new woman and the new almost everything else has come the new critic. He earns his bread not by the sweat of his brow, but by the vinegar of his pen. Now, the new critic takes himself seriously, very seriously, indeed. He revels in the joy of mind inspired by the thought that he is the autocrat of the stage and that sorrow, tears and lamentation follow in the wake of his tart pen. The new critic goes about with his nose in the air and a carefully and painfully acquired decadent expression. He wears green carnations in his buttonhole, bulletins the quantity of absinth he can imbibe per day and, last and crowning vice, is never seen in public without a cigarette clinched between his cruel teeth. He does not need to see the play, often avolds seeing it, says his imagination will work better without it; also that managers lie in wait for him and actors yearn to meet him with a club. Often cranky and conservative editors in whose daily exchange grind is included the penance of reading it say ponderous and painful things about the new critic's daily dose of vinegar, vitriol and vituperation, and the new critic goes home and tells his wife what a great man he is and attacks his employer for a raise in his salary.

Thus happily the new critic goes gliding down the stream of life, shooting his Parthian arrows wherever he thinks they will do the most harm, serene and joyous in the might of the pen.

Now, the average actor does not look at things in that light at all. His sad and prosaic life of toil is far from being imbittered by the critic's haughty words, especially when the caustic epithets and epigrams are leveled at some one else in his company.

Mr. Louis James, who has yearly traveled from Bangor, Me., to Galveston and has acquaintance with a registered list of 9,999 American critics, entertained a party of friends recently at dinner in a New York hotel with some of his impressions of the new critic. The guests included several other representative actors and managers, and a kindly, milk of human kindness spirit pervaded their remarks in regard to the critic. The very night before one of the most deadly of the craft had done his worst in regard to Mr. James' new play. Instead of feeling depressed because of such remarks as "the fat actor capered about over the canvas landscape like a mountain goat and at imminent danger of damaging his plaster nose" a most cheerful view was taken of them.

As one by one these gems of thought were read aloud to the company they were greeted by shouts of laughter. One long limbed actor had been fitted with the epithet "labyrinthian legs." The youth was a new recruit from a dramatic school, and he suffered mental anguish in the ratio of his inexperience. He was not present, however, and so the laugh went round.

"The new critic who is a professional user of the tomahawk is a great boon to the poor actor," observed Mr. James. "Hurt an actor's feelings? No, sir; not unless you hurt his box office receipts. And that criticism has helped mine. Here's to the health of the guyer critic!"

An Old Wheel.

J. S. Smith, a member of the L. A. W. in Baltimore, has a velocipede which he purchased in 1868 at a cash cost of $125. He declares that the machine was well made and that it is still in fair condition. Describing it, he says that the wheels are of wood, with light steel tires. The front wheel is 42 and the rear one 32 inches. The backbone is forged steel, beautifully curved, with a five inch steering head. The front forks are forged with a good deal of rake, and the handle bars are outrigged to the front like the outrigger of a racing shell. The cranks are five inches and the pedals three sided, made of brass. A flat steel spring runs from the head to the top of the rear forks, and to it the saddle is clamped. The latter is large and comfortably padded with hair and covered with corduroy, with a high pommel of patent leather. The backbone is extended out from the steering head and is surmounted with an eagle's beak, which is gilded with gold. When the wheel was new, it presented a handsome appearance.

McMasters May Go to Harvard.

Jack McMasters, Princeton's old athletic trainer, has received an offer from Harvard and may take charge of the crimson team next fall. He also had a flattering offer from the University of Minnesota and had decided to accept when he received a telegram from Captain Dibblee of Harvard asking him to defer his decision for a few weeks.

THE STAGE FOLK.

Grace Filkins, remembered as the Daughter in "Shore Acres," intends to star if possible next season.

Plans are being made for the formation of a stock company in New York city with the novel features of traveling stars. French companies are to be organized in other cities, making a sort of circuit over which the stars will travel. Thus instead of shipping an entire company from city to city the star, male or female, will travel in solitary state and reflect on the money saved in railway fares.

The Royal theater, Copenhagen, is putting on the Scandinavian dramatization of Colonel Richard Henry Savage's novel "My Comical Wife" as a gala production at an extra expense for mise en scene of 60,000 kroners. The title "The Anarchists" is used. Mme. Dronsart of Paris, who translated the novel into French, is preparing a brilliant French version for the stage to be played this season, and Carlo Schmidl of Triest has organized an Italian company to play the Italian version.

Gerhart Hauptmann is at work on a new poetic eastern play. The chief figures will be an Indian monarch and a beggar maid of whom he is enamored.

Margaret Mather left a daughter 5 years of age, who is with her father, Gustave Pabst, in Milwaukee.

Miss Viola Allen is to begin her tour next October under the management of the Liebler company, probably in a dramatization of "The Courtship of Miles Standish."

Mark Twain will prepare several plays for performance in this country, including "Rarted Turaser" and "In Purgatory."

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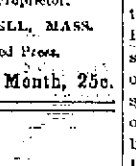
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LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER



A WRONG PROCEEDING.

The practice adopted by the American Express company, in selling a lot of parcels consigned to them and for which they can find no owners is open to criticism. The company advertises the names of the parties to whom the parcels are addressed and announces the sale. The articles are purchased at public auction much in the same way as tickets for a lottery or a game of chance are purchased. The parcels are put up separately and in the majority of cases there is no way of knowing the contents or the real worth of the article offered for sale. A plainly done up package might prove to be very valuable, but it goes like the others for little, because no one is willing to venture much for a pig in a poke.

It seems that the whole proceeding is radically wrong. It might happen that a gold hunter in Klondike sent his prize to some relative who died in the meantime and passed out of the knowing of the community. In such a case, the parcel would probably be sold for fifteen or twenty-five cents, although worth perhaps one thousand times the amount. If a citizen dies intestate, leaving an estate, the property goes to the commonwealth after all claims are satisfied and so it should be, it seems, in the case of these articles remaining in the possession of the express companies.

The packages and parcels should be opened because by that means the senders might be discovered as well as the contents. The company could then sell the articles for what they would bring, deduct the charges due, and turn the remainder over to the state. It seems that this would be the most equitable method of disposing of these treasure trove articles. It would do away with the lottery feature of the proceeding and it would also benefit the state.

Since war has been declared, the prices of provisions and of coal have very materially advanced. It would seem that there was some imperative cause for this advance, but as a matter of fact, there is not. It is entirely due to the operation of speculative combines that raise prices, spread alarm among the people and turn the exigencies of the government to their own advantage. There is no more coal being used at the present time than there was a month ago, nor is there any more flour or potatoes being consumed. The trusts realize that the people are excited over the war scare and that they can be easily induced to lay in a stock of provisions and other commodities against the probability of raising prices. The trusts have been careful to advance the prices before the people got much of an opportunity to lay up a stock ahead. The war may not last long as Spain is practically defeated already, but when it is over, the country will have to engage in another war against the trusts and monopolies that combine to extort tribute fro the people for all the necessaries of life.

The United States from present appearances is on the eve of a very important historical epoch. It is to become a leading naval power among the nations of the earth. It is now reported that instead of abandoning the Philippine Islands the United States will hold possession thereof, and not only that, but will annex Hawaii, and capture the Canary Islands and Porto Rico Rico. The Philippine Islands are themselves a sort of gold mine on account of their rich resources and their extensive trade with the United States and other countries, while Porto Rico would be a valuable acquisition in the West Indies, Hawaii in the Pacific, and the Canary Islands in the Atlantic.

It appears that the United States government has reached an understanding with England to the effect that in lieu of a friendly influence in the present trouble with Spain, England will receive one or more of the Canaries as a token of gratitude on our part. There is little doubt that such an arrangement will be very acceptable to Great Britain and that she will refuse to join the other European powers in any movement to force a peace which will not be acceptable to the United States. England, without any such inducement would not venture to do anything which would cause strained relations with the United States, because a situation may present itself at any moment in which she would be at the mercy of this country. Her interests are too widely spread to permit her carrying on simultaneously hostile movements at the extreme ends of the earth. At present she has on hand a problem of checking the advance of Russia upon China, and while so doing she wishes to have complete security in the western hemisphere. The friendship of the United States alone will guarantee that.

The parade and the decorations in honor of the departure of the soldier boys on Friday morning were an indication of how deeply this community is concerned in our country's cause. Business was generally suspended, the people from the workshops, and mills poured out along the streets to give the boys in line a parting salute and the vast concourse of people that surged like a human sea around the northern depot indicated with what intense interest the community contemplates the present struggle. The relatives of the soldiers felt keenly the necessity that called them away, but yet not one of their truest friends would suggest that they should not go. The patriotic impulse of the people was displayed very strikingly in this grand demonstration of farewell, yet nobody at the present time expects that the Lowell companies will have to go to Cuba or to Spain. They may, however have to defend the coasts of the Bay State, and that we have no doubt they will do with characteristic courage.

Spain is willing to turn Dewey's long silence to her own advantage if possible by saying that Spanish boats block the entrance to Manila harbor and prevent him from sending despatches. Yes, Spanish boats block the harbor, but they are all at the bottom.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL.

IS PRAISED BY AN ENGLISH PAPER.

One of the leading Textile papers of England, the Textile Mercury, published in Manchester, writes as follows of the Lowell Textile school:

"The Textile school of Lowell, Mass., U. S. A., has made remarkable progress during the short time it has been open. It is less than two years since Mr. C. P. Brooks, formerly of Manchester, took charge of the undertaking and the school has now 251 students (including 60 day students) on its regular register in textile departments only. The equipment of the school is such as is not to be found in any European school of the same comprehensive character, comprising as it does a complete plant for cotton spinning and weaving, from the cotton gin to the loom, including various makes of carding engines, and combing, spinning, sizing, warping and other machinery. There is also a complete woolen plant for the purpose of making woolen yarns including pickers, cards, and mule, and a complete plant of eleven processes for making worsted yarns. A large collection of silk yarn preparing machinery completes the equipment of this department. In the weaving department, there are 70 looms, the power loom room being especially complete, comprising all kinds of looms, including drop boxes, dobbies, jacquards, lappet, carpet, blanket, and other sorts. In addition to the purely mechanical departments, there are several others, including an efficient department in textile design, an art department, a department of mechanism, and a chemistry and dyeing department.

"The director, Mr. Brooks, is assisted by a staff of 12 instructors and also by several assistants in administration. The institution is a joint state and city undertaking and the state of Massachusetts has just shown its appreciation of the work that the school is doing by making an additional grant of $15,000 toward its general funds. The prospects for the ensuing year are very bright and students are expected from various parts of Europe and also from India, in addition to the American students who are coming from all parts of the United States. The popularity of the school is largely due to the fact that Lowell itself is a city of very great importance with regard to textile manufactures, and the students have an opportunity of visiting the immense cotton, woolen, worsted, carpet, hosiery and other mills and also the printing, bleaching and dyeing works, of which some of the most important of the United States are located in the city of Lowell. The textile schools of the United States differ from English schools in the fact of their being used exclusively for the purpose of textile instruction, instead of the textile department being merely a branch of a larger school, as is customary in this country."

ECONOMY in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because "100 doses one dollar" is peculiar to and true only of the One True **BLOOD** Purifier.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

ACCOMPLISHED BY FRAUD.

Silver Was Demonetized Without the Knowledge of Congress.

We adopted the gold standard without any party ever asking for it. Isn't it strange that we should abandon a thing we had 81 years and take up a system that was purely experimental, so far as our country is concerned, and do that without any party of any name ever asking to have it done? Do you believe in our form of government? Do you believe that our government derives its just power from the consent of the governed? If you do, then what I want to ask you is, Do you believe it is right for a legislative body to make a great and sweeping change without the American people ever having considered or discussed or decided upon the subject? They did it in 1873. Not only was the change made without any party asking for it, but the change was made without the American people knowing it. We abandoned bimetallism and substituted the gold standard without the American people knowing that it was being done. I will go further than that. Not only did congress do this without the knowledge of the people, but congress did it without the members of congress knowing what was being done. Now, you say that it was not possible. Well—it was done, and I think I can show you that it is not impossible, even as a matter of reason.

We were not using at that time either gold or silver. We were using paper. The bill that demonetized silver did not purport in its title to demonetize silver. It was a bill to codify the mint laws. The American people did not discuss it. The members of congress stated they did not know when the bill passed that demonetized silver. Mr. Blaine was speaker of the house; he said he didn't know it. Prominent men on both sides of the house in both parties said they didn't know it. You say that it is hard to believe. Now, let me show you how easy it is to believe it. We have had something like it recently.

If anybody tells you that it is impossible to get a bill through congress without the members of congress knowing what the bill contains, you ask who put section 23 into the Dingley bill? Now, there was a bill of importance—a bill that the people were studying, members of all parties examining it and reading it and talking about it, and yet it passed the house and passed the senate and was signed by the president, and then they all said, Who put that section 23 in that bill? And the fraud was so apparent that the attorney general wrote an opinion nullifying the section. Oh, that we had had a McKenna to nullify the gold standard on these same grounds in 1873!

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Income Tax Reviving.

A new terror rises up to deepen the dismay of the abject bond mongers. It is that there will be another agitation for income tax. One of their organs remarks with bated breath, "If the income tax is impossible under the constitution as it stands, there would certainly be a movement to amend the constitution in that particular." This is dreadful to think of. Such a peril is quite enough to put all thoughts of preserving the national honor and dignity out of mind. If the fool people are likely to get at the incomes of those who run the government as a business enterprise for their own profit and make them pay for their privileges, what is the use of living?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Trusts Number Two Hundred Now.

An expert who has canvassed the growth of trusts finds that fully 200 such organizations are now in existence, with a total capital in stocks and bonds of $3,662,000,000. This does not include many business and manufacturing combinations in process of formation, for there is scarcely a week that the announcement of a new pool or trust of gigantic proportions is not made. The capitalization paid for existing trusts is equal to 56 per cent of the aggregate capital credited to all manufactures in the United States by the census of 1890. —New York Journal of Commerce.

Low Grade Solons In Ohio.

The more one looks at it the more one is compelled to believe that Ohio's greatest sin was not in the election of a legislature that was bought like sheep, but that it elected a legislature that could be bought by such a man as Mark Hanna. Ohio has produced statesmen, but she will be known in history as the state that sank low enough to honor a Hanna.—Omaha World-Herald.

Valor Proved on Many Fields.

It has been discovered that the southern troops can stand the climate in Cuba better than the rest of the boys. But "climate" is not all that the southern troops can stand. If the experience of the past is worth anything, it is certain they can stand a pretty good deal of fighting—"fur off or close quarters."—Atlanta Journal.

Republican Primaries Obstinate.

John Wanamaker may have the moral element of Pennsylvania aroused, but the fact that it is not strong enough to carry the Republican primaries is bulging out in bold relief.—Washington Post.

No Show For Hanna.

Democrats in congress will guarantee that Cuba shall be free in name and in fact. Mark Hanna and his crowd will not be permitted to write the Cuban constitution.—National Democrat.

When the Reed Rule Will Be Broken.

It may be that the house of representatives will break away from Tom Reed; in fact, it is almost certain, because Mr. Reed cannot live forever.—Peoria Herald.

He Dwarfs His Associates.

One reason why General Lee looks so tall is that he is standing in a rather squatty crowd.—Detroit News.

the danger is in the neglect—that's why so many colds lead to a fatal disease.

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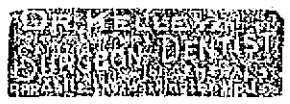
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TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 5.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 12.45, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.40, 7.25 p. m.

For Lawrence, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, 11.55 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, 11.55 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 6.10 p. m.

For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.28 a. m., 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.

For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.

For Somersworth, N. H., and Saco, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.

For Hartford, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, 9.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland, 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Bangor, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 8.30 a. m.; 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John (via steamer), on Mondays at 12.05 p.m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones, from Portland), Tuesday and Friday, at 5.10 p. m.

Last trip east for season Dec. 21.

Tuesdays and Saturdays only.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.23, $6.42, $7.45, $8.15, $9.15 $9.40, 11.22 a. m.; 1.40, $3.00, 4.25, $5.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, 7.45 a. m.

Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.28, $6.42, 7.04, 7.20, $7.28, 7.33, $7.48, $8.57, $9.19, $9.40, 11.13, 11.52 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, $2.04, $2.52, 4.28, 5.22, $5.40, 6.22, $7.10 p. m. SUNDAYS 7.21, 7.25, 8.18, $9.10 a. m.; 4.25, 5.55 p. m.

For Woburn, 6.25, 7.04, 7.53, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, 4.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 4.25, 6.55 p. m.

(Notice—Express, ‡Via Redford.

For Lawrence, 6.28, 10.05 a. m.; 4.15 p. m.

For Salem, and Way Stations, 7.33 a. m.; 1.23, 5.13 p. m.

For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.10 a. m.; 12.02, 5.01 and 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.13 a. m.; 1.00, 5.41, 7.50 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.13 a. m., and 5.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro, 2.00 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40 9.13, 9.40 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 1.45, 5.41, 6.00, 8.30, 8.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.00 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3.08 a.m., 2.00, 6.00, 8.10, 8.40 p.m.

For Franklin, Tilton and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.40 a. m.; 12.02, 1.40, 5.40, 8.10 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—5.40, 8.10 a. m.; 7.40 p. m.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.40 a. m.; 1.40, 8.40 p. m.

For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont Line—9.40 a. m.; 12.02, 8.10 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.40 a. m.; 5.43 p. m.

Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.40, 8.40 p. m., daily except Sunday.

‡Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

H. C. LADD, General Agent, Lowell.

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MAMMOTH
MUSIC STORE

STEINWAY, HARDMAN, EMERSON, GABLER AND PEASE

PIANOS

Call at our new store,

MASONIC TEMPLE

130 Merrimack St.,

(Formerly Bijou Shoe Store)



That Tired Feeling

That the old man experienced, while waiting for a decision by the government, has been dispelled by its action. "That tired feeling" that everyone that needs a Spring Medicine feels is dispelled by the action of

DR. KINGFORD'S
RED CLOVER and SARSAPARILLA

On the system. We acknowledge no superior to

Dr. Kingford's Red Clover and Sarsaparilla

As a blood purifier and tonic. For sale at

GOODALE'S
DRUG STORE,
217 CENTRAL STREET.

IRONCLAD

Is what people want these days. Practically "iron clad" is the man who rides along the highways in a carriage made or repaired by the Sawyer Carriage Co.

So Well Equipped IS HE ARE THEY.

See them now. Summer's about here

SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.
Worthen St.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Colden Cream
India Pale Ale
And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE:

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

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H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
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GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
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It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
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TURCOTTE & CO.
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S. BARTLETT & CO.
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JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

BUY YOUR
Men's, Boys', Ladies' Clothing
ON CREDIT.

At cash prices, of the popular CENTRAL SUPPLY CO., 117 Merrimack street, opp. Chris. Holmes. OPEN EVENINGS.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.

M. H. Carey. {Clerks} H. Gervais.

Toothache!

It don't make any difference what shape your tooth is in, if it is aching, call at 177 Middlesex street, and have it stopped forever. Wm. H. Goldspring can, by placing his fingers upon any aching tooth, stop the pain instantly and forever. Do not suffer with toothache but call and see him.

He will treat patients without charge. If satisfied with his treatment, pay what you choose. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

177 Middlesex St., Room 1.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing flat copy, and Models, Water and Oil colors, and China Decorations.

SCHOEFFLER'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES
DYSPEPSIA.

25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $20 Suits for $15; his $25 Suits for $20; his $30 suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When You Have Found
Peter Watson's
CELEBRATED BAKERIES

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52 to 60 CHARLES ST.
and 405 LAWRENCE ST.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

TO RENT—Two new Cottage Houses at Willow Dale, on Bowers' Avenue.

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Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.

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Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "PIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

E. J. MOWER,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN
285 CENTRAL ST.

Take My Advice and Call on the
Eagle Clothing Co.

We carry the largest stock of Ladies' and Gents' Garments in this city. Our prices are the lowest. THE EAGLE CREDIT HOUSE, 190-192 Middlesex St.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock

And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic Liquors and cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

SAM SMITH'S

Is the place to bring your Boots and Shoes for repairing. Best work. Best leather and lowest prices in the city. Men's Boots, tap and heel, 65c.; Ladies' 35c.; Children's, 30c. Call

111 MARKET STREET.
(Opposite Carpet.)

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern
CENTRAL & CHURCH STS.
JOHN J. REGAN, Proprietor.

SHOW CASES

Just arrived a large invoice of Show Cases, from 2 to 6 feet in length.

SHOW CASES.

Made to order any size or shape.

SHOW CASE

Glass a specialty. Show cases repaired.

Second hand Show Cases bought or exchanged.

C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

Sweet Peas

The choicest mixture, made up of more than fifty distinct shades and colors.

40c. lb., 10c. qr., 5c.

Complete descriptions of all kinds of Flowers, Vegetables and Garden Requisites will be found in our

SEED CATALOGUE

For 1898. Now ready and free to all. Call for copy.

Store open Monday and Saturday evenings.

BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company

Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle

SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Ted Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tuck, James Francis.

Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, is

$1.00 One Thousand Feet.

First class Cooking Stoves set up and repaired at a low rate per year; piping included. Coal broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per ton; dried, $2.25 per half ton; cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to customer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

EMERY LAND

Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING

House lots near the new Moody street bridge on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 5,625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is coming to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.

A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

The Bugle Call

Has been sounded and the gathered hosts of newest and prettiest styles in Spring Footwear awaits your coming. Here are a few of the bargains we offer. Ladies' polka dot and small rose figure vesting top, in tan and black, $2 a pair. Little Men's Calf Lace Shoes, wedge heel, 75c. a pair. Another lot of Young Men's Vici, dark olive shade, very popular, good wearer, only $2 a pair.

J. J. LONERGAN,
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Spring Cleansing

Blankets, Gent's Spring Overcoats, Ladies' Spring Sacks Cleansed or Dyed.

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137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
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182 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayon, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW, 49 John street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
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J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

LOWELL HIGH GRADE
FERTILIZERS
Lowest in Price,
Highest in Standard.
FOR SALE BY
E. N. Wood & Co.,
70-83 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

PIANO BUYERS

Should call at ESTEY parlors. Manufactured and sold at factory prices. Easiest terms. Lowell Pianos all grades and prices.

145 Merrimack Street.

HOW TO GET AT SPAIN.

Cuba, Not the Peninsula, the Real Objective.

The Many Vulnerable Points of the Beleaguered "Pearl of the Antilles."

BY CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KILMER.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Put into plain English, the first problem before the United States in the Cuban crisis is not to make war upon the whole Spanish nation, but upon Spanish Cuba. This is in line with the policy originally laid down in the declarations by the president and the responsible utterances of congress. Therefore the broad strategy for initiatory movements may be found very simple. Our possessions give us sure foothold for land and naval forces within striking distance of the chief Spanish towns on the island of Cuba. The region now controlled by the patriots has been reached again and again during this war by filibustering expeditions, and in previous wars of the same character various parts of the island under Spanish control have been up to a certain point successfully invaded by allies from outside.

In the Lopez insurrection that chieftain landed at Cabanas, 40 miles west of Havana, with a few hundred Americans, and marched to the interior, repulsing the Spaniards sent to intercept his march. Making its way into Pinar del Rio, the expedition came to grief because of its lamentable weakness. On another occasion he landed at Cardenas, east of Havana. During the Ten Years' war General Jordan, the ex-Confederate, landed at Mayari, on the northwest coast, with 500 men, having in charge arms and ammunition for 6,000 soldiers, besides some cannon. While marching toward the interior Jordan was attacked, but repulsed the Spaniards and carried the expedition through to the seat of the insurgent government at Guaymaro, where he gave a sound thrashing to a force of Spaniards sent against him. What has been done can be done again, and it should be borne in mind that where the filibusters have had at best only a few hundred men in any expedition the first invading force now will number at least 10,000. It will have naval backing at the time of landing and a secure base for interior operations.

There are indications that the government is preparing to eventually invade the northwestern portion of the island. In that case the army will advance toward Havana from the west, getting the Spaniards between two fires, as the patriots hold the east and are within a few miles of Havana. If General Miles can succeed in firmly planting 10,000 men where Jordan put his 500, the fate of Havana is sealed even should the navy not fire a shell. With the Americans on one side and the patriots on the other the Spaniards will have a chance to make good their Quixotic boast to die in their tracks rather than give up Cuba.

What line of strategy will be adopted once the forces are face to face cannot be confectured. The Spaniards boast that they desire pitched battles, and they will surely be accommodated. Their leaders will be tied down by old traditions of the service, while ours have been emancipated, and it is sure to come to pass that the cry will go up from the dons that American generals violate every rule of war in their generalship. That was the charge brought against Napoleon in Italy, and he kept on violating the antiquated rules until he had the whole of Europe under his thumb.

The importance of keeping a strong reserve naval force at Key West is evident, and in the uncertainty as to the movements of the Spanish fleet it cannot with safety be allowed to separate. How and when it will come into action and to what strategic uses it will be put depends on the results of the initiative. It requires a much larger force on sea as well as on land to carry a position by attack than to hold it against attack.

It would prove a thankless task for the American navy to be tied up to the defense or blockade of Cuban or Puerto Rican ports for any length of time. What it longs to do is to wipe out the Spanish navy, and the Spaniards may be slow about steaming up to the Yankee guns quiescently for that fate. So it bids fair to come speedily to a campaign of naval strategy. One side will seek to draw the other into favorable position for a decisive battle. Warfare is no longer a matter of challenge, with the combats fought out under fixed rules. Yankee sailors have been taught to drive ahead after their object. If the enemy stands, they go at him. If he runs, they chase him, and if he breaks in confusion they smite hip and thigh. No standing off and strutting with the chivalrous invitation, "Gentlemen, will you have the goodness to fire?" The watchword for every ship commander is, "When in doubt, fight!"

Commodore Schley is reported to have outlined the course to be pursued by the flying squadron. He would dash into any Spanish fleet he could come up with, throw it into confusion and badly cripple it, then away. This view of the situation means that the enemy's navy is to be the objective. All depends on the willingness of the Spaniards to accept battle. Nelson waited two years to draw the French navy into the campaign which ended in its destruction at Trafalgar. If Spain should decide on a waiting war and compel us to force the fighting, then the next objective after we get our way on the island of Cuba would be to so maneuver as to threaten another vital point which the Spanish navy would seek to defend. A menace of Puerto Rico might have that effect, but if Spain is the weak power she has been called it would be bad strategy for her to risk her navy for the defense of anything on this side of the water. That is to say, she might defend them best by waiting until she could get our navy on the hip. In that event probably everything except Cuba would be restored to her.

The fighting tactics, once the fleets come together, will be of the boldest kind if the navies are to justify their cost. Modern fleets are made up for line of battle fighting, and the long range guns of today will allow of long distances. But it is not human nature for a people with the traditions of the American navy to stand off and indulge in target practice. Should the Vizcaya land a shell in the bowels of the Indiana or the Pelayo pierce the armor of the Texas those Spaniards will be marked for retaliatory blows and will get them if their antagonists have to close in and deliver them in the face of a rain of shots. With a ship under them having a head of steam on able to move into the ring of the enemy's champions the Yankee sailors will submit to no holding.

Another element which will make for hot fighting is the fact that all the great ships have their individuality and are the pride of their officers and crew. They'll never haul off from a scrap until the particular ship has done the best there is in her. It will be with them as it was with Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen when the quaking chief admiral of the British fleet hoisted the signal, "Leave off action"—in other words, retreat. When Nelson's signal officer called out the unwelcome message, the old hero exclaimed: "Leave off action? Now, d—n me if I do!" In the thunder of a hot naval battle sailors with the spirit of Paul Jones and Perry and Farragut will run small risk of court martial by failing to see or hear the orders to leave off action. They'll be in the rumpus to fight and not retreat.

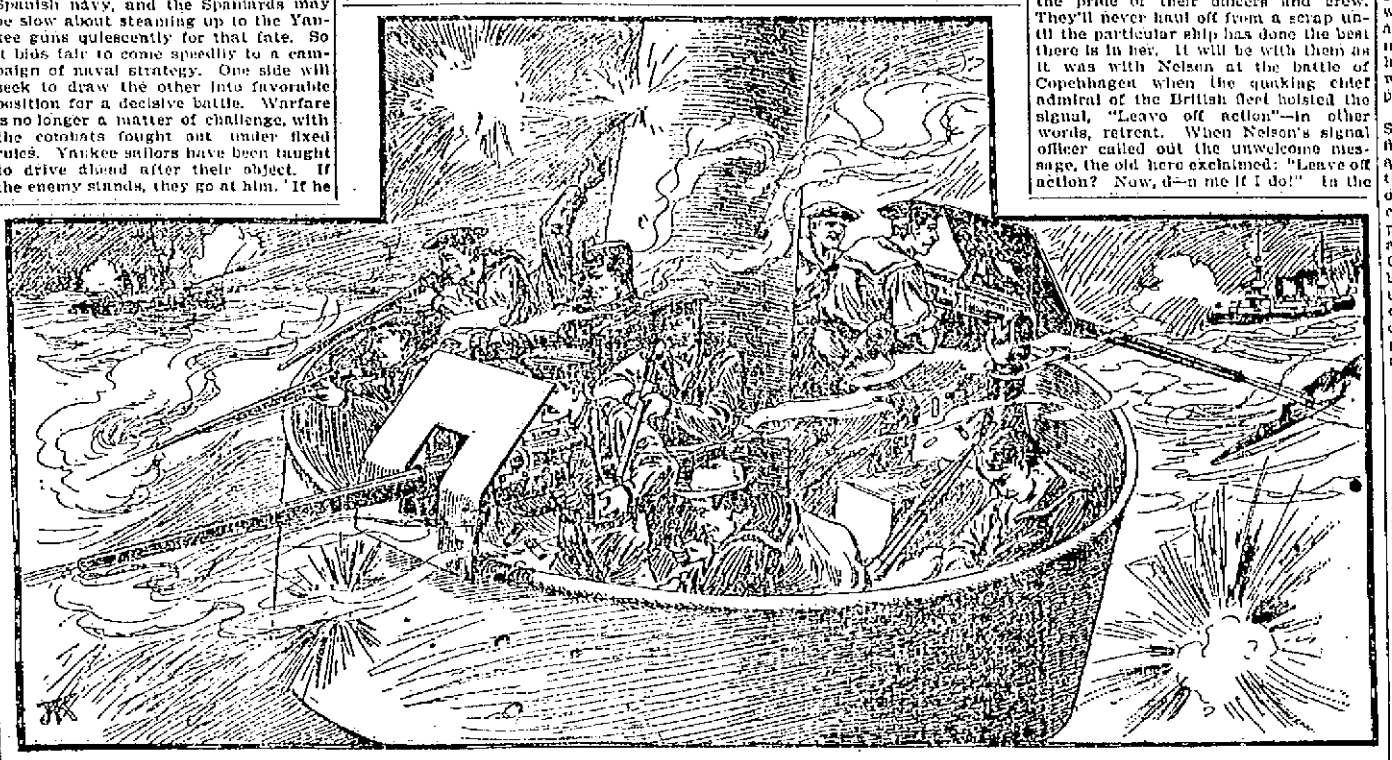
If the dogs of war, when once let loose, go at it with Napoleonic swiftness, they'll seize everything in sight in the West Indies just to rob Spain of every foothold for bases. That was Grant's plan for settling the Cuban question in his day. Again, our navy may remain in observation only of Puerto Rico, waiting for some crisis in the Cuban campaign to determine questions of larger strategy.

Torpedo boats can cut little figure in the plans at this stage. Their utility is as uncertain as that of the Monitor when she steamed out to tackle the Merrimac. They have been tried and found wanting in reliability as well as in precision. With the spirit of Farragut the sailors will take to the waves at the outset, saying, "D—n the torpedoes!"

Spain's problem will be the question of coal, as that of the north in the civil war was one of bread for the invading army on its long marches into the enemy's country. The Yankee navy will have the Spaniards by the jugular whenever it can corner the coal supply.

It is idle to talk about compelling the Spanish navy or the Spanish army to fight. Nations and armies can and ably conducted will choose their own time and place for battle. Provocation on the part of Spain must necessarily cause this government to broaden its plan of warfare. It will wage war against other of Spain's colonies than Cuba in order to secure for its ships bases of supply and to keep Spain from using the bases herself. But the grand objective, until some great event changes the situation, is Cuba, and the problem before the strategists rests upon these three points:

Feeding the starving Cubans.
Equipping Gomez's insurgent army.
Driving the Spaniards out.



THE MAN IN THE FIGHTING TOP.

There is one spot on board the modern man-of-war that is still the most exposed position in time of battle, and that is the top, or military mast, as it is now designated. The man stationed there knows that grim death hovers all about him; that there is no other post so full of deadly peril. He is a hero, or he would shirk his duty and rebel from fear. In other parts of the ship he has nine chances in ten of escaping danger. There he hardly has one. But he is also a doughty antagonist. History reminds us that it was a shot fired from the French frigate Redoubtable's mizzen top that ended the career of Lord Nelson in the moment of victory.

On the first class ships and armored cruisers the military masts are hollow, and access to the top is gained through the interior, where also the ammunition is hoisted up. There the men stand, living targets for shot and shell, with a thin plating before them that is available protection only against a small rifle bullet or a glancing shot from a rapid fire gun. There they handle small caliber machine guns, and riflemen usually support them. Their work is to cripple the mosquito vessels and "hornets" and to sweep the deck and superstructure of the antagonist with a rain of deadly missiles, picking off the officers and subordinate commanders, acting, in fact, as the sharpshooters of the navy. But they are not let alone. A steady fire of bullets is directed against them. Huge projectiles are thrown at them, and possibly one rightly aimed may bring down the mast with its unfortunate tenants to the deck amid a crash that will bury them in shattered pieces of iron and steel, mutilating them beyond recognition.

ROGER P. BARNUM.

A Surgeon's Sang Froid.

Dr. Jules Pean, the celebrated French surgeon who died in Paris the other day, was a man of some peculiar habits as well as of many brilliant qualities. One of the former was his custom of appearing at his clinics dressed as for a dinner party, wearing a cutaway coat bearing his ribbon of the Legion of Honor, white open waistcoat, black trousers and patent leather boots. The sang froid which he displayed while performing the most difficult and delicate operations was wonderful. He would talk incessantly, but never hesitated for an instant and, it is said, never made a mistake.

He made many discoveries in the domain of operative surgery of the highest practical value. His method of preventing hemorrhage by clamps was the discovery in which he himself took the most pride. He served for 20 years as the chief surgeon at the St. Denis hospital, and his lectures there were attended by crowds of students from all parts of the world. An English countess once paid him $5,000 for a single operation, and his income was said to be about $200,000 a year.

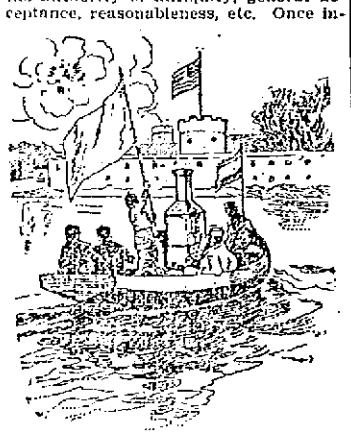
At the battle of Waterloo 51,000 men were killed or disabled. There were 146,000 soldiers in that great struggle.

[COPYRIGHT, 1898.]

SEVERAL OF THE UNIQUE ADJUNCTS OF MODERN WARFARE.

Legal Aspects of Modern Warfare.

Customs of war and laws of war are not prescribed in any legal code. They are determined by precedents having the authority of antiquity, general acceptance, reasonableness, etc. Once incorporated in a treaty, they are binding so long as the treaty stands. In the matter of bombardments customs vary, perhaps for the simple reason that this method of warfare is in ordinary circumstances frowned upon by the whole civilized world. Military men themselves, whose training teaches that military necessity knows no law, with one voice condemn bombardment as a cruelty not to be thought of except in peculiar cases.



A FLAG OF TRUCE.

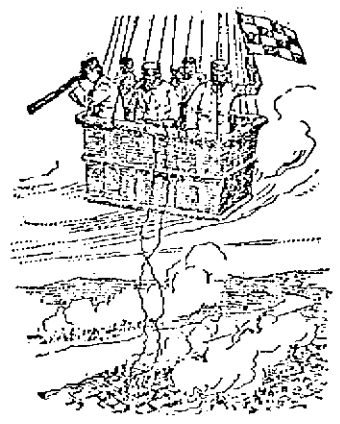
In modern times bombardments are introduced at certain stages of a siege conducted against a fortified point. The object is to terrify the civilians into compelling their governor to surrender. Preliminary procedure depends upon the circumstances. At Charleston in the civil war, after months of siege, the Federal commander at last had guns trained upon the city. He demanded from its military commander a full surrender of the city and its fortifications within four hours under penalty of bombardment. The notification did not reach General Beauregard, the Confederate commander, until the time had expired. Meanwhile a gun opened and continued firing until disabled. General Beauregard sent a vigorous protest against this action, and, according to his own statement, the bombardment was suspended for two days to enable the citizens to remove the women and children and the decrepit persons from the danger line.

At Fredericksburg the Federal commander summoned the civil authorities to surrender the town and gave 16 hours' notice for the removal of noncombatants.

Mystic Language Of War Signals.

Signaling is one of the most important devices used as an adjunct of warfare. The signal service bureau of the army is almost a venerable institution, and its methods have long been firmly established. The corps is a highly efficient body of men.

The various systems now in use by the signal corps include flags, lights, the heliograph, lanterns, telegraphy and telephony, and all these may be operated easily and to great advantage from a captive balloon. The heliograph is an instrument by means of which communication is had by flashes and dots of light thrown from the surface of a mirror and naturally is of utility only dur-



SIGNALING FROM A BALLOON.

ing hours of sunshine. The name heliotrope is given to the same instrument in the geodetic service. The semaphore is a mast with two arms, similar to many of the railroad signal posts. It is an apparatus for giving signals by the disposition of hanging lanterns, flags and oscillating arms. In other words, it is a combination of all other means of communicating information outside of human speech.

Signaling with an illuminated balloon is a picturesque feature of the work of the signal corps. Two captive balloons are allowed to ascend to a height of a few hundred feet above any intervening obstacles. They may be a few miles apart or 40 or 50 miles from one another. From them sun flashes are made during the day, and at night messages are transmitted by means of illumination inside the balloons with incandescent electric lights. The alternating illumination and darkness are arranged in accordance with a predevised code.

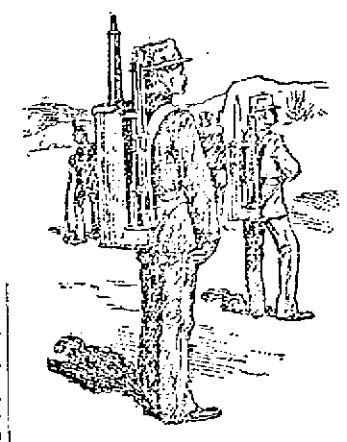
While war ballooning is still largely experimental, the results have been eminently satisfactory.

The Deadly Little Machine Gun.

Makers of machine guns have kept pace with the demand for rapid locomotion in every department, and some of the very latest inventions can in an emergency be carried on the back of a foot soldier. The up to date Maxim, Colt and Gatling guns can be transported wherever a man or mule can climb or pick a pathway. So there is no limit to the sphere of activity of the mowing machine which cuts down human beings in swaths.

The capacity of the new Maxim is 600 to 700 rounds of rifle balls per minute, and the execution is done by simply pressing a button. Where roads are fairly good this engine of war can be mounted on a tricycle having two or more riders. For more difficult ground, such as swamp lands and woods or mountains, a lighter form can be carried on the saddle of a mule or cavalry horse. The tripod supporting the gun when in action weighs but 17 pounds.

Gatling's latest model of so called "camel gun" for transportation on the back of an animal has a capacity of 800 shots per minute. It can also be carried for a short distance on the shoulders of two men. The ammunition used is of course in itself weighty, and that is carried behind the gun by one or more pack animals, so that wherever the gun can go its grim feed cases are at hand ready for the bloody banquet.



A BIPED BATTERY.

When the new Maxim gun is stripped for light transportation, it weighs, all told, only 57 pounds, and such a burden is not a back breaker for a stout man.

In those provinces of Cuba still held by the Spaniards the country is mountainous and the coasts rough; hence these horseback and man-back shooting engines will prove very serviceable to Uncle Sam.

For Expeditious Communication.

In the present war with Spain there will be rapid and reliable communication between the different bodies of the armed forces in the United States or in Cuba and on the ocean.

Carrier pigeons fly at a rate varying from 30 to 60 miles an hour. This means that a message from a ship 200 miles at sea might be sent to the home loft in from four to five hours. The training of homing pigeons has reached the highest point of efficiency under the auspices of both our war and navy departments. The birds may be released from a ship at the moment of giving battle.

On land there will be the telephone, whose wires can be strung with great facility adjacent to the field of battle, reaching from headquarters to other objective points, and its companion, the portable telegraph, in the absence of the regular posts and lines, will be used for more remote positions and to convey necessary orders or news or requests for additional troops to distant cities, by connection with the regular telegraph service, and thus reach the departments at Washington.

Couriers on bicycles will compete with the messengers on horseback in bearing orders and commands or in relays for gaining succor or assistance from armed forces stationed some distance away, where the use of neither telephone nor telegraph is feasible. The bicycle as a means of locomotion will undoubtedly be largely used by special corps of infantry and in some cases by cavalry-ined, where the employment of horses is less practicable.

In rapidity, durability, reliability and efficiency the world has never seen such a variety of messengers and means of dispatching messages as now exists under our governmental control, in complete detail, force and arrangement.



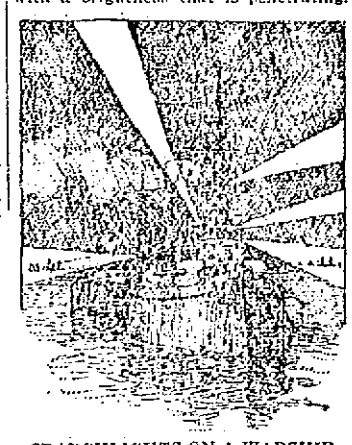
CARRIER PIGEONS ON A MONITOR.

The Protection Of a War Fleet.

The most elaborate precautions are taken for the protection of our fleet against surprise by lurking torpedo boats, or "chasers," at night. In the daytime naturally there is no particular necessity for more than the ordinary sharp outlook, although the torpedo nets surrounding the ship's sides at about water level are kept in position continually when the vessel is at anchor or when it is making its way up a narrow channel. Then the torpedo rakes have their especial use. On a foggy day the patrol boats burn fuses as they keep on their rounds.

But at night, when there are no peaceful rays of the moon or its beams are obscured by clouds, there comes the danger of the swift flying "hornet" with its missiles of destruction, and then every precaution that has been devised to protect the fleet and to expose the prowling enemy is brought into full play.

Searchlights, broad, long and continuous, flash from bow and stern, from port and starboard, glinting the waters and lighting up the area they touch with a brightness that is penetrating.



SEARCHLIGHTS ON A WARSHIP.

The glare is so vivid that objects can be seen with startling distinctness, every line and rope of a vessel, the buttons on a man's coat and the lettering on the band of a sailor's hat being discerned more readily than by daylight.

The torpedo patrol boats are dashing to and fro, with a never ceasing movement, in and out, burning lights, firing rockets, and with them as companions, but circling about in the contrary direction, are the patrol boats of the mosquito fleet. As all the vessels of the fleet are thus surrounded by moving lights and are continuously flashing their electric rays, the surrounding scene is in a blaze of light.

First Aid to The Wounded.

Experience has shown that lives are lost and useless injury inflicted upon soldiers for lack of simple means to extend first aid. The soldiers have gone into this war provided with an individual pocket case containing ligatures, bandages, surgical cotton and other dressing material for wounds. A new form of litter carrier will also be introduced where the ground will permit. This consists of a litter frame supported above a single wheel.

The United States army hand litter now in vogue weighs but 16½ pounds and may be rolled and carried on the shoulder when not in use. In default of a regulation stretcher one may be improvised readily from a blanket lashed to two poles, and still simpler is that formed with two coats and four muskets. The rifles are passed through the sleeves and lashed together in lieu of poles. The first aid to be given a wounded man is to stop the flow of blood in case he has a severe wound in the arteries. This can be done quickly by a cord or strap or even a stout bandage or handkerchief wound tightly above the wound and twisted until the passage of blood is completely choked.

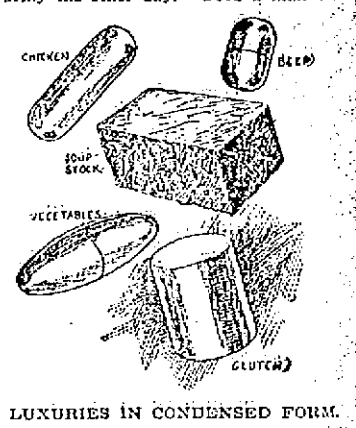


UNICYCLE LITTER.

The next stage from the field of fighting is to the ambulance station, where, if not too hard pressed, all wounds are examined and dressed by a competent surgeon. On the journey from the field to the ambulance station and from there to the field hospital the litter bearers move so as to save the wounded soldier from jarring and also take care to keep his face in the direction they are moving. It is not possible to save a victim from pain, but the ready appliances may at least save life. At the field hospital a corps of surgeons are at work preparing the wound for the journey to a general hospital.

No Food Pills In The Present War.

"There will be no pills in this war. You can rely on that if you think of enlisting," said a commissary of subsistence in the United States regular army the other day. "Feed a man on a pill and he looks like a pill." This means that condensed food, except perhaps the soup ration, will not be provided by the government. It will doubtless be found in private supplies, especially condensed milk and preparations of milk, chocolate, beef and coffee. These are luxuries in camp and are comparatively easy of transportation. Experiments in emergency rations have been going on for years, with the result that the board conducting them, after a fair trial, rejects everything with which the American soldier is not familiar.



LUXURIES IN CONDENSED FORM.

As a result of the labors of that board the emergency or campaigning ration for the United States army, whether regulars or volunteers and militia under government orders, is as follows: Per diem, 16 ounces of bread, 10 ounces of bacon, 4 ounces of pea meal, 2 ounces of coffee or half an ounce of tea and half an ounce of pepper and salt.

This is the maximum emergency ration, and its weight is 32 to 34 ounces. On a fighting expedition troops can start out with five rations per man; and if the pressure is great the supplies can be made to last ten days. The pea meal for soup is the only article of so called prepared food on the list.

Various kinds of canned goods, meat pastes, peptonized and predigested foods, cheese and preparations of the kola nut are rejected from the government ration, but there will be no restriction on their use by those who choose to provide them. The ration adopted is suited to a tropical climate, and in season, when possible, rations of onions and potatoes will be furnished to ward off scurvy.

INTERESTING FACTS.

Of the 11 emperors and empresses of Russia between Peter I and Alexander III four have been assassinated.

Glasgow, Ky., recently advertised the sale of two negroes who were persistent vagrants. It was the first procedure of the kind since 1865. The law orders the sale of their services for the term of their sentences, the purchaser being obliged to feed, house and clothe them.

About Walla Walla, Or., the squirrels are so plentiful that young ones are run over in the road, and the protection of the crops demands united effort and hard work by the farmers to exterminate them.

There could not possibly be a whiter city than Cadiz unless it were built of snow. As you near the coast you see in front of you a white mass which appears to be floating upon the water. The first thought for a foreigner is that he is in sight of an iceberg.

The durability of ivory is proved by the fact that billiard balls which, for the sake of curiosity, had been made of very well preserved mammoth ivory, undoubtedly many thousands of years old, were played with for several months by experienced players in Paris without it being noticed that the balls were not made of fresh ivory.

The largest proportion of single persons is found in Ireland and Scotland and the smallest in the United States. In Ireland 67 per cent, in Scotland 65 per cent and in the United States 59 per cent of the population are single.

It is said that the longest lived people have generally been those who made breakfast the principal meal of the day, as the stomach has more vigor in the morning than at any other time.

The oldest sailing craft in the world is the so called Gokstad ship, a viking vessel which was discovered in a sepulchral mound on the shores of Christiania fiord. It is 1,000 years old.

In ancient times and among inland peoples the possession of a salt spring was regarded as a special gift of the gods. The Chaonians in Epirus had one which flowed into a stream where there were no fish, and the legend was that Heracles had allowed their forefathers to have salt instead of fish.

Gaust is the smallest republic in the world. It has an area of one mile and a population of 140. It has existed since 1613 and is recognized by both Spain and France. It is situated on the flat top of a mountain in the Pyrenees and has a president, who is elected by the council of 12.

THE WORLD OF WOMAN

AN AVALANCHE OF COLOR.

Present Styles Are Trying to Women With Poor Complexions--Bab's Fashion Talk.

[Copyright, 1898.]

With the absolute avalanche of color that has overtaken us this spring there followed as a natural course a something that has been talked about and against and indulged in from the very beginning of the world. I mean the use of rouge and powder. With the curious new blue grays, the brilliant shades of orange that suggest nasturtiums and all the trying violet colors it is difficult to find a natural complexion that will harmonize with two or three or possibly five or six of these colors gleefully rampant on the fashionable chapeau.

Nobody knows when rouge was first used. Certainly it was old when Cleopatra chose a little of it to add to her beauty, while powder was in such ordinary use that the beautiful Laura put a little on her face because she blushed too much when she met the gallant poet who adored her. There is an old story of the horrified father who came home and with great anger and much quickness said to his daughter, "I have heard that you use rouge." The daughter looked at him and answered, "Yes, father, I do." "Very well," said the irate parent, "go up stairs and wash it off at once." She did so, and in a little while there appeared a sallow, pallid, dull faced girl, whose father gave one look at her and then said, "Go up stairs and put it on again."

Evidently she was not like the maidens who give a dash of red to one cheek and a dash to the other and then conclude that no one notices the added color and believe that they understand the art of make up. Any woman who realizes that a little pink or a little white or a little black or a little brown will improve her appearance is wise in using it, but she needs first of all to get the right kind of tools, and next she must learn how to manage them to suit her special needs.

An acquaintance of mine has lusterless eyes, one of those horrid, heavy, pasty skins, no eyebrows to speak of, and yet she is considered a pretty woman. It is because she knows how to dress in the first place, and she understands the art of make up in the second. She never denies to her women friends that she calls artificial aid to assist her in being handsome, but only to her most intimate friends is given permission to see the process. She considers the first necessity is a proper place for her toilet table. It is broad, has a mirror that is perfect in reflecting every virtue and every vice, while in front of it is a chair just the right height for a mistress of the room, for she is too wise to tire herself by standing or walking during the making up operation. All about her are glass bottles with heavy silver stoppers, glass and china boxes, indeed all the various utensils that a woman needs when she has ceased to be youthful and never has been beautiful. Gowned in a pretty robe de chambre, having had her hair arranged and her hands manicured, my lady sits down to arrange her face.

The maid who helps hands her, first of all, a tiny glass pot that holds some sweet smelling and cooling cream. With the aid of a very thin handkerchief barely a film of this is put over the entire face and forehead. There is not enough to give a greasy look, for whenever that occurs it is quickly wiped off, but there is just enough to make the rouge and powder stay in position. Then comes the rouge. It is the variety known as the "saucer," which is got from our French cousins, and it is applied in the old fashioned way with a hare's foot. Some goes under the eyes. That will brighten them and make them look larger. Some is brought down on the cheeks, and the tip of the chin gets its portion, and so do the lobes of the ears and the very tip of the aristocratic nose. Then comes the really trying part, the blending of the powder with the rouge, the laying on of sufficient white to soften the red and make it look healthful and yet not cause it to disappear. What must be attained is a rather bright color, which, however, has the advantage of not fading.

Then there is need for a soft pencil. Parisian in its make and marked "brun," for my lady, being wise, knows her brows must match her lashes, which are brown and not black. After carefully dipping her finger into a bottle of perfume she runs it over the place where the eyebrows ought to be, so that every particle of powder and rouge is removed from that curved line, which she follows with her brown pencil, being sure that she does not lay it on too heavy and being very careful to give the exact line that beauty demands. Perhaps she may with a dark blue pencil draw a line under her eyes, but a well bred woman is not eager to do this, as "lining" the face is difficult, and my lady prefers to achieve success. Look well? Why, she does not look like the same dull skinned, small eyed woman who, chatting so cleverly, sat down in the chair before the mirror a few minutes ago.

You look at the innumerable bottles of beautiful cut glass on her dressing table, and, being a bit curious, you inquire as to what they are. The first bottle that you pick up has such a pungent odor that you recognize it at once as diluted spirits of camphor. What is it there for? My lady laughs and tells you that sometimes when she is dining out a great deal her appetite gets the better of her, and then—well, then her nose grows a little red, and, in addition to dieting for awhile, she dabbles the offending member every night with a little of the camphor until it is restored to its normal condition. Another bottle, once its stopper is removed, gives forth the odor of fir trees. It is explained to you that it is the tincture of benzoin, a few drops of which thrown into the water used for bathing the face, just enough to make it look like skimmilk, will not only purify the complexion, but will give it a wonderfully exhilarating feeling. Then there is a bottle of myrrh, from which a few drops put into a glass of tepid water make your breath as sweet as that of the maiden of ancient days who when she talked let diamonds and pearls fall from her lips.

Then there are two or three kinds of toilet waters to be thrown into the bath which makes my lady not merely clean, but absolutely exquisite, and that is what a woman should be. The tailor made girl, with her straight hair and her overscrubbed look, suggests not daintiness, but a continued use of some well known kitchen soap for which she is a walking advertisement. Then to make my lady perfect in her get up there are silver trays holding all kinds of pins—pins with pearl heads, pins with blue heads, pins with black and white heads, pins suited, in short, to whatever use they seem best adapted. Then there are hairpins strong enough to hold up the most elaborate coiffure and hairpins fine enough to be invisible when placed through some tiny wave or curl to hold it in position. I ask my lady if the making up of her face injures her skin. She laughs merrily and says: "That would be impossible, but in reality I believe if anything it does it good, because I never go to sleep with the powder or rouge on my face, and it is washed off with hot water and soap, every bit of it, because of the cream that forms the foundation. That was a trick that I learned from an actress who not only understood the art of make up, but who was able to retain a beautiful skin off the stage that was the envy of every other woman."

By the bye, since the tariff has become so particularly unpleasant everybody is nobody unless she has among her acquaintances in Paris a pleasant girl who is of wonderful blue blood, possessing very little money and working hard at studying art under one of the great masters. Her duty in life? To send to her friend of whom she is so fond, and then naturally for a little consideration, a few sketches of the very latest styles from which admirable gowns may be made by a clever and cheap little modiste. Mme. High and Mighty on the avenue, whose charges are so outrageous, sees you drive by and uses every naughty word afforded by the French language because she thinks you are getting your gowns from Paris. She little knows the truth. If she did, I do believe that she, with her co-cheats, would unlie and have a special high rate of customs put on private letters supposed to contain drawings. Four that came to me the other day were the very latest thing as approved in the gay city and showed not only the possibility but the certainty of the flounce. They also showed that lovely woman is going to cling to purple as long as a single drop of that color of dye is left.

Of these four gowns the one that I am thinking of imitating is that which is made of heliotrope taffeta, with a princess back, a corselet of guipure and a front that, buttoning slightly over at one side, really shapes a deep tabbier or apron front finished with frills of fine French lace. The usual crush band of black satin is about the neck, and the hat is worn as only a Frenchwoman can wear a hat. The other purple one is of the new satin cloth and has a plain skirt trimmed with a flounce that starts at each side of the waist line, being very narrow there and widening as it comes down and goes around the edge of the skirt. It is headed with white guipure, and the revers and gilet are also of guipure, while the crush belt is of white satin. The other you will wear to a garden party. It is an organdie that has a white ground with pink flowers on it and is made up over pink lawn. There are ruffles at the side of the skirt, while the bodice has a huge plastron of plain pink with appliques of white upon it, and the sleeves are also pink. This gown is the sort that could be made for almost nothing provided the maker knew how to give it that intangible air of greatness that belongs only to the gowns made by veritable artists.

The last is the tailor made. Oh, joy! Oh, rapture! That is the Frenchwoman's idea of a white duck gown. Because a gown is cotton the Frenchwoman does not believe it is meant to be laundered. Indeed she never connects a laundry and a frock, but cares so well for the frock that it does not become rolled, or when it does it is out of fashion. This gown of white duck is tailor made; has a plain, close fitting skirt, a jacket with semiloose fronts decorated with huge pearl buttons and worn over a yellow silk shirt waist trimmed lengthwise with rows of narrow black lace and finished at the neck and throat with flaring bows of black velvet. The hat is a white neapolitan, made smart with yellow chiffon and yellow wings.

Bab



CHIC PARISIAN GOWNS.

MINISTERING ANGELS THESE.

The Work of Women on the Battlefield and In Camp Hospitals--The Red Cross Society.

With the first gun fired in defense of the honor of the United States thousands of women actively began their campaign for the relief of the men enlisted or suffering in her service. Women's opportunities as auxiliaries in the great work of warfare are many. With every war that is fought her field of labor varies. The women who made lint and knit socks for the soldiers on either side in the civil war will have another class of work to do in the war between Spain and the United States, for in the last 30 years very material advancement has been made in military surgery. One of these is in the use of antiseptics. Lint, which was largely manufactured by the women at home during the late war, will now be bought, because in the dressing of wounds modern surgery demands a certain variety of antiseptic dressing.

First in interest among women's organizations which aid by active service in the field is the American branch of the International Red Cross league. Miss Clara Barton, the Florence Nightingale of America, is at the head of the work, being president of the national league. She but recently returned from Cuba, where as the chief representative of her society she superintended the distribution of food, clothing and medical assistance to the sick and starving reconcentrados, and there, under the protection of the American government, she almost immediately returned with a shipload of provisions. The hospital ships, too, all are fitted out with Red Cross nurses and fly the Red Cross flag.

Miss Barton's chief aid is the sister in chief of the Red Cross corps of nurses, Mrs. Bettina Hofker-Lesser. Mrs. Lesser, or Sister Bettina, as she is lovingly called by her coworkers, is a young woman and a very lovely one. Of medium height, slender, sweet of face and gentle in tone and manner, she is just the sort of woman that one can imagine commanding the respectful worship of a hospital full of grateful soldiers or the admiration and loyalty of a train of subordinates. It is not a perfect face, but one that womanly sympathy, unselfishness and love of humanity have molded into beauty.

Sister Bettina—and America is interested in her because under Miss Barton she has direct charge of all the women who care for our wounded soldiers in the field—is a German by birth and speaks English with a slight accent. In the early part of 1888 Sister Bettina, then Miss Hofker, became interested in the poor of New York city and devoted a portion of her time each day to caring for the sick in their tenement homes. That she might fit herself the better for this work she entered the Mount Sinai Training School For Nurses. In 1893 she graduated, carrying off the highest honors in her class. By this time she had become much interested in the work of the Red Cross, but as there was no institution in America, as in the countries of Europe, for the special training of nurses for the work of the society the founding of such hospital in this country was suggested to Miss Hofker. She interested a number of prominent people in the idea, and a fund for it was promised. Miss Clara Barton was then approached and her interest enlisted. The new institution was to be located in New York and to be known as the Hospital and Training School For Red Cross Sisters, its work in times of peace in one department to be the care of the needy sick. The plan was pushed to rapid success. Such eminent surgeons as Dr. George F. Shrady and Dr. Gaillard Thomas are now on the hospital's list of consulting physicians, with Drs. A. M. Lesser, T. A. McNicholl, C. R. Ellison, Steger and Zeh in special lines. It was shortly after the opening of the institution that Dr. Lesser, who had long admired Sister in Chief Hofker, induced her to become not only his associate in Red Cross work, but his partner for life.

The Red Cross headquarters in Washington are constantly thronged with women eager to enlist in the work of the order. No less earnest is the long line of serious faced women that wait daily in the reception room of the New York Red Cross headquarters or sit through long hours of lectures.

Of these women few flinch when they learn the arduous duties imposed on all followers of the Red Cross. The society has nothing to do with circumscribed local or national patriotism. The Spaniard is as dear to it as the American, for according to its pledge it knows "neither creed nor country nor sex." No salary is paid for services. The workers are simply sheltered, fed and clothed—no more.

Ordinarily the applicant for admission to the order must have taken a course of training in the Red Cross hospital. Nurses from other schools of this class are admitted after taking a special course of six months in the Red Cross establishment. Every physician not a member of the order must present certain designated credentials. To meet the present crisis the regularly authorized Red Cross sisterhood is too small, and a special clause has been added to the rules under which it may receive for hospital and field service any woman able to comply with the requirements in all provisions but that of special training.

Not all the work of the society, however, is the caring for the sick. Women are needed to cook, to wash, to sew, to scrub and to perform numberless services besides binding up wounds and administering medicine. On the field of battle the injured need water, there are letters to be written home, and there are hundreds of other directions in which healthy, cheery women, unafflicted with nerves, can make themselves useful in the Red Cross service.

When called to the front, the Red Cross nurse may carry a single trunkful of impedimenta with her. The uniform is of blue gingham, with a white cap and white apron. As the climate of Cuba is warm, it is suggested that summer clothing be taken and such as will not make the wearer look untidy in case the laundress proves a poor one.

Women unable to help the Red Cross work in any other way may send contributions of money or such donations of food and clothing as, after writing to Miss Barton, they shall find to be most needed.

Among the women of America whose names are connected with philanthropic work there is no one more generally a subject of interest and admiration than the lovely creature who stands at the head of the Volunteers of America, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth. Mrs. Booth has stated that the women who work with her are as ready to toil in hospitals and on battlefields for the lives of her adopted countrymen as in prisons, noisome slums and dens of sin, where they have labored to redeem souls from sin.

The mother superior of the sisters of charity of the Roman Catholic church is also authority for the statement that her sisterhood may be depended upon as volunteers for hospital nurses or for any service which it will be in their power to perform to alleviate the horrors of warfare. The sisters of charity are universally notable for their good works in time of peace. Whenever and wherever war has broken out, however, their heroism and self abnegation in ministering to the sick and affording to the last hours of many a storm tossed soul the peace and consolations of religion have earned for them the gratitude of the world, for no matter how dreadful death may seem under ordinary circumstances the horrors are a hundredfold multiplied on the field of battle, where the actual suffering of the dying man is intensified by sounds of agony from other unfortunates.

Sternly practical, the women's auxiliaries of the different regiments of the national guard have set to work to make all sorts of needful things for the soldiers, such as "housewives" to contain pins, needles, etc., and little bags of muslin in which to carry pepper, salt and flour. Sewing circles to prepare underclothing have been set to work, and the New York women's auxiliary to the guard has even pledged itself to take care of the families of poor soldiers during their absence. Tiny emergency medicine kits containing a few simple remedies and bandages are another suggestion for the comfort of the soldier. Indeed the women of the guard have gone to work in such a patriotic and businesslike way that the American who upholds the honor of his country in the field promises to be the best cared for fighter in the world.

Under Mrs. Jeannette Hardin Walworth, one of the officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a number of prominent women have organized themselves into a sanitary committee, the object of which is to do about the work accomplished by the sanitary commission in the civil war.

One of the most encouraging features of the present trouble with Spain has been the loyalty with which all classes of women have hastened to offer their services in one way or another in aid of the government. Miss Long, daughter of the secretary of the navy, is one of the most eager volunteers. The distinctions of class are forgotten in the enthusiasm of patriotism. The fashionable woman and the workingman's wife, the Vassar graduate and the most humble scrubwoman, ignore the artificial distinctions of wealth and birth and intellect and stand hand to hand and heart to heart, united for "God and right and our native land."

LUCY DE TREVILLE.



Most Beautiful English Woman.

Dorothy Dene is said to be the most beautiful woman in England. The late Sir Frederic Leighton selected her as the one woman in all Europe whose face and figure most closely tallied with his ideal. She posed for a number of his most famous paintings. When Sir Frederic, who was president of the Royal academy and ranked first among English colorists, conceived the idea of his famous painting, "Cymon and Iphigenia," every quarter of the continent was scoured for a suitable model to pose for the reclining figure so well known to lovers of art. Six months elapsed before the artist met with any one sufficiently beautiful to appeal to his fancy, and it was in London that he finally found his ideal. The long sought for model was discovered behind the footlights of a theater.

She was Miss Dorothy Dene, a young actress. Being told of Sir Frederic's contemplated canvas and her fulfillment of the artist's ideal for the central figure, Miss Dene consented to pose. Eight months later the most admired of Sir Frederic's works was completed.

Nowhere at the present time can a more perfect type of Greek beauty be found than Miss Dene. Each line of her face and figure is purely classical. Her height is rather above the average, but her limbs are long and lithe. Her eyes are violet, and she has golden hair that is wavy and plentiful. In addition to these charms Miss Dene's complexion is said to be the most beautiful of any woman in Europe.

Miss Dene's features can be readily recognized in a number of later works by the same artist, for she continued to be Sir Frederic's model long after he had finished "Cymon and Iphigenia." Miss Dene is represented as the maiden who is catching the ball in his "Greek Girls Playing Ball." In which her exquisite figure is displayed to advantage. Another well known painting by Leighton is "Summer Moon," in which Miss Dene's shapely arms may be noted.

It was gossiped in London shortly before the artist's death that he was then in love with his model. Rumor also had it that there was an obstacle in the way of their marriage, but just what this obstacle was no one seemed to know. It may have been the disparity in their ages, for at the time of his death, about a year and a half ago, Leighton was nearly 70 years old. Miss Dene is now about 28.

Women at the Paris Exposition.

The women's commission, American department, of the Paris exposition has opened an office in New York at 19 West Forty-second street. This is to arrange for an exhibit of women's work at the Paris exposition in 1900 on lines similar to that at the World's fair. Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, the society woman who recently opened a bureau of social requirements and whose object is to enable aspiring members of the "noveaux riches" to make an easy entrance into the Four Hundred, is the president of the commission. Congress has been asked to appropriate a sum of money to defray the expense of getting together and sending to Paris work of representative American women in the arts, industries and professions.

To Convert Jewels Into Warships.

It is said that the women of the leading families of Spain have sent thousands of dollars' worth of precious stones to London to be sold to raise funds for war. This suggests what an enormous sum might be placed at the disposal of this government should the women of America offer their jewels in the world's markets. Where diamonds and rubies and other gems are seen by hundreds in Madrid they are to be counted by thousands in New York. There is a million dollars' worth of jewels on view on nearly every "box holders' night" during the Metropolitan Opera House season, and the precious stones that flash there are but a small part of the gems that America's million-heiresses could proffer for the needs of their country to meet the emergencies of war.

With the enormous surplus in the treasury and the vast resources of this country to draw upon Uncle Sam stands in no immediate need of funds to prosecute farreaching war, but if the time should come when necessity demanded an appeal to his countrymen the women of New York alone could surprise the world with the magnitude of their aid, and this would not necessarily mean the offering of the fortunes—just the sale of their superb jewels.

A battleship might be built with the proceeds of the sale and leave a snug sum for a cruiser or two or more torpedo boats. Several cavalry or infantry regiments might be equipped or even formidable batteries of flying artillery added to the army of the United States.

Released from their settings, the jewels would run in quarts, even in gallons, and form such a glittering pile as the merchants of the world had never before seen. Many of the largest and purest diamonds and rubies known to man are owned in the United States, and the pearls that adorn the throats of America's wealthy women are such as would have made Cleopatra envious.

In nearly every great war woman has flown to the succor of her native land and pledged her jewels or even sold them for the nation's weal. In New York are gathered many of the richest women in the world, and if they alone sold their gems the sum realized would be astounding.

If Mrs. William Astor should dispose of her jewels in aid of the nation, Uncle Sam would be fully $100,000 the richer.

A pearl girdle frequently worn by Mrs. Astor is valued at fully $100,000. This sum would equip 1,200 infantrymen for immediate service, besides furnishing them with rations for several weeks. The diamond collar which has been seen about Mrs. Astor's neck many times at the opera is valued at more than $120,000, and has as pendants several rare Indian diamonds.

The two regal diamond sunbursts Mrs. Astor wears are worth at least $40,000, and her diamond, pearl and emerald stars represent an expenditure of fully $25,000.

The jewels owned by Mrs. John Jacob Astor are nearly as many and quite as fine as those of Mrs. William Astor. Her diamond tiara is worth $50,000, and her crown of emeralds and diamonds flashes with the seeming consciousness that it is worth $30,000 if a penny. The emerald and diamond necklace about her throat on state occasions cost $25,000. In addition to these she wears a diamond star, a $10,000 trinket, a heart of opals and diamonds representing $5,000 and a diamond crescent and a bowknot of rubies, diamonds and emeralds, the twain valued at nearly $20,000. A portion of the jewels of this young matron would furnish Uncle Sam with $140,000.

Probably one of the most valuable collections of jewels belonging to any American woman is that of Mrs. Bradley Martin. She has $500,000 worth of precious stones. Her glittering diamond breastplate alone is worth $100,000, and her ruby set—tiara, necklace, bracelets and pins—is valued at $200,000. As to pearls, Mrs. Bradley Martin possesses many ropes of these white gems worth in the neighborhood of $140,000. Her pins and jeweled fans and hair ornaments would sell for more than $60,000.

Another collection which closely approaches in value that of Mrs. Bradley Martin belongs to Mrs. George Gould. One piece, a flashing ruby and diamond girdle, is valued at $50,000. Its companion, a necklace, cost $35,000. The constellation of ruby stars and crescents scintillating in her hair represents $25,000. If Mrs. Gould should dispose of all her jewels, set and unset, she could realize fully $450,000. This would buy four torpedo boats for Uncle Sam.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has a fortune in jewels, and it was by depleting her own caskets that she made her daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, the most bejeweled woman in all England. The pearls that once decked the person of Marie Antoinette are the property now of Mrs. Belmont. Her diamonds are magnificent. They represent a kingly sum, fully $150,000.

The diamond and emerald tiara of Mrs. William C. Whitney is known throughout this country. With her necklace and the other ornaments she has worn so many times at the opera this represents the sum of $75,000. But there are other jewels in the Whitney caskets, all of which could not be purchased for less than $160,000.

Among the other women of New York whose precious stones may be valued in the hundreds of thousands, enough to give Uncle Sam a mighty lift from any possible slough of despond, are Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Their diamond tiaras and necklaces and brooches and all the other ornaments in their strong boxes are worth many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

THE WORLD OF WOMEN.

A traveling library is to be started by the women's clubs of Utah to be made up by the contribution of one book from every woman belonging to the state federation.

The Countess of Wisborg, wife of Prince Oscar of Sweden, is preparing herself at a London school for nurses to assist her husband in his missionary efforts in Africa.

The youthful duchess of Marlborough, says an English journal, has the American love of shopping and when in London is frequently seen in Bond street, going about from shop to shop and always fruitlessly and becomingly attired.

Lady Winifred Howard has issued her book, "Journal of a Tour of the United States, Canada and Mexico," and tells of her interesting experiences. The illustrations are from photographs taken with her own camera.

Queen Victoria's third daughter, the Princess Christian of Sleswick-Holstein, belongs to choral societies in London and Windsor which give public concerts, in which she takes part.

The coronation of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has been officially fixed for Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1898. The ceremony of taking the oath will be performed in the New church of Amsterdam.

Mlle. Botard, the young woman whose fine has been recently placed upon the list of the Legion of Honor of the French academy, has been connected with the Salpetriere hospital, Paris, since she was a girl of 20. She has looked after the unfortunates in the women's wards. Nervous and demented patients were her care, and her success with them was the result of gentle treatment and humoring them as much as possible.

A memorial has recently been dedicated in Deerfield, Mass., to a faithful village postmistress, Martha Pratt, who acceptably served her small constituency for 25 years. Her death was sincerely regretted by the whole community, and the villagers, to show their appreciation of her faithful service, resolved to erect a small building near Miss Pratt's place of labor which should be for village and church society gatherings.

GAGE WANTS A BOND ISSUE

He Deems This the Most Feasible Plan of Raising Money.

The Proposition Not Formulated by the Senate Committee—The Silver Men Have Amendments to Offer Covering the Coinage of Silver Seigniorage in the Treasury.

Washington, May 7.—The testimony of Secretary Gage concerning the condition of the treasury and its requirements in order to meet the monetary demands of the war, as given before the senate committee on finance, has been made public. The treasurer estimated that he must have $50,000,000 for a working balance from day to day. This would leave now only $39,000,000 of available net cash in the treasury but for the fact that there were some liabilities that would not be pressed. He thought that all told the treasury could count upon available cash to the extent of $70,000,000 above the $100,000,000 gold reserve. Mr. Gage stated that at the time his testimony was given none of the volunteer forces had become a tax upon the government, but that the entire 125,000 men would have to be taken care of within a month's time. The best estimates placed the extraordinary expenses for the war and navy departments at $52,000,000 up to the first of July next in addition to the $50,000,000 voted for national defense. He thought that from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 in addition to the ordinary revenues would have to be realized between now and July 1 to preserve the gold reserve intact. Without this extra fund the reserve would be reduced to the extent of $30,000,000, leaving in the treasury only $70,000,000 all told at the end of the fiscal year.



LYMAN J. GAGE.

Mr. Gage knew of no method for raising this extra money except taxation or the sale of bonds. Senator Turpie asked if he could think of no method, and the secretary replied: "I cannot think of any other method to which I think it would be proper and safe for the government to resort, except the issuance of treasury certificates. I think it is a legitimate operation to borrow in any way you can make it acceptable to both parties to the contract." Mr. Gage expressed the opinion that it would not be possible to place as much as $100,000,000 of the loan among individuals and in small sums. Explaining his reason for this opinion, he said: "Our people are very different from the French people, if you please, in whose country there are no savings banks. In our country there are 5,000,000 people who have money in savings banks at a general average rate of interest of 4 percent. The money is available to them at any moment. The temptation and self-interest to invest in 3 percent bonds, and disturb their little balances in the savings banks is not very great. In France the individual has his money, his little savings, stowed away in a stocking or a sack or a private hoard. It is in cash. It is drawing no interest, generally, and when the government puts out a loan it is his opportunity. Our people have larger opportunities. That is the principal reason why I think the whole $100,000,000 will be taken by private persons."

To this statement Senator Wolcott took exception, saying: "The secretary allows nothing for the patriotic desire of the people to support the government and take bonds at a less interest than they can get in a savings bank. He assumes they as well would be governed entirely by selfishness."

The proceedings at the meeting of the committee Friday were generally harmonious. Indeed there has been no marked division except over the bond question and as to the amount of revenue the bill shall yield. Senator Wolcott expressed himself as favorable to the extension of the revenue features of the bill. Some have inferred from his position on this point that he is opposed to the bond issue, but such is not the case, and it is understood that he will support the bond clause. The position of Senator Jones of Nevada on the bond issue has not developed positively. The Democratic members expressed themselves solidly in opposition to the bond issue. They presented the other members of the committee with some of the amendments they will formally offer. These include the provision for the taxation of the gross receipts of corporations to the extent of 1 percent and the coinage of the silver seigniorage in the treasury.

A BOARD BOUNCED

The Cattle Commission Abolished Yesterday.

BILLS AGAINST CERTAIN CORPORATIONS KILLED.

The Taxation Question Disposed of.

Boston, May 7.—A petition was presented in the house yesterday for legislation for the revision of the laws relative to contagious diseases among domestic animals and the officers charged with the enforcement of the same. The committee on rules reported almost immediately in favor of suspending the rules to admit the petition. A bill was then presented which virtually abolished the cattle commission, repealing the acts of 1894. The new bill further provides that no city or town shall require the use of tuberculin in the examination of cattle, unless at the request of the owner.

The lower branch substituted two bills relating to the express business for the adverse report of the committee on railroads. One was the house bill to grant to all express companies equal privileges on railroads in Massachusetts and the other was the house bill relative to express business on railroad and steamboat lines.

The bill to provide for the manufacture of gas by corporations and the bill relative to the capital stock of certain public corporations were rejected. The senate accepted without debate all the reports of the committee on taxation that no change be made in the taxation laws of the state. There were 10 reports on petitions of various kinds on all of which the committee reported unfavorably. With the exception of one small bill the taxation question is now disposed of for the year.

JEFFRIES THE WINNER.

San Francisco, May 7.—Thomas J. Sharkey, the sailor, and James J. Jeffries, admittedly the leading heavyweight pugilist actually in fighting harness today, met before the National Athletic club last night to settle the question of supremacy. The outcome of this contest was the absorbing topic of discussion in sporting circles since the consummation of the match.

There was a narrow escape from serious injury to the 5000 spectators, after tier of elevated seats collapsed from some cause, but fortunately nobody was killed, and the results were not of a grave character.

In the 20th round both men were tired, but fought viciously. Jeffries landed several times on the body and face, but could not knock the sailor out. The gong rang in the middle of a hot mix, and the crowd went wild with enthusiasm. Referee Greggains announced Jeffries the winner amid the greatest enthusiasm.

COMMENT ON DEWEY'S SILENCE.

(Continued.)

squadron, with some natural criticism, owing to the failure to receive orders to occupy some part of Cuba. The supposed nature of the orders recently received by Rear Admiral Sampson has lessened this tension. If the advantageous circumstances which at present render Sampson's fleet so fit to fight would only continue indefinitely naval officers could possibly find some explanation for the delay; but every 24 hours spent at sea detracts somewhat from the fighting capacity of warships. Their bottoms become foul, especially in southern latitudes, and their speed is diminished, while their crews, particularly on a wearisome blockade, suffer from the inaction. Then, too, in a short time the rainy season will commence and military operations will then be conducted at a disadvantage. At present there are many places suitable for landing troops under the guns of the fleet when the danger of yellow fever is nil, where a naval and military base can be easily established, and whence a fair sized army can operate with every chance of success.

SPAIN'S MANY DISORDERS.

Madrid, May 7.—Further disorders are reported from different parts of the provinces, especially from Murcia, capital of the province of that name, 30 miles from Carthagena, where a mob, composed mainly of striking miners, cut the telegraph lines, and set fire to the town hall and law courts, burning the archives. The rioters also made an attack upon the local jail, beat in the doors and released the prisoners. Finally they interrupted railroad communication with Murcia and destroyed a store by the use of dynamite, distributing the provisions which it contained.

IVORINE WASHING POWDER



Is a magic cleanser, and the up-to-date Laundress says: "I can't do my washing without it." A tablespoonful of Ivorine to a pail of water makes clothes as clean as the driven snow.

A Cake of Toilet Soap in Every Package

supplies soap for Toilet, Bath, and Nursery, making Ivorine the only kind that *furnishes the entire family with all the soap required.* You only pay for the Ivorine; we give you the Toilet Soap.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn., Makers of Williams' Famous Shaving Soaps.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently.* Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEARL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's drug store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 317 CENTRAL STREET.

TEETH

No Charge For Extracting

$5 to $10 a Set

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 26, Runels' bld'g, cor. Merk't & Bridge.

Now is the Time

TO BUY A

Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

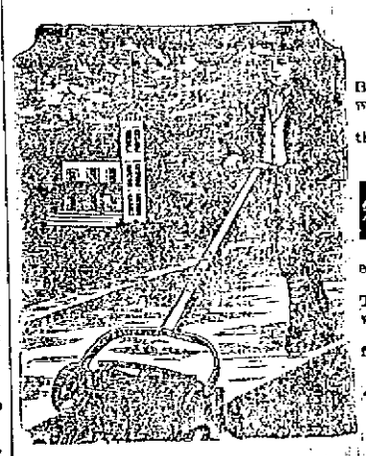
Come and see our Heating Stores. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,

134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer

TELEPHONE, RESIDENCE—458-2. STORE—314-2.



DON'T THINK

Because we've had so much rain that it won't be dry very soon.

Your lawn will look better because of the rain, and will need cutting.

We have the best line of

Lawn Mowers

ever shown in Lowell.

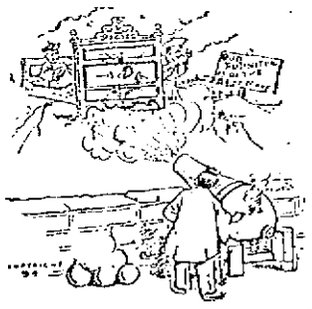
The famous Pennsylvania and Rapid Transit and Imperial are among the variety. Prices from $2.25 upwards.

HOSE—Made expressly for us and fully warranted.

THOMPSON HARDWARE CO.,

254-256 Merrimack St.

"Well Say, We Ain't Doing a Thing to E'm"



OUR FURNITURE

Stands the test every time and that is why we furnish so many houses, partly or altogether as your needs may require. Our aim is to win your confidence by furnishing you every day, not spasmodically, the best goods at extremely low prices.

This, in our judgment, is best for the attraction and retention of a first class patronage.

We want your trade and will get it if you will call and look over our splendid assortment of

Furniture, Carpets and House Furnishing Goods

And Get Our Prices.

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.



The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

WANT COLUMN.

YOUNG man wanted, trusty position, to travel, $50 deposit required. Salary $15 per week. R. L.

LOST—A black feather boa, during the parade yesterday. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Sun office.

FIRST CLASS board at 116 Appleton street. Gents $2.50; Ladies $1.75. Meals, gents 20c.; ladies 15c.

TO LET—Front room, furnished or unfurnished, 18 Rockdale avenue, near Fletcher street.

STORE TO LET—38 Middle street.

FOR SALE—Nearly new upright piano, cost $375. Will sell at a sacrifice as party is leaving town. 93 Chase avenue, Pawtucketville, city.

FOR SALE—In Centralville, good 6-room cottage house, large lot of land. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low, 231 Fayette street.

FREE DINNER SET—Ladies, send us your full address plainly written, and we will express you 336 of our sweet and exquisite Arabian Perfume Pockets (in powder form to scent gloves, handkerchiefs, clothing, etc.) to sell among friends at 10 cents each. When sold, remit us the money (after deducting express charges) and we will send you for your trouble, a lovely decorated English Dinner Set of 100 pieces (full size for family use.) Each set is artistically decorated in colors, tasteful leaf and flower pattern. The clasps are of latest style, which every lady will appreciate. Order at once and name nearest express office. Address Arabian Perfume Co., Bridgewater, Conn.

WAGONS—Butcher cart in fine order, new light grade democrat, new grocer wagon, attractive panel side wagon, handsome light order wagon, second hand riding wagon, etc., to be sold low, second hand democrat. J. F. Libbey, 99 Robbins street.

WANTED—An English speaking agent for a good debit in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., also one who can speak French and English. Must furnish good references and bond. Married men preferred. Apply at the branch office, 60 Central street, room 78. Wm. Thornton, Supt.

FOR SALE—Seven miles from Lowell, farm of 35 acres; two story house and barn, wood for home use. Price $850. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

LOST—A white bull pup. Finder please return to 17 Kirk street, or Johnson's millinery store, 239 Merrimack street and receive reward.

WANTED—Young man with $400 capital desirous of business already established in Lowell, paying a net profit of $900 annually. Address P. O. Box 458 Worcester, Mass.

SHIRTS made to order $1. Waists to order $2. Work guaranteed. Madame O. Godbois, dressmaker, 317 Market street.

WANTED—By a man, 33, single place as coachman, hostler or general work. Swett & Co., 101 Central street.

WANTED—A young man with $500 capital, desirous of business already established in Fitchburg, Leominster and Lowell, paying a net profit of $900 annually. Traders need not apply. Address P. O. Box 458 Worcester, Mass.

FOR SALE—The best liquor business (licensed) in a city of $9,000. The business has been established for 15 years, and is the best paying in the city, having averaged $25,000 (strictly retail) for the past three years. The plant is furnished throughout with the latest modern improvements and conveniences. The building is located admirably in the centre of the most thickly populated district and has a large established trade. The only reason for selling is that the present owner is compelled by illness to give up. Books and income will verify about statement. Address H. E. Y., Box 237, Taunton, Mass.

FOR SALE—Three miles from Lowell Post office, small farm of 6 acres, cottage house and barn, hennery and some fruit, $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

WANTED—Experienced stocking mill help, toppers and knitters on seamless ribbed stockings. Address at once. Uncas K'f'g Co., Danielson, Conn.

TO LET—Cottage of ten rooms, steam heat, bath, set tubs, hot and cold water cemented cellar, and barn if desired. W. H. Bagshaw, 11 Wilson street.

YOUNG MAN desires board and room in first-class boarding house. Address, stating terms, M. n., care Evening Sun.

TO LET—Stable, two stalls, harness closet, ample carriage room, concreted, rear of 58 Tyler street, entrance from George or Church streets. Apply to Charles H. Walker.

WANTED—Lady readers to tell us what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—On Gates' Land near Westford street, two tenement house with all modern improvements; good corner lot; price $1500. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

FOR SALE—On Gorham street, 8-room cottage house and store doing a good grocery business; small barn, large corner lot of land. Price $2200. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

RUBBER STAMPS at wholesale prices. 1-2 inch one line rubber stamps, 10c.; 2 inch, 15c.; 35c. ink pads 25c.; 25c. ink pads 15c.; 6dz. linen markers 25c.; business stamps 15c. per line. J. M. Fellows, 158 Merrimack street.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their straw, leghorn or manilla hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 161 Merrimack street.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. I pay $8 to $10 per week for making crayon portraits. New patent method, anyone who can read or write can do the work at home in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gelpp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

WALL PAPERS at factory prices. $3 will paper your room with the latest design of wall paper with border to match. First-class work guaranteed. We also do painting, whitewashing, kalsomining at low prices. New York Wall Paper Co., 238 Middlesex street.

WANT NOONANS?—Yes, you want Noonan's. It's sure to kill all kinds of insects. Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs at all drug stores. A. E. Moore's, L. F. Walker's, A. W. Down, D. O'Brien's and Storey & Co's.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—600 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Law's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 177 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

WANTED—House girls at the Lowell Employment Office, 352 Merrimack street, opposite City hall.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mailer at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2 1-2 story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly; near carsan d school; will sell for $1800. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

James Walsh,

Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardner. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

Concrete paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 166 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

GATELY & PEARSON, SOLICITORS OF PATENTS

Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty. 41 HILDRETH BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 29-3.

Banner Market

GROCERY AND BUTTER HOUSE,

68, 72, 74 PRESCOTT STREET.

War! War! War!

Prices are Going Higher. Buy Now Before They Fire.

Our Butter Department Has No Equal in Lowell.

For new Spring Butter of the finest quality, at this season of the year, this is the place.

We are striving, always, to supply our patrons with the choicest makes of butter that the market will afford, and are now receiving direct from Vermont the finest and newest butter to be found in the market, not more than from 6 to 12 hours from the churn. Realizing that your tastes are fastidious, we have some very mild October Cheese, which we now offer from 10c to 12c. Cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than 15c to 18c. Strictly fresh eggs from country and farm, 15c to 18c. Eggs by the case 13 cents.

Armour's and Fairbank's lard, in 20 lb. tubs. We have closed out many of the large lines of Canned Goods and have reduced our stock more than half, but still have some bargains in choice Peas, Tomatoes, Squash as well as Pickles and Chow Chows, which we will endeavor to close out during the next week. There are about 100 cases of these goods, and some lines will be closed out very soon. This is an exceptional opportunity to lay in a stock.

50 bush. choice Mealy White Potatoes, 90c. bush., 25c. pk.
50 bush. choice Hebron Potatoes, 90c., bush., 25c. pk.
75 bush. choice New Hampshire Red Potatoes, 90c. bush., 25c. pk.
25 bush. choice Danvers Onions, 75c. bush., 20c. pk.
15 bush. choice Red Onions, 50c. bush., 15c. pk.

All these goods are the best and will be sold out soon.

3 cans Alaska Salmon, 25c.
3 cans Baldwin Apples, 25c.
5 lb. can fine flavored O Government Java coffee, $1. We defy all to equal this coffee. Sold everywhere for 35c. lb.
3 packages Seeded Raisins, 25c.
3 lbs. 3-Crown Currants, 25c.
3 cans best Maine Succotash, 25c.
3 cans Clams, 25c.
6 cans French Sardines, 25c.

FISH DEPARTMENT.

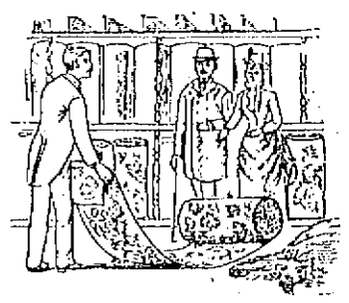
Live Cock tail Haddock, fresh every day, 4c. lb.
Smoked Halibut, 12c. lb.
Live cock tail Haddock, fresh every day, 5c. lb.
Smoked Bloaters, 20c. doz.
Fresh Short Halibut, fresh every day, 10c. lb.
Smoked Salmon, 15c.
Fresh Chicken Halibut, fresh every day, 12c. lb.
Smoked Bloaters, 20c doz.
Kippered Herring, 25c. doz.
Finnan Haddy, 7c. lb.
Fresh Connecticut River Shad, 20c. each.

20 lb. boxes Boneless Cod, $1.
Fresh Penobscot River Salmon, 10c. lb.
10-lb. Scrap Cod, 30c.
Fresh Blue Fish, 8c. lb.
5 lb. box Boneless Cod, 35c.
Fresh Striped Bass, a Game Fish, 15c. lb.
3 lb. extra quality Minced Cod, 25c.
Fresh White Fish, 10c lb.
Fresh Eels, 10c. lb.
3 lb. box Fancy Boned Herring, 25c.
Fresh Siscoes Fish, 10c. lb.
Flounder, 10c. lb.
Fresh Herrings, fresh Alewives.
Fresh Cod Steaks, 6c. lb.
Halibut Steaks, 10c. lb.
Halibut Cheaks, 10c lb.
Salt Mackerel, Salt Whole Cod.
Fresh Herring, Fresh Alewives, Spawn, 10c. lb.
Cod Liver Oil, pints, ½, ¾.
Fresh Boiled Lobsters every day at 4 p. m. Price this week 12½c. lb.
Clams, 35c. pk., 20c. a quart.
Oysters, 25c., 30c., 35c.

CUT MEATS.

Rump Steak, 15c to 25c.
Loin Steak, 15c. to 25c.
Round Steak, 10 to 12 1-2c.
Top Round Steak, 15c. to 18c.
Lamb Mutton Chops, 10c. to 15c.
Pork Chops, 10c., 12c., 15c.
Roast Beef, 5c. to 13c.
Boiling Beef, 3c. to 5c.
Pot Roasts, 5c to 7c.
Soup Beef, 2c to 4c.

We deliver in any part of Lowell twice a day; Navy Yard once a day, and Tewksbury Center, Wednesdays and Fridays.



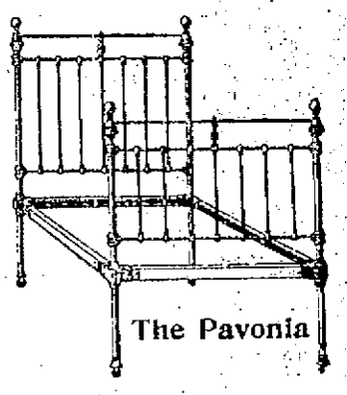
Getting Ready TO Clean House?

WE'LL HELP YOU!

Carpets at prices so low that it wont pay you to clean the old ones.

ONE WORD ABOUT Mattings!

1 lot Seamless at	15c.
1 lot Seamless, extra heavy	20c.
1 lot Jap (Cotton Warp),	25c.
1 lot Jap (Cotton Warp),	45c.
500 Remnants Wool Carpet, 25c. yd.	
Window Shades, com. to hang, 25c. ea.	



The Pavonia

THIS IRON BED, $4.50

Full mount, brass rail, all sizes. Others from $2.20 to $5.0.

Robertson & Co., 82 Prescott Street

FANCY Creamery Butter

SEE THIS STAMP ON EVERY PACKAGE.

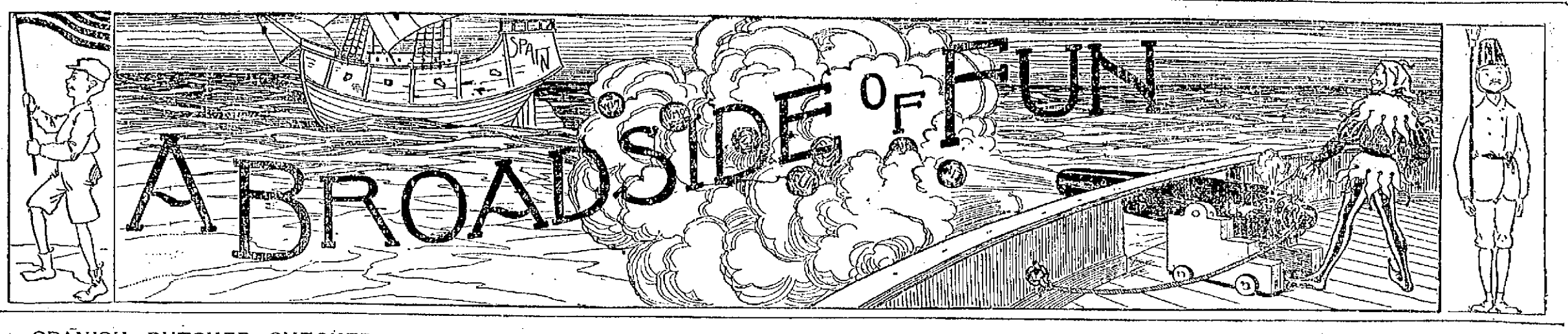
Ask Your Grocer For It.

SHADY GROVE Manchester N.H. E.M.S.CO Lawrence Mass. SEPARATOR BUTTER

Ask Your Grocer For It.

No other Butter on the market today can Equal the Fine Flavor of the "SHADY GROVE."

For Sale by all the Leading Grocers in the Merrimack River Valley from Franklin, N. H., to Newburyport, Mass.

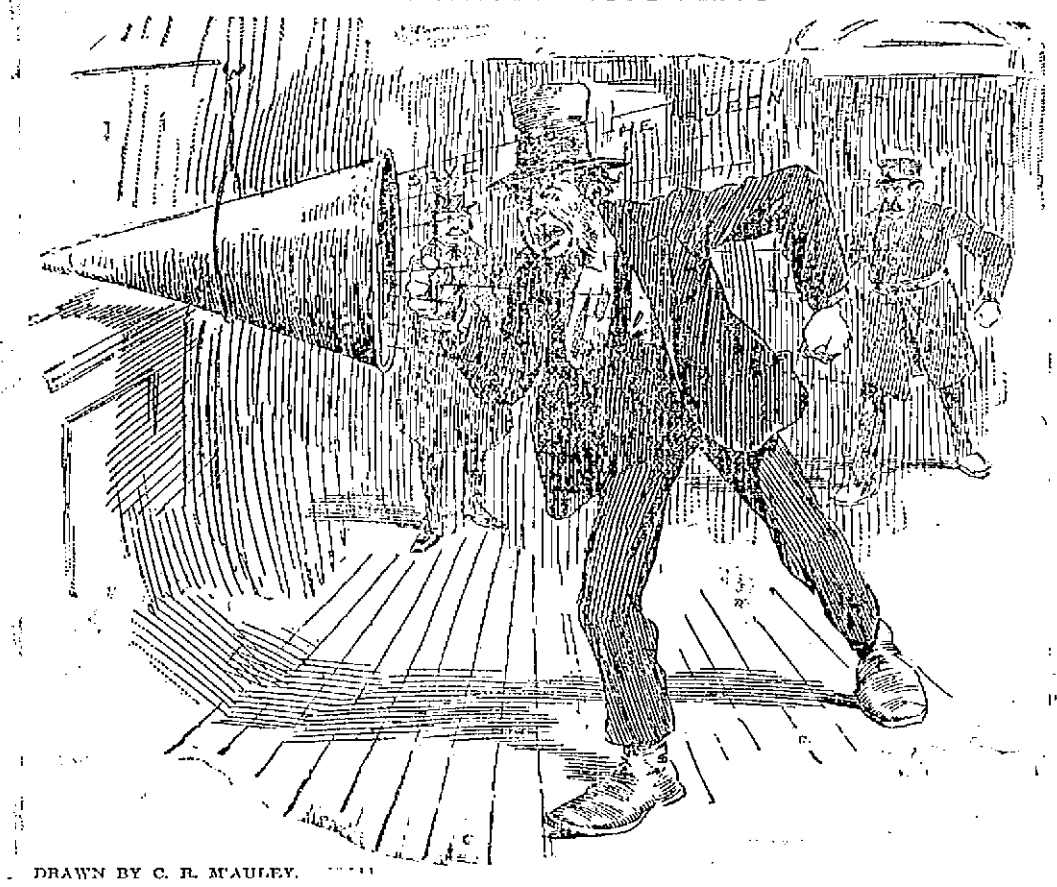


SPANISH BUTCHER CHECKED.



HIS REIGN OF BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA IS ENDED.

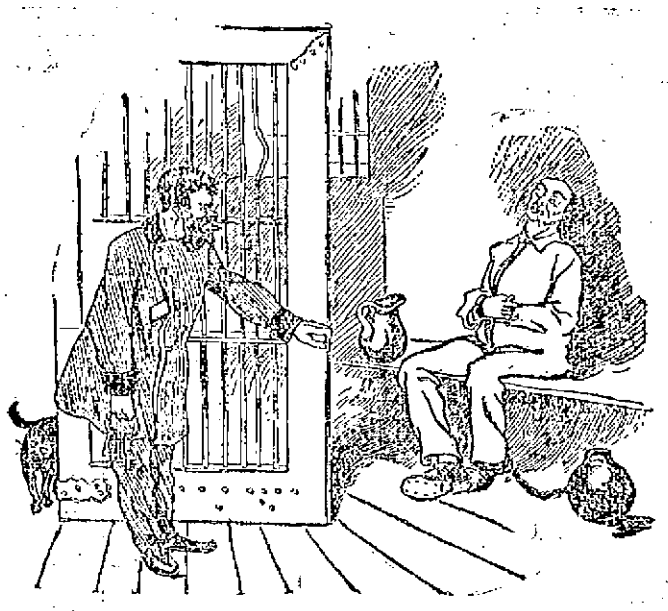
A DEADLY INSULT.



DRAWN BY C. R. MAULEY.

O'Googan (to the phonograph): "Ayther shtop playin thot tchune or give me back me nickel, or I'll busht th' insides out of yez!"

NOT AT HOME.



Turnkey: "A reporter wishes to interview you. Will you see him?"
Prisoner: "No, indeed; tell him I am not at home."

HE FOUND OUT.

"Well, Tommy, how did papa and mamma like my discourse yesterday?"

"First rate. Mamma said it was a grand sermon, and papa said it was more than that—it was a grand stand sermon."—Chicago Tribune.

ENTITLED TO A REBATE.

"Yes, you have cured my rheumatic foot, doctor, but I think you ought to throw off about $4 from this bill."

"What for, sir?"

"Because you have robbed me of my best barometer."

HOW TITLES COME.

"How did Plimmer get to be called judge? He never has been a judge."

"No; but he was a candidate once."—Chicago Record.

A SUGGESTION.

Perhaps some of the newspapers will offer a captured Spanish ship as a prize for the largest club of subscribers.—Atlanta Constitution.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

She—I dreamed last night that I was rich.

He—And awoke to find that you are handsome.—Somerville Journal.

FOR THE LADIES.

Mrs. Benham—Why are there so many pictures of men on that page of your paper?

Benham — That's the woman's page.—New York Journal.

NO REST ANYWHERE.

"Queen Victoria has 60 pianos in her three palaces."

"That so? Evidently a palace is no better than a flat."—Chicago Record.

ACCOUNTING FOR THE HUMP.

"Richard III of England was a much abused man."

"Well, he was a bicycle scorcher, wasn't he?"—Chicago Record.

GOOD OLD DAYS.

"I long for the good old days of the drama!" exclaimed the elderly man at a comic opera.

"So do I," replied the lady with him, "the days when the front rows were filled with baldheaded men instead of women with big hats."—Washington Star.

GOOD REASON.

He—Yes; the women of today are occupying nearly every walk of life. Still, there is one field they will never enter.

She—And why not, I'd like to know?

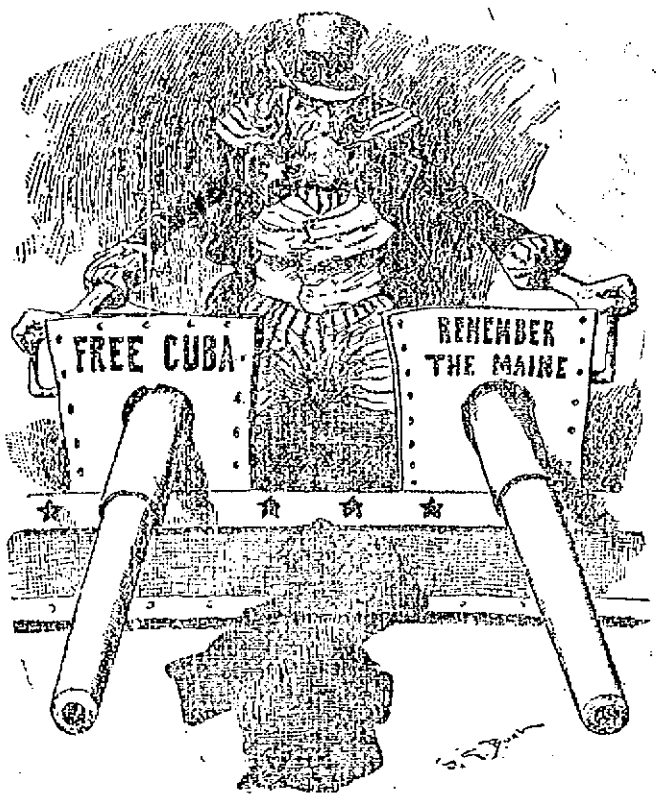
He—Because the cows are grazing in it.—New York Journal.

OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.



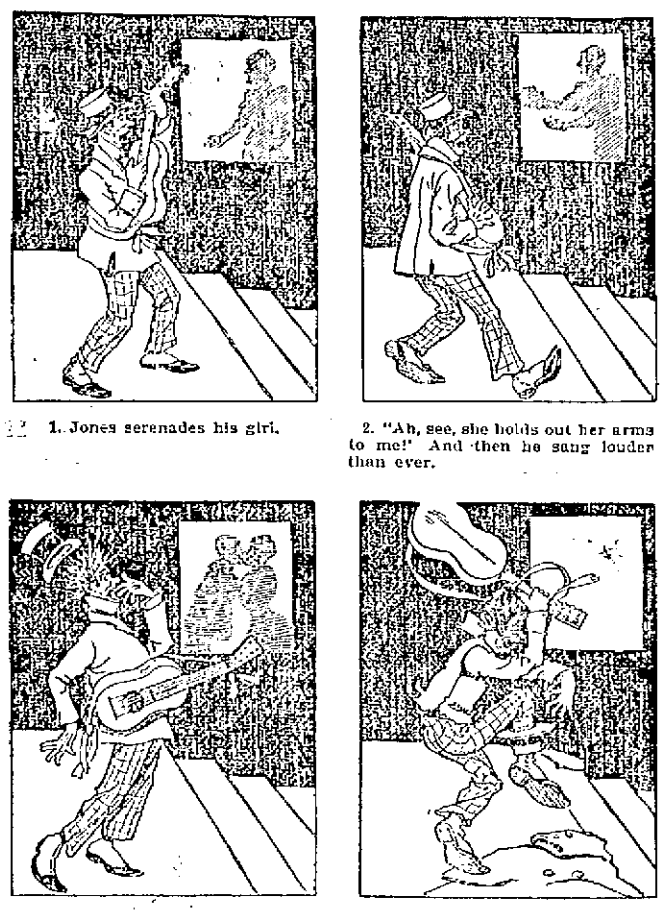
'Arry: "Do you pass any saloons on the way to Broadstairs, cabby?"
Cabby: "Yes. Lots."
'Arry: "Well, don't!"
—Punch.

FOR HUMANITY.



UNCLE SAM'S RAPID FIRE "MAXIM."

THE SHADOW ON THE BLIND.



1. Jones serenades his girl.

2. "Ah, see, she holds out her arms to me!" And then he sang louder than ever.

3. Who is that? Why, great Scotland yard, it is Billy Brown, Jones' hated rival!

4. Then Jones made an end of that guitar.

THE PIPES.

A Glasgow paper thus analyzes the music of the bagpipes: "Big flies on window, 72 per cent; cats on midnight tiles, 11½ per cent; voices of infant puppies, 6½ per cent; grunting hungry pigs, in the morning, 5 per cent; steam whistles, 3 per cent; chant of cricket, 2 per cent."

GLAD TO HEAR IT.

Bingo—I'm glad to hear that England will be our friend in any trouble we may have.

Jingo—Oh, you are?

Bingo—Yes. I'd hate to find nothing but enemies in case the affair got serious enough for me to go to Canada.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

QUESTION OF LOCALITY.

Funny Man—What is that noble animal worth, sonny?

Sonny (with the yellow dog)—Here or in de Klondike?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

IN THEIR ELEMENT.

In raising that Wall street regiment it will be well to bear in mind that Spain is a nation of bullfighters.—New York Journal.

THE BEST RULE.

Good advice has been offered for hundreds of years, but none of it is as good as the old rule to keep your mouth shut.—Atchison Globe.

DOUBLY ASSURED.

The boarders were religious men,
But expedient they found it
To pray the Lord to bless their meat
And bribe the cook to pound it.
—Detroit Journal.

A SPRING MOTIF.



"Do I have to show yous the sign?"
"No, sir! But won't you please show us the grass?"

HOW HE GOT RICH.

"There goes the most remarkable man in this town."

"What's remarkable about him?"

"He's the only successful merchant we have who doesn't claim to be a self made man. He says he got rich through the faithfulness of the men that work for him."—Chicago Tribune.

MR. ASBURY PEPPERS.

"If I had a broken nose," said the dude boarder, who had been reading of a prizefight, "I could not be happy, no matter how much I had won."

"Oh, I don't know," said Asbury Peppers. "You know, the proverb says a broken face oft hides a smiling heart."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

STOPPED WAR TALK.

"Mrs. Curtly, how is it that your husband never tries to frighten you by declaring that he would go to war?"

"He tried it, and I began telling the neighbors that he was determined to enlist. He begged me to desist, and now there isn't a word of war talk in him."—Detroit Free Press.



AN INTELLIGENT DOG.



UNCLE SAM'S INVINCIBLE ARMY.

Decadent Spain Is Woefully Overmatched In the Present War.

OUR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

[Copyright, 1898.]

WHAT chance does Spain stand against the United States in the present war? That is the all absorbing topic at the present time. If the opinion of those whose views are entitled to respect by reason of training and experience be taken as a criterion, the answer may be given in two words, "Absolutely none."

The history of the Spanish government for nearly two centuries has been one of what might be called "disastrous decadence." One by one her enormous colonial possessions have been swept away until now, omitting Cuba, which is as good as gone, practically nothing remains excepting Puerto Rico and the Philippine islands, and it is by no means certain that by the time the present war shall have ended the Spanish flag will not have ceased to wave over these places, sole relics as they now are of a past glory.

Senor Sagasta some time ago, when questioned as to the number of men he could put into the field, said that on a pinch the Spanish government could muster 900,000 able to bear arms. It has been computed that the United States by a great, though by no means extraordinary effort could, if it were necessary, oppose these with an army of 10,000,000 men.

Those who are in a position to know declare that for all purposes of warfare 5,000,000 are as good as 500,000,000. That is to say, no body of troops could be gathered together which could successfully oppose a compact army of 5,000,000 properly officered and disciplined.

Without any desire to appear vainglorious it may therefore be stated that with reference to any nation in the world or any possible offensive alliance of nations the United States is invincible provided she be the attacked party. If that statement be true, it would appear that the possibility of Spain's success in the present war is about as remote as anything could well be in this world.

We have the men and the money, and we also have the officers, who will be recruited for any auxiliary troops which may be needed from the ranks of those who served in the Confederate and Union armies during the civil war, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands of men who have done their time in the militia organizations of the various states. For example, our national guardsmen have had so much general training that even the privates will make capable minor officers, such as sergeants and lieutenants, to inspect the drill and effectively command the men who may enlist as volunteers. There are more general officers in the regular army than are actually needed for the number of men. The first class at West Point has just been graduated, and from that supply may be drawn officers to have general supervision of the volunteer forces. That we shall have then a sufficient number of competent military directors is assured, and there are many more among the surviving 300,000 members of the G. A. R. who would again bring their experience into the ranks, while a host of Confederate veterans are anxious to bear arms under the folds of Old Glory.

The organization of the army is little understood by the average individual. To the layman a company and a division represent vaguely about the same thing when in reality they are as far apart as the poles.

A regiment of infantry is properly 10 companies of 100 men each, or 1,000 soldiers (including the officers, 1,042 men). But while this is the strict intent of a full complement it is seldom realized, and a regiment from various causes is likely to number anywhere from 700 to 1,100 men. In time of war its ranks are naturally depleted, and sometimes, when it is impossible to keep up the desired quota by repeated enlistments, two weakened bodies are consolidated, and the combination is known by the name of one of the former organizations, or it may be given an entirely new designation.

The regular United States army today consists of 10 regiments of cavalry, 7 regiments of artillery and 25 regiments of infantry—that is, complete, a body of 42,000 men. But as there are only about 27,000 soldiers some of the regiments are really nothing more than battalions of from four to eight companies. The maximum number in either a cavalry or artillery regiment is 12 companies of 105 each, or 1,800 men. The distinguishing marks on the chevrons are white for infantry, red for artillery and yellow for cavalry. The corps insignia, worn on the caps, are crossed muskets for the first, crossed cannon for the second and crossed sabers for the third. The uniform is blue, no matter how it may be ornamented and embellished.

The United States has additionally a militia force of 115,627 and 10,000,000 more available fighting men.

President William McKinley is commander in chief of the army, while the general commanding is the senior major general, Nelson A. Miles. There are two other major generals and six brigadier generals. The eight army departments in the United States are controlled by the following general officers: Department of California, Brigadier General W. R. Shafter; department of the Colorado, Brigadier General E. S. Otis; department of the Columbia, Brigadier General H. C. Merriam; department of Dakota, Brigadier General J. F. Wade; department of the east, Major General Wesley Merritt; department of the lakes, Major General J. R. Brooke; department of the Missouri, Brigadier General J. J. Coppinger; department of the gulf, Brigadier General W. M. Graham.

The officers in the army are a higher salaried class than those in the navy, the graduate from Annapolis receiving $950 per annum, while the second lieutenant who has just left West Point is paid from $1,400 to $1,500 a year. To the next grade in the navy, ensign, is attached a maximum stipend of from $1,200 to $1,400, while the first lieutenant in the army receives from $1,500 to $1,600, and so on to the highest rank, where the rear admiral is given $6,000, while the major general has an annual salary of $7,500.

A better class of men generally enlist in the army because there is more independence, a freedom from such cramped quarters as those on shipboard. Then, too, there is the additional incentive of a comparatively easy method of rising from the ranks and becoming a second lieutenant by passing a prescribed examination.

The sailor has no such opportunity offered him. He may first become a petty officer, such as boatswain's mate, master at arms, etc., with a small increase in his pay, and there is the possibility of his even rising to the dignity of a warrant officer, but he can never go any higher.

Our army is supplied with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, and the revolvers of the soldiers are of 38 caliber instead of the antique 45 caliber of the Colt and other types. The old fashioned heavy bayonet was exchanged five years ago for the smaller weapon of the knife pattern. These improvements were chiefly for the purpose of rendering the fighting man's equipment lighter, so that he might be able to carry the greatest possible quantity of ammunition. In these days of rapid firing weapons the most important object is to have the warrior provided with the greatest practicable number of cartridges. Even such trifling accouterments as buckles and belt plates are of less weight than formerly, and as the bullets are so much smaller the cartridge belt will hold 120 rounds instead of the old time 40.

The work laid out for the infantryman, the cavalryman and the artillerist is naturally very well understood, but not so that of the engineer corps.

The duties of a military engineer are to aid in every way in bringing the army face to face with the enemy and then to start the fighting. He must be equally expert with the hammer, the spade and the rifle. He plans and builds fortifications, indicates the location where the guns shall be placed and is ready also to handle them in the fight if necessary. Many great military chieftains have been engineers. Our engineer corps are carpenters, bridge builders, electricians, sappers and miners and withal as well drilled a body of soldiers as any army can boast. John M. Wilson is the chief of engineers, with the brevet rank of brigadier general.

One unique feature of the military service of the United States has been the army pack train, which has been of great use in the west and is practically certain to be a feature of our offensive operations in Cuba. In this the men and mules are well trained and equipped and are sent to the various commands when required. Although part of the army, the men are civilians and are not required to enlist. Their wages are $60 a month. It requires six months' training to make a fairly good packer of a green hand and several years to make him an expert. Only ablebodied men are hired, none weighing less than 170 pounds, and every applicant must be able to lift 200 pounds to the level of his chin. He does not wear a uniform, but only a modification of a cowboy's costume.

The lot of the private soldier is not an unpleasant one. In times of peace he works only about four hours a day for his board and clothes and $13 a month, the monthly cash stipend increasing annually until after five years it is $18 a month. The cavalryman must not only attend to his equipments, but also give proper attention to his horse.

The following is the ordinary daily routine of a soldier's life:

Reveille.—Winter, 6:30 a. m.; summer, 5:30 a. m.
Breakfast.—Winter, 7 a. m.; summer, 6 a. m.
Fatigue.—7 a. m.
Drill.—7 a. m.
Dress Parade.—5 p. m.
Guard Mounting.—9:20 a. m.
Drill.—10 a. m.
Dinner.—12 m.
School.—Gunners' school, if in artillery, 1 p. m.
Retreat.—Sunset.
Supper.—Immediately after retreat.
Tattoo.—9 p. m.
Taps.—11 p. m.

While all branches of the service are obliged to be "spick and span," the cavalry are a particularly brilliant looking set of fellows. Notwithstanding the decline of the horse through the popularity of the bicycle and electric cars, Uncle Sam requires a certain quota of good cavalry steeds yearly. Horses have always been indispensable in battle, and it would require some invention possessing an automatic action little short of marvelous to replace them satisfactorily.

Every large breeder of fine horses incidentally keeps the United States cavalry service in view, for it is always possible that he will find a purchaser for much of his stock which falls below the required standard for his own purposes. A horse that is useless for breeding and not fast enough for a trotter or racer may yet be eminently fitted for the cavalry.

As at present constituted the service needs about 700 new horses every year, being one-tenth of the 7,000 used in active duty. When the quartermaster goes into the field to select his steeds, he is deluged with offers of fine animals. There are trotters in whose veins courses the noblest blood of the leading track stars of a past generation; sleek, well formed creatures whose slender, rounded limbs and intelligent eyes and gracefully curved necks betray their Arabian ancestry. Only a certain type, however, is purchased. The animal must be gentle and free from all vicious habits and a fair, nimble trotter. Even the mouth must be moderately sensitive and not so hardened to the bit that a rider could not turn him without running into a stone wall. White horses have been used, but they are not desired. The object is to obtain as nearly as possible uniformity of color. Sorrel, black and bay are preferred. Every animal must be a gelding, from 15 to 16 hands high and weighing from 950 to 1,150 pounds. Horse and master soon become fast friends, and the docile, affectionate beast readily learns to love his temporary owner. Sometimes the soldiers get choice animals, and after years of training and close association their companionship is almost human.

Buffalo Bill (Colonel W. F. Cody) says we have the finest cavalry force on earth, and he is an authority from experience and observation.

In the artillery the recruit's advancement is in proportion to the ability he displays. After learning how to handle a musket he is instructed in the art of manipulating fieldpieces. Then by degrees he is taught how to work mortar batteries, siege guns, the modern 8, 10 and 12 inch rifles and magazines and the Gatling, Maxim, Hotchkiss and other fieldpieces. In a few months a man of ordinary intelligence is ready for active service at any of the great seacoast fortifications or on the field of battle.

To become skilled artillerists men are required to possess some knowledge of arithmetic, they must know how to read barometers and thermometers and must also have some information regarding the force and effect of the velocity of the wind. This detail enters into the sighting and firing of heavy ordnance.

There are today in the ranks many very bright men who enlisted as privates and who by industry and perseverance have become experts in the handling of the great modern guns. Some of them are still in the ranks, but they will soon be promoted to the grade of noncommissioned officers.

Discipline in the army is not so severe as is imagined, although in rare instances martinets have rendered miserable the lives of some of the enlisted men in their command. The relations between officers and privates are, as a rule, of the most friendly nature. Social intercourse is necessarily impossible. In the volunteer forces there is of course more freedom of speech between the rank and the file.

Athletic sports have been widely encouraged in recent years, and at nearly every army post there has been a football team or a baseball nine. In fine weather the afternoon is generally devoted to sports. If the garrison or camp be near a town, many of the men visit it, being given passes to do so. One is never allotted to a soldier, however, unless his record is good, the stoppage of pass privileges resting with the captain and forming a powerful lever in favor of discipline.

There were a large number of foreigners, soldiers of fortune, in the army during the civil war, several noblemen from European countries holding commissions and serving as aids to the commanding generals, but today the ranks are a good representation of native born Americans, and all must by law be citizens.

General Miles has for some time been contemplating important changes in the army uniform. At a White House reception only a short time prior to the outbreak of hostilities with Spain he appeared in a gorgeous new tunic of his own design, liberally adorned with gold lace, and wearing a sash of alternate yellow and gold stripes. The most remarkable feature of the uniform, however, was not the splendor of the facings, but the prominence of the oak leaf and acorn decorations, a curious fact, as they are supposed to be distinctive military emblems of the British crown. General Miles nevertheless intimated that he was going to take the best features of every other nation's dress regulations and incorporate them into his new system for the clothing of the American army.

All that is left of the Spanish army of 200,000 men sent to Cuba since 1895 are 90,000 regulars, and these, with the 60,000 home royalists, a total of 150,000, have controlled only the seaports and strongly fortified towns in the interior. The open country from east to west is in the hands of the insurgents. The province of Pinar del Rio, at the extreme west, is a Cuban stronghold, the insurgents there, under command of Generals Delgado and Ducasi, holding the long and impregnable chain of mountains extending through the province. In the provinces of Matanzas and Havana are about 5,000 insurgents. The fortified towns are nearer to one another in these two districts, the Spanish forces more numerous and the Cubans the weakest, but the latter have always been able to keep up a lively guerrilla warfare, raiding almost weekly the larger towns and making dashes into the suburbs of Havana. Although they lost their brilliant leader, Aranguren a short time ago, they have still the brave commanders Generals Betancourt, Alejandro Rodriguez and Rafael de Cardonna and Colonels Davalos, Collazo and others.

The Cuban commander in chief, General Maximo Gomez, controls the central portion of the island, in the province of Santa Clara, with 10,000 men, and is associated with Generals Alvarez, Carrillo and Monteagudo. He and General Calixto Garcia, who, with his subordinates, Jesus Rabi and Lopez Loynaz, controls the eastern end of the island in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, have been able to win notable victories against some of the best military leaders of the Castilian kingdom, as evidenced by the late defeat of General Pando in Santiago de Cuba, at the mouth of the Canto river, and of General Jimenez Castellanos at La Esperanza, within sight of the city of Puerto Principe.

In these provinces the Cubans are stronger than in any other section, having fully 20,000 well armed men plentifully provided with ammunition, the sequence of the numerous successful filibustering expeditions.

The rush of the navy, or at least that part of it known as the north Atlantic squadron, on Havana was amazing to the people of the United States, who, expecting war, had still considered that there would be 21 hours' notification to them of the advance.

The fleet under Captain William T. Sampson, who was some time ago given the highest relative rank and has since been designated as rear admiral commanding, while investing Havana at the same time holds open the Florida straits for the undisturbed transportation of supplies to our troops on the island and for conveyance of more soldiers as they are needed. A part of our naval flotilla also guards the gulf to the west of Havana for a similar purpose. The fleet co-operated with the land forces from the moment they landed in Cuba, so that they both simultaneously menaced the capital city.

It was from the beginning the army plan to unite with the forces of Gomez and Garcia troops to be sent to join those revolutionary bodies in Puerto Principe or Santa Clara.

The principal object of the invading army has been to form immediately the closest alliance with the insurgent troops. With the establishment of a stable and independent government in free Cuba the army will have no connection. Its task will be to sweep the Spaniards out of the island. As has been understood by the United States government for weeks past, absolute warfare is not essential. The Spanish army there depends upon the provisions imported. Rice, beans and flour come from the mother country. Meat is sent them from Mexico and Florida. The condensed milk they use has been obtained from the United States, with eggs and vegetables from Florida. Every potato is from abroad. On account of the great financial distress in Havana the merchants are not very well supplied with provisions. The country round the towns was laid waste by Weyler, a policy that will result in a boomerang finish, and the gaunt specter of famine stalks throughout the island. This is now being alleviated by cargoes of food from the United States. The reconcentrados, or noncombatants, have been dying of starvation by the thousands because they were not allowed to raise crops on their land, being driven from their homes and forced to abide in the towns. The insurgents, however, have had zones of cultivation of their own where they raised vegetables and corn and stored their cattle, but they would not divide their provisions with the noncombatants, nor would they allow food supplies to be raised by others than themselves, because it was their policy to prevent the Spanish army from obtaining any kind of aid or comfort in the country districts. Consequently the 150,000 Spaniards under arms have depended upon steamers laden with provisions.

The army investment in Cuba will not probably really need to be more than 50,000 men. The president may call for many more volunteers, and the bill authorizing him to ask 400,000 men to come to the defense of their country may eventually be fully utilized by him, but the great majority of the volunteer soldiery, including the militia and naval reserves, will be needed for guarding the seaport cities and towns. There is such a great coast line on the Atlantic and gulf shores, with so many accessible spots for landing an armed force, from Passamaquoddy bay to the Rio Grande, that a great military force will be requisite to insure ordinary protection.

Our regular army is in magnificent condition and excellent trim. It has had constant exercise in scouting, fighting Indians, military maneuvers about its western forts, and has had an extensive familiarity with camp life. Both Generals Miles and Merritt are noted Indian fighters. THOMAS H. JAMIESON.



Naval Force Landing Under Cover of the Fleet's Fire.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mr. Andrew Lang is engaged upon a history of Scotland about which the public is to hear no particulars until the autumn.

Paderewski, the famous pianist, was given an ovation at a recent concert in London. It had been announced that it would be his only appearance this season in that city, and the hall was crowded.

A Boston man, arrested in that city for drunkenness, escaped punishment by informing the magistrate that he had 21 children. After the bibulous individual had disappeared from the police station it was remembered by the absentminded justice that the prisoner had said that he was but 30 years old.

Italy has a postal card idea that Uncle Sam might copy with great advantage to the public. Any one who wishes to remit a small amount of money may attach to the card postage stamps to the desired amount. These are cancelled, and the amount is paid to the receiver of the card. This appears to be the most simple and expeditious manner for transmitting small sums of money yet devised.

A fact not generally known is that the late James Payn was for some time literary adviser to England to Baron Tauchnitz of Leipsic, a position which gave him great influence over the continental fortunes of his fellow authors.

Miss Yates, who enjoyed a brief notoriety as the only woman mayor in the British dominions, still resides in the New Zealand town of Onehunga, of which she was once the chief magistrate. The municipal council has just successfully sued her for nonpayment of rates.

James Anthony Froude insisted on all letters being destroyed that had been addressed to him and left orders that his own letters addressed to his friends should not be divulged after his death.

Southampton (England) harbor has a war boom said to be the largest in existence. It is 6,110 feet long and is held up when in position by five gunboats stationed across the channel.

A Moscow paper publishes the results of 350 analyses of Russian wines. Of these only three were pure grape juice, the other 347 being more or less injurious concoctions.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHITE EAGLE WITH TEA.

A new lot of cases have arrived and we will continue to give them away with a pound of 60c. Tea, while they last. Dickson Bros., Tea, 68 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star French and German lines. Sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world.—Canadian bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Estey Parlors, 145 Merrimack street, for Piano Bargains.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

One Second-hand bicycle, $100 wheel, only $15; good condition. Harris, 19 Appleton street.

MAY 14TH IS QUARTER DAY AT THE WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK. 4 PER CENT.

If your coal does not suit you, try Hinkin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

Leave your watch, jewelry, and clock with Legault & Co. for repairs. They do it better and charge less than the others.

Buy your poultry supplies and grain for your stable of W. E. Livingston, and you will have the best obtainable. The office is 16 Thorndike street.

LINCOLN CLUB MEETS.

The Lincoln Club held its weekly meeting last evening with President McDowell in the chair. There were a number of initiations and several applications for membership. A committee on finance was appointed and arrangements were made for a supper and house warming at the next meeting.

Y.M.C.A. ORIENTAL TEA.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. are arranging for a birthday party and Oriental Tea, to be held at the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Hurd street Wednesday evening, May 11. A fine entertainment has been provided for the occasion and the ladies have put forth a great deal of effort that the affair may be a success. They specially invite the public of Lowell to be present so that they may be enabled to get an insight in the work of the association.

MISS NORCROSS'S TRAVELS.

Miss Norcross gave a very enjoyable and instructive lecture on her travels in Norway, Sweden and Denmark before an appreciative audience at the Training school last evening.

Her descriptions of the journey across country from Troudjhem over the post routs, of the homes of the peasants, and of their national costume were all most interesting.

The traveler finds the scenery in both Norway or Sweden more attractive than the cathedrals, museums, or libraries.

Education has long been compulsory in the latter country and therefore the schools are of more than ordinary excellence. The teachers are considered as important personages.

LABOR NOTES.

To Web-Drawers, Warpers and Spoolers:

You are hereby notified to attend a general meeting of your organization on Monday evening on the 9th inst. Much business hitherto pending shall be transacted in reference to the future management of your association; it is therefore necessary that your attendance be as large as possible in order to bring about the best results obtainable. Also, by the acceptance of your new by-laws, you are called upon to nominate and elect an executive committee so as to represent each craft and mill connected with your union; consequently we require a large gathering from all the mills to satisfactorily accomplish such object. Dancing will follow immediately after the business routine. Meeting at 7.30 p. m. Burkes Hall, Middle Street.

Per order of Committee,
May 5, 1898.

BOXING GOSSIP.

Dave Sullivan has consented to meet Sammy Kelley on May 16, instead of declaring the match off, as was his original intention. There can be no doubt that Dave is in a bad way and that the boil on his neck interferes seriously with his training. But there were many who questioned Dave's real reason in asking for a postponement and rather than be accused of flunking the little Bostonian forfeited $100 to Kelly on consideration that the latter would agree to fight on May 16 instead of next Monday night as arranged.

This turn of affairs gives the Kelly admirers new courage and they are rather free in their expressions of loyalty to their man and there has been a marked improvement in the betting judged from Kelly's standpoint. Sammy has many admirers who regard him as being almost invincible at his weight but the same may be said of Sullivan. And it is the difference of opinion that lends excitement to the affair.

Tom Conroy and Dick Moore are slated to box twenty rounds at Troy, N. Y., on May 10. Conroy is a likely heavyweight, who has demonstrated that he is a hard proposition for a man of Moore's ability to handle with any degree of success. Moore has not, for many month past given strict attention to proper living and it is a question in my mind whether he can ever iget into proper condition again. But of one thing we may always rest assured and that is that Handsome Dick will always test a man to the fullest before he succumbs.

Bobby Dobbs and Dick Case have agreed to box twenty rounds at Louisville on May 20.

Sam Fitzparrick has taken charge of Billy Moore of Syracuse and offers to match him against any 133-pound man in the country.

Lawrence Sun—Mayor Eaton, Judge Stone, Fr. O'Reilly, and Rev. Mr. Wolcott, we take off our hats to you all. Your inspiring words, brilliantly delivered, will never be forgotten and the people should be proud of such representative citizens.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 51 PARK ST.

J. E. CONANT & CO'S

SALES FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 14.

EIGHT PIECES REAL ESTATE FOR WHAT YOU BID.

TUESDAY.

On Tuesday, the tenth day of May, 1898, regardless of any condition of the weather, we shall positively and absolutely sell to the highest bidders at public sale the following described parcels of real estate. Two new houses on Pleasant street, near the "common" at the junction of Hildreth and Pleasant streets, Dracut. In Lowell one new two-story house on Lincoln street, one nearly new 2½ story house on London street. At 4 o'clock, p. m., Lots 1 and 2. Two new houses on Pleasant street, Dracut; they are about one minute's walk from the "common" at the junction of Hildreth and Pleasant streets; each house has four very pretty rooms and pantry on the first floor, and four very pleasant rooms and bath room on the second floor; also large halls, front and rear stairs, lots of closet room, are piped for gas, attractively finished, and very desirable for houses of their value. Each lot has an area of over 4000 square feet; one is at the corner of Erie avenue, both are opposite Woods avenue, the property is in a very pleasant locality, in a good neighborhood, in a section that most everybody believes is a part of Lowell, handy to reach, comfortable to own, and an unusually healthy place to live in or rear a family.

In Lowell at 5 o'clock, p. m., Lot 3. New house of eight rooms, also bath room, pantry, cellar, good hall, front and rear stairs, gas, water, sewerage, ample closet rooms, etc., numbered 332 Lincoln street. The lot has a frontage of 36 feet and a depth of 202 feet. Here is a substantial and solid moderate priced home well within the means of many purchasers and about half way between West and Quebec streets.

At 5.30 o'clock lot 4. Two and one-half story house, numbered 114 London street; house of seven rooms, pantry, cellar, etc., in good shape, rented for ten dollars a month. The lot is 35 feet by 95 feet, fenced and level. The above is a comfortable and good properly and the sort to buy to buy for good results. Like the other it is between West and Quebec streets.

—The Howe Lumber Company.

THURSDAY.

I have decided to advertise and sell at auction all my real estate in Lowell. It's in part as follows: House stable, and 7372 square feet of land No. 178 Stevens street, 6540 square feet of land on Marlborough street, 11,495 square feet of land on Foster street in two lots on Thursday afternoon on the several premises. Rain or shine, I shall positively sell without limit or reserve to the highest bidders the herewith described real estate in the order named and at the hours mentioned below. At 4.30 o'clock, Lot 1, estate No. 178 Stevens street, between Princeton and Westford streets, comprising large house, stable and 7372 square feet of land. The house has seven rooms, also bath rooms, pantry, wash room and cellar, all heated by furnace; has all modern conveniences, is in very good shape; its arrangements is first class; the rooms are pleasant, well finished and attractive. The stable has three stalls, harness room and room for three or four carriages besides large loft and cellar. The lot has a frontage of 50 feet, is up from and terraced down to the street; has driveway on one side; also fruit and shade trees.

The buildings will be open for inspection after 10 a. m. on day of sale. At 5 o'clock. Lot 2 is unquestionably one of the finest lots in the Highlands. It is on Marlborough street, between numbers 11 and 29, or opposite 18. It is level, has several splendid fruit trees, a concrete walk before it, a frontage of 60 feet, a depth of 114 feet, is particularly desirable; the fact it is to be sold without limit to the highest bidder should be a source of much satisfaction to many a buyer who would purchase an exceptionally choice lot on one of the nicest streets in the Highlands. At 5.30 o'clock. Lots 3 and 4 combined have 11,495 square feet of land right in the midst of expensive residences in "Old Ward Four," on Foster street with one lot between them and the magnificent Coram estate; the frontages are 60 feet; the depths are about 95 feet; they are ready to improve and present an opportunity that will be hard to duplicate; are offered to you for just what you'll bid; are in the newest, most modern and very best portion of this popular residential section of our city; opposite are some of the prettiest homes in Lowell; if you secure one of these lots you are in a position to establish for yourself as well situated a home as any one should desire to possess. You can learn all facts relating to the sale of either lot at the office of the auctioneers. I am now permanently removed from Lowell and need the money I have invested there.

—M. B. Stiles, Groton, Mass.

MIDDLESEX WOMEN'S CLUB.

The annual fees of the club are now due. The treasurer will be at the rooms Mondays in May from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoons, and members can pay their dues on those days and receive their membership tickets. Last year's tickets should be returned. Regular members must pay their dues before October 1 or their membership is forfeited.

The new members who have just received notice of their election must pay their fees within the month or membership is lost. By paying at the club rooms on the days named above, they can sign the constitution at the same time and so complete their qualification as members.

Those who do not find it convenient to pay at the club rooms may send their fees by money order or check payable to M. M. Pollard, treasurer, 110 Mansur street.

The annual meeting of the state Federation of Women's clubs will be held at Amesbury on Tuesday, June 7. The afternoon will be devoted to a visit to the Whittier Homestead. Member of the club who wish to attend should procure Federation tickets (free) from Miss Russell, 763 Merrimack street. Club badges can be obtained from the treasurer, Monday afternoon, May 9th, at the club rooms.

The science class will have its field day on Monday, May 9, if the weather is pleasant. A special electric car will leave Merrimack Square at 2 p. m. for Chelmsford.

MAYOR GIVES ORDERS.

Mayor Bennett has notified the committee on accounts not to approve any bill of H. H. Knapp and told the city auditor not to acknowledge his signature on any paper. This is pursuant to the Mayor's order discharging Mr. Knapp.

Good Blood!

Your heart beats over one hundred thousand times each day. One hundred thousand supplies of good or bad blood to your brain.

Which is it?

If bad, impure blood, then your brain aches. You are troubled with drowsiness yet cannot sleep. You are as tired in the morning as at night. You have no nerve power. Your food does you but little good.

Stimulants, tonics, headache powders, cannot cure you; but

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will. It makes the liver, kidneys, skin and bowels perform their proper work. It removes all impurities from the blood. And it makes the blood rich in its life-giving properties.

To Hasten Recovery.

You will be more rapidly cured if you will take a laxative dose of Ayer's pills each night. They arouse the sluggish liver and thus cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctors.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

COMMUNICATION.

According to the telegram of May 3, from Constantinople the United States legation in that city has received over 2000 offers for enlistment in the American navy, chiefly of Greeks who declare themselves ready to pay fare to the United States in grateful remembrance of America's aid in the Greek war of independence, 1821, A.D. Such a readiness of my fellow-countrymen is not wanting even in this country; but it seems that the American authorities accept not their offer for the following reason: The Greek consul at Boston has written a letter to the Transcript of that city, protesting against the acceptance of Greeks who apply for enlistment in the United States service to fight Spain; the principal reason which he gives is, that the Greeks do not make good soldiers; but the milk in the cocoanut is this: That the Consul is an importer of bananas and his customers are mostly Greeks, who retail the fruit in Boston and elsewhere. Of course, he wrote the letter being afraid lest he would be without business. Constantinople being the capital of the present Turkey, a good many people think that consequently all the inhabitants of that city are Turks. That is wrong. Constantinople from Constantin the Great to Constantin XIII, the last Byzantine emperor, (323-1453 A. D.) has been the capital of a strong Greek kingdom known in history under the name of the Byzantine Empire. Approximately, Constantinople has now 450,000 Mussulmans, 225,000 Greeks, 165,000 Armenians, 50,000 Jews and 60,000 subjects of foreign nationalities.

S. D. Contogonis,
293 Bridge street.

May 6, 1898.

LADD & WHITNEY CIRCLE.

Ladd & Whitney Circle, Ladies of the G.A.R., observed their fifth anniversary last evening. The occasion took the form of a reception to the president, Mrs. Mary L. Hamblett, who is also a member of the circle. Mrs. Hamblett was assisted in receiving by her staff and she was presented an elegant bouquet by Mrs. Sarah J. Murphy of Billerica Centre in behalf of Ladd & Whitney circle. After the reception supper was served in the banquet hall and was in charge of Mrs. Allen and other ladies of the circle. At the conclusion of the supper an entertainment was given as follows: Violin and piano duet, Miss Jessie Sargent and Mrs. Perkins; reading, Miss Woodman; vocal solo, Mr. Perkins; violin and piano duet, Miss Loretta and Master Thomas Hanaford; vocal solo, Mr. Reid; reading, Miss McMaster; accordeon solo, Miss Bessie Atwood.

A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. John R. Butman, formerly a Lowell boy, but for the last ten years a resident of Minneapolis, is going to the front with the First Minnesota regiment, being sent as special correspondent for the Minneapolis Tribune, also telegraphic correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. He is already in camp with the soldiers at St. Anthony park.

The Press club, of which Mr. Butman is president, tendered the officers of the National Guard and some of the enlisted men, a reception at which the mayor and prominent state officials were present and the boys were given a royal send-off.

Mr. C. Abbott Martin of the Merrimack Print Works leaves Tuesday to accept a position with the Salts Textile company at Bridgeport, Conn.

Security
BOXES
Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Rent $5.00 per Year.

RECENT DECISIONS

OF INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.

Below will be found some recent decisions of importance to the public at large:

The eviction of a tenant of the first floor of a building is held, in Leiferman vs. Osten (Ill.) 39 L. R. A., 156, not to be effected by moving the building to another part of the lot, but so long as he retains possession of the rooms he must pay rent.

The right to take and sell for debt a perpetual scholarship in a college, which was granted in consideration of a donation, and entitled the donor to keep one pupil in the college free of charge, is denied, in Cleveland Nat. Bank vs. Morrow (Tenn.) 38 L. R. A., 768, as the right to appoint the pupil is a personal privilege of the donee.

The fraudulent substitution of a copy for the original mortgage by the mortgagor, who had obtained permission to inspect it, and his forgery of an entry of satisfaction on the original, by means of which he procured its discharge on the records, are held, in Luther vs. Clay (Ga.) 39 L. R. A. 95, insufficient to defeat the rights of the mortgagee, even as against a bona fide purchaser of the premises who relied on the records.

The power to require vaccination as a condition precedent to school attendance is denied in Potts vs. Breen (Ill.) 39 L. R. A. 152, where the statute has not expressly conferred it—especially where there is no emergency calling for its exercise.

The ability to read the constitution of the state, which is required of a voter, is held, in Rasmussen vs. Baker, (Wyo.) 38 L. R. A. 772, to be an ability to read it in the English language, and not merely in a translation.

The holder of a free pass on a railroad, who gets on the front platform of a baggage car next the tender, when the train is in motion and after it has left the depot, and then tries to open the baggage car door, is held, in Illinois Cent. R. Co. vs. O'Keefe (Ill.) 39 L. R. A. 148, not to have become a passenger so as to make the carrier liable for his protection, as such, when he is killed by a collision while on the car platform.

Injury to a passenger on an electric car by contact with a broken trolley wire falling over the rear of the car is held, in Baltimore City Pass. R. Co. vs. Nugent (Md) 39 L.R.A. 161., insufficient to make the carrier liable, if the accident was due to a hidden or latent defect in the wire which could not have been discovered or detected by reasonable examination.

Jumping from an electric car when it is running from 4 to 6 miles an hour is held, in Jagger vs. People's St. R. Co. (Pa.) 38 L. R. A. 786, to constitute negligence as matter of law. With this case, the other authorities are collected on the subject of negligence in getting on or off a moving street car.

A contract which gives an injured railroad employee an election to take the benefits of a relief fund to which both parties have contributed, or to sue the employer for damages, and making his acceptance of such benefits a release of the employer is held, in Eckman vs. Chicago, B. & Q. R. Co. (Ill.) 38 L. R. A. 750, to be valid and not against public policy.

The frightening of a horse by water from a hydrant when a water company was flushing its mains in a street is held, in Topeka Water Company vs. Whiting (Kan.) 39 L.R.A. 30, to make a question for the jury as to the exercise of due care on the part of the water company as well as of the driver of the horse.

The caving in of an excavation under a street, made by a railroad with the consent of the city, is held, in Terry vs. Richmond, (Va.) 36, L.R.A., 834, insufficient to render the city liable if the railroad company had authority from the state to lay its tracks in the city, although the city took a bond from the company as a condition of permitting it to lay the tracks through the streets.

An ascending and descending cage of an elevator with an unguarded or open door, or one which may be readily opened from the outside, is held, in Siddall vs. Jansen (Ill.) 39 L. R. A. 112, to constitute such an attraction to children that it may be negligence on the part of the owner to leave it in such condition where children are allowed to play.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE JUVENILE DIAMOND.

Are the Shamrocks afraid they'll get that tired feeling?

The Haverhill High school team is managed by a Mr. Smith. Challenges addressed to Mr. Smith, Haverhill High School, will reach him.

The Crackerjacks have organized and would like to hear from the Lindens, Young Unions, Wannalancits, Columbians or any strong juvenile team in the city.

The Hood's team challenge remains unanswered.

The Fairmonts gave Hood's team a battle before going down in defeat last Saturday and a week before were easy meat for the Shamrocks. Why should the latter team be shy?

Thomas Moylan, Billie Bruce and Billie Farley are organizing a nine that will play any strong team in the city or vicinity.

The Barber Juniors will soon have J. Edward Kearns and his running mate, Maid Mason, for their battery.

Washingtons vs. Atlantics today on the South common.

PERSONAL.

Albert O'Neil, the well known furniture dealer made his appearance on the street yesterday after an illness of three weeks. His friends are pleased to learn that he has recovered from what was a serious illness.

MATRIMONIAL.

At St. Patrick's church Rev. Fr. Burke united in marriage Mr. Thomas R. McNally to Miss Ida M. Bainbridge.

First class printing done at this office.

"I had a running itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and the itching instantly and very quickly effected a permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

$25.00

If you are going to pay $25 or over for a suit or overcoat, we guarantee to give you the best possible value for your money. Come and see our stock, whether you purchase or not.

LOUIS ALEXANDER
IMPORTER and TAILOR.
65 CENTRAL STREET.

POND'S EXTRACT
WILL CURE
Sore Throat, Lameness, Influenza, Wounds, Piles, Earache, Chilblains, Sore Eyes, Inflammations,
Hoarseness, Frost Bites, Soreness, Catarrh, Burns, Bruises, Sore Feet, Face Ache, Hemorrhages.
FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.
AVOID IMITATIONS. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

YOU CANNOT BEAT IT
THE BICYCLE WE OFFER AT $25
It's listed at $50.00. Our stock is large, we want to turn it into money and have cut the price in two. Don't buy until you visit
RING'S BIG STORE,
221-229 DUTTON STREET.

GOLD OX WHISKEY
This Whiskey should be on every sideboard, in every home. In case of sickness it is invaluable. Its purity and stimulating qualities make it the best of tonics. Put up in 3 sizes, each full measure.
Quart, $1.00; Pint, 50c.; Half Pint, 25c.
CHARLES H. JOYCE,
5, 9 AND 15 MIDDLE STREET.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.
TAILOR-MADE SUITS
High Class Garments a Specialty.
Excellent material and good work for little money.
New styles added to our stock daily. Prices from $4.95 up to $22.50.
Suits and Bicycle Skirts made to order.
SPECIAL VALUES IN BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE
21 inch Black Satin Duchesse, worth $1 a yard, at 69c.
24 inch Black Satin Duchesse, worth $1.25 a yard, at 79c.
27 inch Black Satin Duchesse, worth $1.50 a yard, at 89c.
23 inch Black Satin Duchesse, worth $1.75 a yard, at 98c.
23 inch Black Satin Duchesse, worth $2 a yard, at $1.25.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c
ALL DRUGGISTS

A. G. POLLARD & CO.
New Prints
Special Offers This Week in Our Basement.
5 Cases
Light ground Prints, with small patterns,
3½c. Yd.
4 Cases
New styles, Chambray Prints, fancy plaids, reds and indigo blue
4c. Yd.
3 Cases
Full yard wide prints, medium and light patterns,
5¾c. Yd.
1 Case
Full yard wide Percales, best quality, worth 12 1-2c.,
8½c. Yd.
These are Remnants of the latest styles of Prints and best qualities and a great variety to select from. BASEMENT.
A. G. Pollard & Co.
MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

Edison Mimeograph
Is the greatest duplicating machine of the age.
We are agents for Lowell. We also keep in stock Mimeograph supplies of all kinds.
LAWLER, FASHIONABLE STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,
79 MERRIMACK AND 15 JOHN STREETS.
Telephone 373-4.

THE ONLY ONE.

The Sun is the only Lowell paper receiving the full telegraphic day service of the Associated Press by its own operator in its its own office. That's why it leads all its local rivals in the latest war news.

THE LOWELL SUN

SECOND HAND PAPERS.

Other local papers which copy each edition of The Sun and come out with the same news several hours later are second hand papers. If you want to get the news while it is hot, you must buy The Lowell Sun.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

CAPTURED

Dewey Corrals 256 Spanish Soldiers at Cavite and Puts Them All in Prison.



COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY, the Victor at Manila.

NIGHT EDITION

SIX O'CLOCK

LATEST FROM MANILA.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE SUN.

Washington, May 7.—Secretary Long at 10.30 o'clock read the following to newspaper men as Dewey's despatch:

"Manila, May 1.—The squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Christina, Castilla, Ulloa, Isle de Cuba, General Lazo, the Duero, Correo, Velasco, Mindanao, one transport and the battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured and only a few men were slightly wounded. The only means of telegraphing is to the American consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him.

(Signed)—Dewey."

THE FULL REPORT

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7—Notwithstanding the fact that everybody for several days past has been momentarily expecting cable advices from Commodore Dewey, the town was thrown into the wildest excitement at breakfast time this morning by the issue of extra papers announcing the arrival of the McCulloch at Hong Kong with despatches of the engagement from Commodore Dewey. The publication of newspaper despatches telling of terrible mortality among the Spanish and the escape of the American forces, men and ships from serious injury added to the excitement and to the intense satisfaction with which the expected news was received.

There was an instant rush of men to the navy department to secure further information from official sources and perhaps dismayed by the number and impetuosity of the newspaper contingent, the officials of the navigation bureau, where cypher despatches are transcribed and translated, promptly closed and locked their doors against invasion. One of the officers of the bureau had been on duty every moment of the twenty-four hours for several weeks past, waiting to receive cablegrams of importance. A similar state of affairs has prevailed at the state department where one of the assistant secretaries and the chief clerk have divided up the watches of the nights, sleeping temporarily on cots set up in the ante room. The state department has the honor of receiving the first news.

It came in the shape of a cablegram of three words, from United States Consul Wildman at Hong Kong and was as follows:

Hong Kong—To McCulloch:
Wildman.

That is the usual form in which naval movements are reported by cable. This despatch was received by Third Assistant Secretary Cridler, who was turned out of his cot by a messenger boy at 4.40 o'clock this morning. The naval officials were promptly notified and awaited with intense interest the despatch which was surely expected to follow from Commodore Dewey. About 9.30 o'clock, Manager Marean of the Western Union Telegraph company appeared at the department, bringing with him a sheet comprising four lines of the mysterious jargon which makes up the naval cypher. He handed this directly to Secretary Long, who gazed at it for a moment and turned it over to Lieut. Whittlesey, one of the cypher experts of the navigation bureau, for translation into English. Then the secretary made a pretense of sitting down to his desk to translate other business, but it was plain to be seen that in spirit he had joined the anxious throng of newspaper men and officials who thronged the reception room and the corridors waiting for the news.

The naval cypher is one of the most complex in the world, the messages being in words of strange formation taken from all languages. These words are turned by the translating clerks into groups of figures and these in turn are resolved into three equivalent words in English. All this takes time. Meanwhile Secretary Alger, hearing of the receipt of news, had come over from the army department to see his colleague, but he also was obliged to wait patiently for the translation. Senator Hoar, a member of the foreign relations committee, also joined Secretary Long and waited upon the cable experts. About 10 o'clock, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, in the kindness of his heart and, as he expressed it, was perhaps the last favor he would be able to bestow on the newspaper men, came to their relief and gave them a short abstract of the cablegram, so far as unravelled. This only whetted the interest of the crowd in waiting. When, an hour later, Secretary Long appeared with a copy of the translated cypher in his hand, there was a great rush towards him, but the secretary good-naturedly made allowance for the excitement of the crowd and smilingly read from the corner of the room into which he had been forced the following cablegram:

"Manila, May 1.—Squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio, Deuiloa, Isla de Luzon, Isle de Cuba, General Lezo, Marquis de Duoro, Correo, Velasco, Isla de Mindanao, a transport and water battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured and only a few men are slightly wounded. Only means of telegraphing is to the American consulate at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with them.

(Signed) Dewey."

It was noticed that the cablegram as officially promulgated did not entirely agree with the brief summary of its points which had been previously given out, and the immediate presumption was that in the short time accorded for consideration, the officials concluded that it was public policy to expurgate the despatch. Thus, as made public, it contained no reference to the cutting of the cable by Admiral Dewey; to the fact that he had landed men to take possession of the place and finally that he had the entire bay of Manila at his mercy.

It was also noticed that the despatch bore the date of May 1. The McCulloch could no have occupied more than six days in making the short trip across to Hong Kong. Therefore it was immediately assumed that the above despatch was only the first of two or more that had been brought over by the McCulloch to Hong Kong. In other words, Commodore Dewey had written Sunday night, sitting in his cabin, a brief account of the day's work. Instead of sending it immediately by the McCulloch to Hong Kong, he had delayed that vessel for two or three days at least, probably to use her in the subsequent bombardment of the town and forts. The events of the last few days without doubt were made the subject of one or more official despatches which are to follow up the original messages. The department at 10 o'clock after the first message was at hand was still receiving sheets of the cypher code from the telegraph company while the cypher experts were still at work behind the heavy closed doors of the navigation bureau.

Shortly before noon Secretary Long left the navy department for the White House and an official confirmation was made that a second despatch from Commodore Dewey has been received. The secretary carried it with him to the White House pending the conference.

At 12.00 Secretary Long came from the President's private room carrying the copy of the second message from Dewey but in order to give equal facilities to the great crowd of people waiting to gain information he held it until he reached his private office. Then his secretary, Mr. Finney, brought the message to the large reception room, where a hundred or more anxious newspaper correspondents and curious observers took the despatch as Mr. Finney read it. It was as follows:

"I have taken possession of the naval station, etc."

Following this, Secretary Long gave out his reply to Dewey, which has been cabled by direction of the President.

As the last word of the despatch was

(Continued to Page Four.)

LATEST!

A GOOD CAPTURE

Dewey Gets 256 Prisoners at Cavite.

ALL OF THEM BEING SPANISH SOLDIERS.

He Has Put Them Under Guard.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—A second despatch from Admiral Dewey announces that he had taken the fortifications and had effected a landing at Cavite. He had 256 wounded Spaniards as his prisoners and the town of Manila was at his mercy and could be taken at any time. He said he was not in need of anything seriously at present

OFFICERS REJECTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

South Framingham, Mass., May 7.—The examination of the line officers of the Sixth regiment commenced today. Of six companies in this regiment, the first rejection was First Lieut. David W. Colburn of Company B, Fitchburg and it was also announced today that Major Dudley N. Burbeck of the Eighth regiment had been rejected for the second time. There is much comment among the members of the Eighth Regiment over the rejection of Major Burbeck. The members of the regiment had always looked upon the Major as being a man of excellent physique and general good health.

STUDENTS PROTEST.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Berlin, May 7.—The American students of Halle have protested against the unfriendly attitude of the German press towards America.

DEWEY'S REWARD

President McKinley Tenders Thanks Officially

AND PROMOTES HIM TO ACTING ADMIRAL

While Congress Will Tender Vote of Thanks.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—By direction of the President, Secretary Long sent the following cable despatch to Commodore Dewey:

Washington, May 7, 1898.

Dewey, Manila.

The President, in the name of the American people thanks you and your officers and men for your excellent achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you acting admiral and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by Congress.

(Signed) —Long.

OTHER LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ON PAGES 3 AND 4.

James F. O'Donnell, UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.

Market St. Cor. Worthen.

100,000 Women Wanted

To tell their husbands, brothers, sweethearts and friends to smoke

DOWD'S HONEST 10

Cigar—Mild, Sweet and Fragrant.

T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

Money Deposited

on or before Friday, June 3d, in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of the TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK will draw interest from June 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Compounded Semi-Annually.

Bank Hours { Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m.

Chas. J. Glidden, Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.

Middlesex Street, Cor. Post Office Avenue

New Upright Piano to be Given Away

To the party possessing oldest Piano in Lowell. Our Jacob Doll Pianos are the leading instruments of the age. A genuine article; factory prices; easy terms. For sale by Samuel Orr, No. 522 Merrimack street, Associate Building, Lowell, Mass.

Teas at Wholesale—We have a large stock of Teas and Coffees on hand and would like to have you get our prices before purchasing. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 17 E. Merrimack street, Tel. 693.



Uncle Sam Says: This is America's Greatest Medicine. It will Sharpen Your Appetite, Purify and Vitalize Your Blood, Overcome That Tired Feeling. Get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it TODAY, and realize the great good it is sure to do you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

Economy

AT

CHALIFOUX'S

Has a different meaning from what it has in some other stores. Here it never means a sacrifice of quality. Nothing but satisfactory goods are sold here at any price.

Money Saved is Money Earned

If you save $5 on your new spring suit, you're just so much ahead of the man who doesn't save it. That's positive That the men of Lowell realize and appreciate this fact, is fully proven by the daily increasing demand for those

Fine All Wool Fancy Worsted Spring Suits at $8.00, Worth $13.00.

These suits compare favorably with the $15 grade shown in many stores in this city. They are trimmed and finished in A No. 1 manner.

J. L. Chalifoux

49 to 59 Central Street.

Putnam & Son

A Demonstration in

Fancy Shirts

Four lots of Negligee Shirts, made in three different styles, real value fifty and seventy five cents, for **39 cents each.**

This is, without exception, the greatest drive in Shirts we have ever offered. Every shirt is made from brand new 1898 patterns.

Every shirt is 36 inches long, bodies are cut extra wide, made with felled seams, extension gussets and French placquet sleeves. They are good, desirable, serviceable shirts, large enough to fit any one who buys them.

MEN'S NECLICEE SHIRTS

Of Garner Percales, bodies soft finished, collars and cuffs attached and laundered, **39 cents each.**

MEN'S NECLICEE SHIRTS

Made from genuine Madras cloth, soft bodies, light grounds, twenty choice patterns, to be worn with white collars, **39c. each.**

MEN'S NECLICEE SHIRTS

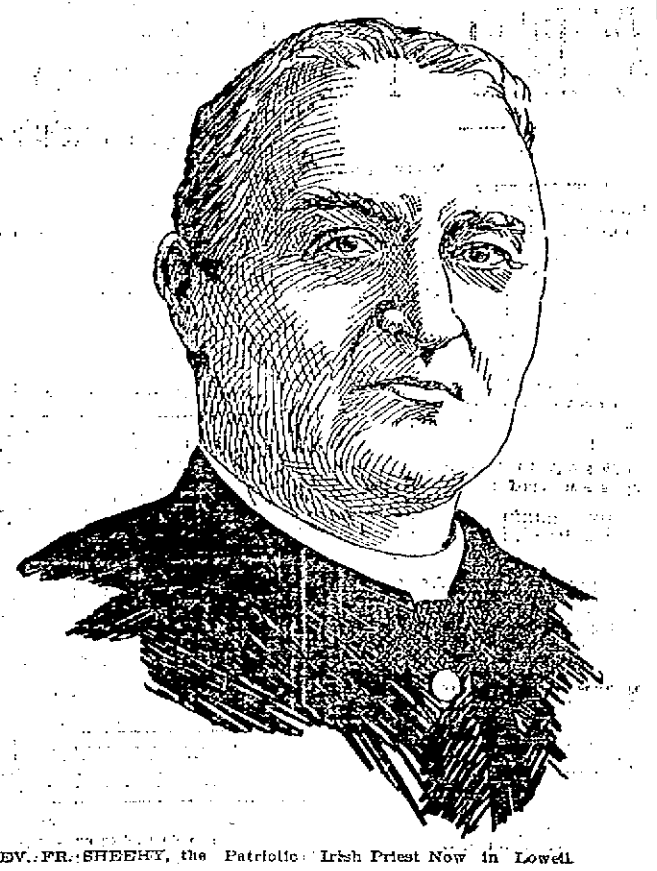
From woven cheviots, a fine assortment of patterns in stripes and plaids, soft finished bodies. One pair of latest style link cuffs with each shirt. **39 cents each.**

BOYS' NECLICEE SHIRTS

Made from Garner Percales, soft bodies, collars and cuffs attached and laundered, **39 cents each.**

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.



REV. FR. SHEEHY, the Patriotic Irish Priest Now in Lowell.

REV. FR. SHEEHY.

THE PATRIOTIC IRISH PRIEST, VISITING LOWELL FRIENDS.

Rev. Fr. Sheehey, the patriotic priest from Limerick, has been visiting friends in Lowell and will be here over Sunday. He attended a meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in this city on Thursday evening and delivered an address, which was most patriotic. It will be remembered that Fr. Sheehey occupied a cell in Kilmainham jail at the same time that Charles Stewart Parnell was imprisoned. Rev. Fr. Sheehey exercised a great influence over the Irish people at the time and was beloved by the friends of Ireland everywhere on account of his great sacrifices and unceasing labor in the cause of home rule. He has been prevailed upon to deliver a lecture in Associate Hall on Sunday evening, and he has sent to Boston for a very large collection of views of Irish scenery which he had taken on a tour of Ireland to present to the audience.

He is an able orator and a rare treat may be expected in his description of land league days and the efforts of the home rule party to wring justice from England. Some of the Irish societies are determined to give Father Sheehey a reception worthy of his patriotism on Sunday evening in Associate Hall. His descriptions of Irish scenery are said to be superb and his treatment of this feature is entirely out of the hackneyed line which dwells mainly upon Killarney, Glenalough, and the vale of Avoca.

WHEELOCK BLOCK

Was Again on Fire This Morning.

A BRISK BLAZE THREATENS A CONFLAGRATION

In the Block That Theophilus Smith Fired.

Had Theophilus Smith got the start in his fire that was given a blaze in the same block on Middlesex street this morning he wouldn't be doing 18 years in state prison today, for all evidence would have been removed by the flames.

Shortly before 10 o'clock this morning some of the attaches of the Nickelodeon on Middlesex street, just beyond Garnet street, noticed flames issuing from the rear of the combination of wooden and brick building, near by, owned by A. C. Wheelock, and they immediately rang in an alarm from box 72.

Before the department had time to arrive fierce flames burst from the upper stories of the building, and a dense smoke filled the streets, while a great crowd gathered.

The fire started somewhere in the rear of the building which is a two story and a half frame dwelling with ells, landings, and connections innumerable, a rookery-like affair.

On the ground floor and basement are a five-cent shave factory, a shooting gallery, etc., while the upper tenement are all unoccupied.

In the rear of the same building Theophilus Smith set the blaze which got him 18 years in state prison.

The department worked quickly and inside of an hour the fire was out.

CAMP DEWEY

NEWS OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS WITH MILITIA.

Camp Dewey, South Framingham, May 6.—More than two scores of blazing campfires, surrounded by hundreds of members of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia smoking and singing the old favorite war melodies, with more than 500 white canvas tents for a background, made a most picturesque scene from headquarters tonight.

The day has been a trying one for both officers and men, and particularly so for the surgeons, whose long hours and the close attention they have to pay to the hundreds of cases is beginning to tell on them.

The first parade took place this evening the Eighth taking the lead, and the Sixth had its first guard mount this evening. As it was Adjt. Curtis Guild, Jr.'s first attempt, considerable interest was manifested in the ceremony. It was by long odds the best seen on the field since the troops arrived, and the new adjutant acquitted himself excellently.

The arrival on the field shortly after noon of Lieut. Halle of Gen. Merritt's staff, who is at present in New England trying to secure a desirable location where 30,000 troops can be rendezvoused, was the cause of several wild rumors.

The detail today follows: Maj. Fairbanks, Second Infantry, Brigade officer of the day; Capt. Philip I. Barker, Company E, officer of the day; Lt. C. B. Fish, Company K, officer of the guard; Lieut. E. D. Phillips, Company [illegible] Infantry—Capt. A. P. Chase, [illegible] supernumerary.

[illegible]ompany K, officer of the day; Lieut. Jewett, Company H, officer of the guard; Lieut. Pettingill, Company A, and Lieut. Young, Company D, supernumeraries.

Ninth Infantry—Capt. J. H. Dunn, Company L, officer of the day; Lieut. Gillon, Company M, officer of the guard Lieut. Desmond, Company B, brigade officer of the guard.

Sixth Infantry—Lieut. W. A. Jackson, Company L, officer of the day; Lt. George S. Howard, Company G, officer of the guard.

DEWEY REPORTS.

(Continued.)

"The Spanish fleet of 11 warships was destroyed totally. Best of all, no American ship was lost or damaged. No American was killed and only six were injured."

Another cablegram received by Mr. Vandertip from the commander of the McCulloch at Hong Kong states that Chief Engineer F. B. Randall died on May 1. The cause of his death is not known.

LONDON PRESS VIEWS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, May 7.—The spectator during the course of an article today urged America to keep the Philippine islands, to raise a colored army of 20,000 men, and with this effective sepoy army to hold the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico, paying the army of occupation out of the local revenue.

Continuing, the Spectator says:

"With such a garrison, these islands would be as safe as a drawing room, and as full of business as Broadway or the Strand. Referring to the outcome of the war, the Spectator remarks: "The Americans will emerge from the war with new ideas and larger ambitions. They will have defeated a second class European state and will feel acutely, as matters stand, they would have been defeated by a first class one. They could not have fought France, to say nothing of Great Britain, without suffering grave defeats at sea, and enormous losses on land. That is not the position which suits American temper and Washington will set itself at once to construct a first class iron fleet, that once built the desire for a position in the world equal to their position among nations will compel them to abandon the idea of non-intervention and change the Monroe doctrine into a direct and effective protectorate of the two Americas.

We hope the Americans will keep the Philippine islands and that they can keep them, there is no doubt, whatever. Europe, to put the truth in its most brutal form, cannot attack them without our permission.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—Secretary Long called on the President at 11 o'clock and announced officially the victory at Manila.

AT DEWEY'S MERCY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—It is said at the navy department that its advice also show that Dewey's forces were not sufficient to make a landing but that this in no way interfered with the complete control he exercises over the city and its fortifications.

THE POPE'S DENIAL.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Rome, May 7.—The Vatican has issued an official statement absolutely denying the report that the Pope had sent an earnest message to the Queen Regent of Spain, advising her to immediately ask for the mediation of the European powers and promising his support and that of the powers to obtain an honorable solution of the difficulty.

At the Unity meeting house tomorrow afternoon, Rev. Mr. Wright will preach on "Patriotism" and "Our Silent Members."

TABLES TURNED

Overseers of Poor Jump on Purchasing Agent.

HIS METHOD OF AWARDING CONTRACTS CRITICISED.

Goods Said to be Purchased at High Prices.

It was a decidedly pointed session that the overseers of the poor held last night. Mayor Bennett, and Purchasing Agent Barnard were present, and there was a general talk of the method of business in the department. The overseers put up a good defence and cleverly turned the attack upon Purchasing Agent Barnard, showing that there was room for great improvement in his office if he purposes to see that the charter is lived up to, so far as it relates to municipal purchases.

The discussion arose over a bill of T. M. O'Neil & Co. for provisions sent to the city farm. The overseers claimed that the firm is controlled by Alderman Tuttle and he has no right to sell goods to the city. The board asked Mr. Barnard to produce the contract made with T. M. O'Neil & Co.

The Mayor read the list of meats on the contract bill and the prices at which the contract was made. There was no ham on the list and it proved that Col. Pindar had ordered the ham without a requisition from Mr. Barnard. He ordered it from O'Neil & Co., and no objection was made to the ham or the price, on its delivery.

Mr. Holgate said that the charge for ham was 11 cents a pound, while he can buy it for 9 cents a pound. He said that, as he understood it, a contract calls for the goods to be delivered at the price bargained for, regardless of market fluctuations. The next move was to find out who is running the store of T. M. O'Neil & Co.

"I'll ask Mr. Barnard if Mr. Tuttle did not sign that contract," one of the board began.

"I don't know," said Mr. Barnard, "Many of the contracts are signed and sent me by mail. I don't know who signs a contract unless I see it signed."

"For your information," said the Mayor, "I want to say that soon after my inauguration I learned that an alderman was selling goods to the city. I sent for him and he said he would not do it. I saw him today and he said he was not doing so. I suppose you gentlemen think Mr. Tuttle sells these goods to the farm."

"Mr. Tuttle's team delivers the goods at the farm," said Mr. Holgate.

"If Mr. Tuttle delivers goods to the city farm, it is the duty of this board to say so and make it known," the Mayor said. "Mr. Barnard and I have nothing to cover up and we want the fullest information on the subject."

The matter was talked over further and the Mayor said that instead of calling up T. M. O'Neil & Co. by telephone and ordering goods the place of business ought to be visited personally and the discovery made who is the firm of T. M. O'Neil.

Speaking further, the Mayor quoted the statute that no member of the city government should sell merchandise to the city.

The provision bill itself came into consideration and the criticism passed because ham had been bought when the requisition did not specify it. That the bill was approved in spite of this fact by Mr. Barnard, was also criticized.

Mr. Barnard said he had allowed some freedom to Col. Pindar because it was not always convenient for him to wait for the usual course of contracts.

Col. Pindar asked Mr. Barnard if he, Col. Pindar, had ever tried to influence him, in any way in the awarding of contracts.

Mr. Barnard said he had not and then he went on to ask if it made any difference who delivered to the farm the goods purchased. Mr. Holgate thought it did. If Mr. Tuttle delivered goods at the farm it was, in his judgment, evidence that he was interested in the business. Mr. Tuttle did not deal in meats and if he delivered them at the farm, it was natural to reach one conclusion.

Then more criticism was heaped on the purchasing agent because he did not know who signed the contracts which he had given out.

The discussion turned on the wood yard and on the insurance on the building burned at the farm last year. The Mayor had sharp words of criticism on that, and on Col. Pindar's methods of doing things at the farm. He asked about a bill of $100 for whiskey. That was for the year 1895, before Col. Pindar's present term of office began, it was explained by the colonel himself, who showed that the bill for whiskey last year was only $297.

Col. Pindar added that during his 14 years at the city farm, he had never done anything that he wanted to cover up. He said he did not fear any investigation of his acts. In reply to Mayor Bennett's suggestion that he should have a clerk at the farm to keep accounts of all goods received there, he said that he kept such an account himself and knew of everything that was delivered there. Then came a discussion as to the advisability of establishing a down town store and a committee consisting of Messrs. Holgate, O'Brien and Kimball were appointed to consider the expediency of having a store on Broadway.

The Mayor asked if it was desired to annul the O'Neil contract. It mattered little to him, but a new contract might mean higher prices.

It was voted to call for a new contract for hain and the O'Neil bill was then approved.

The Mayor asked if any tea had been bought lately. It was said that some was secretly taken to the farm by Mr. O'Brien, but the member of the board of that name said he had never delivered any tea there.

The matter of annulling the O'Neil contract was referred back to the purchasing agent, and the board voted that in the future a copy of contracts the prices and the person awarded the contract, in all business relating to the poor department, be furnished the Board.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

Ex-Lieut. Lewis was seen in full uniform watching the battalion march, Friday.

The field day exercises should be something more than a drill this year. Why not have a few races and a ball game and show other cities that the Lowell High is above them all.

Room 1 looks like a studio.

It is a good showing for the Lowell High when its graduates can pass Uncle Sam's examinations with ease.

Did McKinley order his picture to be placed in a most conspicuous place in the Review?

The sayings in the Review this month are lacking their amusing qualities.

The Debating club held a meeting yesterday afternoon. President Wright stated that he was ready for proceedings and the principal article "Capital Punishment" was read by Miss Cutler. Messrs. Bixby, Mudge and a few others refused to debate on the subject for various reasons. This act would leave them liable to a fine not exceeding 15 cents, which they were not willing to pay. A motion was made that the matter be submitted to a board of arbitration, but it was not carried. Then Messrs. Bixby and Mudge were highly censured by the club for misconduct and also fined.

Cilley also had many remarkable motions, but these were attacked by Dupee, who showed himself very far advanced in the rules of the club, and also kept the members laughing by his witty remarks.

FUNERALS.

BRENNAN—The funeral of Arthur Brennan was held yesterday morning at 9 o'clock from St. John's church at North Chelmsford. Rev. Fr. Shaw officiated and burial was at Lowell in the Catholic cemetery. There was a large attendance of sorrowing friends and the deepest sympathy was expressed for the bereaved parents.

The bearers were Fred. McInaney, Louis Seymour, William Tobin, Henry McCoy, John Shields, Daniel Riedy, Joseph Crowley, Walter Finch, Thomas Teague, John Curry, Thomas Larkin and Joseph McTeague.

CAMPBELL—The funeral of Patrick Campbell took place yesterday afternoon from St. Peter's church at 3 o'clock. Rev. Fr. Mullin officiated at the church and the bearers were Patrick Murray, Patrick Murray, Patrick Duffin, Michael Murray, John Lowney and Hugh Scollan. Interment was at the Catholic cemetery.

Charles H. Frost and Elwyn W. Lovejoy left yesterday for New Orleans, where they will remain about three weeks.

At the meeting of the ministers at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday, Rev. Mr. Wright read a very able paper upon "Mysticism."

Trousers, Shoes, Hats.

A strong list of bargains today. About 20 styles Men's Trousers in light, medium and dark shades. Usually sold $2.50 to $3.

$2.00 A PAIR

The Bacon Shoe is not put in competition with any ordinary $3 shoe. Compare it with the $4 and $5 shoes. The Bacon Shoe is guaranteed.

$3.00 A PAIR

The Uncle Sam Derby is our special block stiff hat, and it is the best hat ever made for the price, $2. It is guaranteed.

O'Hearn & Dowd

The Clothiers.

OLD POST OFFICE.

RAILROAD TRACKS

And Petitions for Their Removal Discussed.

SHALL MEADOCRAFT STREET DEPOT BE DISCONTINUED

And the Middlesex Street Tracks Abolished?

The railroad tracks in Tilden, Thorndike and Middlesex streets which have been of the discussed before, were the subject of an interesting hearing at City Hall last evening, when the street committee considered the petitions of the Board of Trade for the removal of the tracks in Thorndike and Middlesex streets and of Jesse H. Shepard and others for the discontinuance of the Merrimack street depot.

Quite a number of citizens appeared in favor of the petition for the removal of the Tilden street tracks and there were no remonstrants.

Secretary Smith explained the nature of the petitions.

Major Charles A. Stott was the first speaker and he referred to the time several years ago when this same matter of removing tracks was brought to the attention of Manager Furber of the Boston & Maine railroad. Mr. Furber at first scouted the idea, but later admitted that it was feasible. But Mr. Furber passed away, and the matter was forgotten.

Mr. Stott said: "To remove these tracks it will be necessary to go to the legislature, as was the case with the old Boston & Maine station. I do not think anyone will oppose the taking up of the Middlesex and Thorndike street tracks. It would be a great convenience and a safety if they were removed. There may be some division of opinion as to the discontinuance of the depot. The depot, however, is not used nearly as much as it was a few years ago, and now people have got out of the notion of using it."

President Jesse H. Shepard of the Board of Trade, said that two-thirds of the members of the board are in favor of the discontinuance of the depot. He then criticized the arrangements at the Middlesex street depot, saying very truly:

It is inconvenient at present to get at the baggage and express rooms, and it is the general opinion that the depot was built from the wrong end. My idea is to grade down the space in front of the depot now used as a hack stand and make a good approach to the depot."

Charles A. Conant, Esq., favored the removal of the tracks and the discontinuance of the depot, and read the names of a very large number of well known citizens who signed the petition inside of an hour. He thought 1000 names could easily have been secured. "The time to settle this question is now," said Mr. Conant, "before Huntington hall is again completed."

William H. Ward believed that Lowell is 20 years behind the times in railroad facilities and though outside of Boston, it is the first city in 800 routes of tracks, it does not receive the attention that smaller cities and towns do.

S. H. Thompson and President Chas. E. Adams of the State Board of Trade were the last two speakers in favor of the petition.

Charles H. Coburn was the first remonstrant. He referred to the efforts made some time ago to rid the city of those crossings and expressed the belief that the grades can be remedied without removing the tracks or the depot. He compared the northern depot favorably with the depots in many other cities. "The railroad company wants us to give up the Merrimack street depot and they want to take up the tracks for their own benefit, so this petition is in line with just what they want." Mr. Coburn criticized the manner of handling freight and said it was because of insufficient yard room.

A. G. Walsh was also a remonstrant and said it would be a material injury to dispose of the Merrimack street depot. This petition will not remedy the evil. Even if it is granted the trouble will break out in another place.

In answer to City Solicitor Quin, Mr. Ward said he thought the estimate for the removal of all the Middlesex and Thorndike street crossings was $400,000.

W. R. Kilpatrick objected to the discontinuance of the Merrimack street depot. He disputed the claim that the depot is not used much.

Frank Kittredge, Esq., of Boston, owner of the Kittredge property, was the next to object and he said that the people of Lowell can find relief from their grade crossings in the statutes, and that is the right way to go about it. "You are not asking enough in your petition. You want the crossings all eliminated when you once start in. The Boston & Maine is willing to do the square thing for the people of Lowell if you are only united. If you want a union station, agree on the location. Manager Tuttle is a liberal man and will not refer to the money the present Middlesex street station cost.

G. W. Poore, A. G. Cumnock, A. O. Pollard and F. G. Mitchell opposed the discontinuance of the Merrimack street depot. Hon. George F. Richardson explained that the railroad company would object to any proposed change which would interfere with the freight handling, but from the testimony he could see that nothing would be done which would result in anything like that.

He advised a talk with Mr. Tuttle over a union station and abolition of grades, etc., and he felt sure that the railroad management would treat the city fairly.

Several other brief remonstrances were made and the hearing was closed just before 11 o'clock.

ORDER QUADRUPLED.

The United States Cartridge company which recently received an order for two million cartridges, received another order Wednesday night calling for six million additional.

The capacity of the company at the present time, working night and day, is 80,000, and new machinery is to be put in at once in order to increase the capacity to 160,000 a day.

It will take 44 days to fill the complete order of eight millions after the capacity is increased.

Buffalo Bill Says



He likes a breech-loading rifle because it has the "proper stuff" in it to back up any claims made for it.

Our patrons who have tried our Rochester Brewing Company's

ROCHESTER BEER

Give as their reasons for preferring it that it has the "proper stuff" in it to back up all claims made for it.

JOHN M. PEVEY,
85-87 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-4.

Be in the Battle

Call for One of Our Nice

AMERICAN FLAG PINS

J. A. Legault & Co.

Jewelers, Watchmakers and Opticians.

70 Central, Cor. Prescott St.



JAMES W. FINNEGAN, General Manager of the K. S. F. Concert and Ball.

THE ANNUAL BALL

Of Thomas Talbot Conclave Knights of Sherwood.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR IN ASSOCIATE HALL.

They Remembered the Fate of the Maine.

Thomas Talbot Conclave, K.S.F., held their fifth annual concert and military ball in Associate Hall last evening. Tastefully set decorations, consisting of bunting, potted plants and ferns, made beautiful the place of enjoyment. The national colors were very much in evidence and a large picture of the Maine, draped with red, white and blue, occupied a prominent place on the stage and attracted considerable attention.

Promptly at 8 o'clock Hubbard's orchestra started the first number of a grand concert of which the following was the programme.

March, "Philadelphus,"... Geo. Weigand
Overture, "Morning, Noon and Night,"
Suppe
Solo for Clarinet, "Third Air Marie,"
Thornton
Mr. James P. Larkin.
Medley of Popular Songs.....Bryan
March, Comique, "Cotton Blossoms,"
Milt. T. Hall

After the efforts of the orchestra had been liberally applauded, the grand march led by Floor Director Thomas F. Quinn and lady, was started. About 300 young couples participated, all wearing miniature American flags, which were given with the compliments of the managers. There were 24 numbers, with the usual extras and it was in the small hours of the morning that the last engagement was enjoyed.

The officers to whom the grand success of the affair is due are as follows: General manager, James W. Finnegan; assistant general manager, P. R. Monohan; floor director, Thomas F. Quinn; assistant floor director, James R. Sullivan; chief aid, Austin Kennedy; aids, James P. McAdams, M.D., Thomas Moss, Michael McMullen, William H. Harrigan, Arthur Bertrand, Charles Deehan, John Mullen, John Moran, Michael Boyle, D. T. Finnegan, James O'Brien, Eugene Sullivan, T. H. Muldoon; reception committee, John P. Boyers, chairman; Frank Bonan, James O'Brien, Thomas Bolton, M. Connolly, Thomas Bolton, James Calhin, James Curry, D. D. Driscoll, T. M. Emerson, A. A. Flanders, J. J. Gallagher, Martin Hennessey, John D. Healey, William J. Johnson, W. Jean, Robert Kenney, M. W. Miller, Avery Marshall, James F. O'Donnell, C. H. O'Donnell, H. O'Sullivan, J. B. Pennault, N. H. Roy, J. P. Riley, John Slack, Samuel Tompkins, Aime Vincent, Joseph Clair, Louis Lussier, P. N. Brunnell, Thomas T. Morris, F. A. Britton, Frank Wilde, Peter F. Monahan, John Aspinwall, John H. Burke, W. H. Jones, secertary; Dennis O'Brien, treasurer.

BALTIC LITHIA SPRING WATER.

I desire to inform the public that I am prepared to supply the trade and families with pure, Spring Water fresh every day. It comes from a spring on my farm in Dracut, located between mammoth road and Long Pond, at an elevation of 200 feet. The water has been analyzed by Chemist Thomas O. Allen, who pronounces it "The best Spring water in the market." It is put up in jars containing one or two gallons to suit the trade. Price 5 cents a gallon. Orders received by mail promptly filled. Address,

Michael Whelton, Lowell Mass.
P. O. Box 995.

STATIONARY FIREMEN.

The Stationary Firemen's Protective association held its regular meeting in Building Laborers' hall, last evening, when seven new members were initiated and four applications received. The officers are as follows: President, Martin Maylau; vice president, Patrick Ryan; recording secretary, William Mitchell; sergeant-at-arms, Michael Murphy. The object of the association is to assist each other financially in sickness or distress, to instruct each other in the different methods of operating on steam boilers to the best advantage, and to keep unlicensed firemen away from positions which require a license.

Fine job printing done at this office.

THE LAMSON EMPLOYES.

EXPLAIN WHY THEY AND PILLINGS EMPLOYES LEFT THE PARADE.

Editor of The Sun—In justice to ourselves and in explanation of our action in leaving the parade in a body today, we beg leave to say a few words through your columns.

Being much interested in today's program on account of a number of the boys being identified with our shop, we deemed it but proper to show our patriotism and friendship towards Companies C and G by joining in the parade as a part of their escort and we notified Colonel Dimon of our intention yesterday afternoon. On appearing in front of City Hall this morning Colonel Chadwick informed our captain that his company were to fall in line following the High school battalion. This we did and held that position in the march to the Armory.

When the order of forward, march, came upon the resumption of the parade, we were somewhat surprised to see a small number of men displaying silk hats and other badges which distinguished them from the working class take our rightful position in line, to which we had been assigned until orders to leave came from Colonel Dimon. These orders never came, but rather than show the least ignorance these men displayed by creating a disturbance, we disbanded. This is but another evidence, Mr. Editor, of the power of the "Rumocracy," which was ably represented in the intruding company. When such an insignificant body of men as this was can hold in subjugation a band of honest laborers, 200 strong, it is time for us to stop and think for a moment on whose money they thrive.

Yours on behalf of Lamson employes,
—John F. Hennessey.
May 6.

GREAT AUCTION.

A very large stock of Groceries, Teas, Coffees, etc., at 378 and 382 Broadway, will be sold at auction to the highest bidders Friday and Saturday, May 6th and 7th, commencing at 2 p. m., and will continue each afternoon and evening. All goods must be taken away by Monday as the store must be vacated on that day.

—Joseph Rutherford, Auctioneer.

MERRIMACK VALLEY LODGE.

Merrimack Valley lodge, M.U.I.O.O.F. held its regular meeting in Runels' hall last evening. Four applications for membership were received. Communications were received from New Bedford, saying that they had received substantial aid from the various lodges during the strike and they thanked the Lowell lodges for the aid which they have offered. The Excelsior lodge made a donation to the New Bedford lodges last evening and the Merrimack Valley lodge donated a snug amount. A letter was received by a member of the Merrimack Valley lodge from a brother who started to the Klondike March 15.

HUDSON, N. H.

The Chapel Hill Associates of Lowell had their last trolley party at the spacious residence of Miss Poff in this town. Friends were present from Nashua, Tyngsboro, Hollis, Pepperell, and Methuen. There was dancing to the music of McDonald's orchestra, followed by vocal music and other diversions. Refreshments were also served. The Lowellians returned home by a special car. The success of the affair was due to the following official committee of arrangements: James McNamara, general manager; John Allen, assistant manager; James Campbell, floor director; Joseph McLaughlin, assistant floor director; Clayton Craft, chief aid; assisted by Peter Hunt, Joseph McNamara, Thomas Callahan and William McDonald. The next trolley party by this popular Lowell social club will be to Methuen Saturday evening, May 14.

—L. J. T.

Mr. N. Murphy of Bowden street, the well known carpenter, has nearly completed an eight-tenement block with three stores, at the corner of Gorham and Livingston streets.

AD. DEATHS

With the Boston Sunday Herald of May 8 will be given away as a supplement, a beautiful map of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. This map is accurate, showing the cities and various provinces of Cuba, and is ten by twenty-eight inches. Printed in four colors. Free with every copy of the Boston Sunday Herald tomorrow.

Mine Host Collins opens the New Franklin hotel today with the house entirely remodeled and renovated. The principal feature of the change is the new and elaborately appointed ample room on the ground floor.



JOHN QUINN, the Young Composer.

ROBINSON'S BOUT

Defeated Jerry Connors In 10 Rounds

THE MERRIMACK CLUB YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Labelle Defeats Connors In Two Rounds.

The Merrimack Athletic club of Hudson, N. H., at its second meeting yesterday afternoon proved conclusively that it is here to stay. It is a sporting venture carried out on strictly legitimate principles and giving good return for the money contributed to it. Yesterday afternoon's meeting was the second in the club's history, and it was more successful in every way than that of Patriots' Day, which was in a great measure experimental. About 400 were present, including quite a number from Lawrence and Nashua, the out-of-town people being very favorably impressed with the club.

Since the first meeting, the clubhouse has been enlarged while the lighting and ventilating facilities have been much improved, the ringside now being a most cosy place with all seats equally desirable.

While yesterday the club did not present the bouts as advertised, it nevertheless used its patrons very generously, putting in a final bout of 10 rounds that was one of the best seen in this vicinity in a long time. In the preliminaries, too, there was a snap and go to that was highly enjoyable to lovers of the manly art.

The meeting opened shortly after 3 o'clock, when Referee Birg Pattee announced the opening bout to be a contest of five rounds between Peter Labelle and Fred Connors, two clever men of the weight of uneven weight. Both had appeared with different partners at the opening meeting, each making a favorable impression, Connors in particular, but when they appeared in the ring together, both in very fine condition, it was apparent that Labelle was too heavy for Connors and a short contest was predicted. It so happened, for in the second round, Connors, after a plucky attempt against his heavy opponent, succumbed to the latter's superior weight and left swing, and Labelle was declared the winner.

After a brief delay, which the "talent" rendered very enjoyable, the second bout was called, the contestants being Young Armstrong and Mike Kelly, two youngsters with indifferent fame as boxers, but in the front rank as masticators of tutti-frutti. They chewed gum for three rounds, now and then, shifting their mouthfuls as a left swing connected with their molars. No decisions, merely a sigh of relief, marked their exits from the ring.

Referee Pattee, before announcing the contestants in the next bout, made an apology in behalf of the club for the non-appearance of Billy Chiskola of Montpelier, who was down on the bill to go 20 rounds with Jerry Connors for a decision, stating that Chiskholm had been suddenly taken ill at the eleventh hour and could not possibly appear in the ring. The club, he said, desiring to give its friends a good performance, had signed Billy Robinson of Lawrence to take his place, and the bout would be for 10 rounds, while those who wished could retire and get their money back. Every one agreed to take a chance and they were amply repaid, for the bout was a corker.

Connors was in good condition, while Robinson was out of training.

At the call of time, Robinson started in aggressively, surprising the spectators and Connors, for it was thought he would hold back. Throughout the round, he did all the leading, getting in a couple of good lefts in the vicinity of Connors' eye, while the latter continually overreached in his counters, though he did plant a good rib-tickler on the man from the Shamrock club. Robinson showed himself at once to be a remarkably clean boxer, breaking superbly to the great satisfaction of the spectators, who settled back in their seats for a real good time.

The second round started real hot, with Robinson putting in a stiff left straight upon Connors' mouth, the latter responding with a left in the ribs. Then a mix-up and a couple more of those bad lefts of Robinson's which Connors could not seem to stop except with his face and Robinson suddenly changed his tactics and began playing for hard right swings, which Connors very cleverly got under.

Even honors marked the third, Robinson working the right swing with no success, but again planting the lefts, which Connors couldn't miss. Connors used his right to good advantage on Robinson's wind. Toward the end of the round, Robinson did land a right swing and it took Connors along with it, but only for a twinkling, for they were sparring nicely when the bell rang.

Spicket stock took an upward jump in the fourth. Connors opened on Robinson's body and face quite smartly. Then Robinson came out of it and boxed Connors until the latter began to hug his own corner, not overdesirous of doing much more in that round.

But the respite between the rounds fixed him and Jerry was as fresh as a daisy when the gong called the fifth. He led, but was cropped with the inevitable left for his pains and to square matters, he shoved a rib-tickler into the young man from Patsey Hennessey's town. But a good swift left punch under the nose took some of the enthusiasm out of him and the rest of the round was easy.

The sixth was interesting, because Connors suddenly adopted the Fitzsimmons opossum tactics and fooled every one but his opponent. On the first clinch in his own corner, Connors suddenly dropped to the floor as if put out. Everyone thought he was. But he stayed down until the last second was counted and then rushed at Robinson who just missed a swing that would have worried him exceedingly. In a short time, Robinson landed a good one and Connors went down again the bluff failing a second time. Toward the end of the round, Connors needed a few seconds' rest.

Connors was dropped, for a fact, in the seventh, but kept the ball rolling from bell to bell.

In the eighth it began to get tiresome to have Connors going down at every good punch, but it was in the game, and there was no kicking. Robinson was much stronger, though when Connors was up and doing he was doing well.

Robinson got in some very effective work in the ninth, scoring a left uppercut that was hard to feel. He, however, depended upon his right swings to finish the game, and hence his failure, for Connors knew how to keep away from them.

The wind-up started off well, but Connors soon felt something that caused him to rest for 10 seconds, and then played on the defensive for the remainder of the three minutes, ducking superbly the many swings which, if landed, meant his discomfiture.

At the end of the bout, Referee Pattee announced that in his opinion Mr. Robinson was the winner, and it is safe to state that even Connors agreed with him.

HARRINGTON VS ARMSTRONG

Last night, Bob Armstrong announced that he has backing for a go with Fred Harrington for a good purse at catchweights.

COURTS SITTING POSTPONED

The session of the Superior court without juries, to have come in at the court house on Monday, will come in May 23 instead.

Fine job printing done at this office.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Cures Every Form of Inflammation; INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL. Originated by an old Family Physician in 1810, is promptly, its always ready for use. Dropped for suffering children down it. Every Mother should have it in the house for colic, croup, cholera and summer complaints, pain in the side, bowels or kidneys. For bites, burns, cuts, bruises, sprains or strains, it is the sovereign cure. All who use it are amazed at its wonderful power and are loud in its praise for ever after. For more than forty years I have used Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in my family. I regard it as the best and safest family medicine. I used it internal and external in all cases. — INGALLS, Dec. 2d 1896. Co., Bangor, Me. Co.". My children are subject to croup. All it necessary is to give them a dose, bathe the throat with your Liniment, tuck them in and the croup disappears as if by magic. E. A. PERKINS, Rockport, Texas.

Book on INFLAMMATION Mailed free; Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle; 25c. and 50c. Trial size, 15 cents. Six bottles, $2.50. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

"Best Liver Pill Made."

Parsons' Pills

cure biliousness and sick headaches, and bowel complaints. They purify and regulate the blood. Delicate women find relief from them. Price 25 cts. (five $1.00. Pamphlet free. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

MINISTERS TALK

In Favor of State Prohibition.

THEY MAKE A GENERAL REPORT

Calling Upon All Classes to Join Them.

Boston, May 7.—At a meeting of ministers held in this city some time ago a special committee appointed to frame a platform and name a candidate for governor presented a report which is for the first time now made public. The committee presented the name of Rev. George D. Lorimer, D. D., as its choice of a candidate. The report is as follows: "We are more and more convinced that the only right and final solution of the question of the use and sale of intoxicating liquors is to be found in total abstinence by the individual and prohibition for the state. We are convinced that the theory of license is wrong in philosophy, corrupt in morals and a practical failure in reducing the evils of intemperance. We are also convinced that study of the conditions of society confirm the statement that the greatest social foe of the home, the school, the industries of life, and the greatest cause of poverty, ignorance, domestic misery, vice, crime, social degradation, dishonesty, financial failure, political corruption and ruined manhood, is the saloon, and that the question of legal prohibition rises in importance above all other social, financial or political issues.

"We therefore urge upon the gospel ministry of the state a renewed, careful and prayerful consideration of the indescribable and undeniable death-work and spiritual interests of the community, and we urge a renewed presentation of the sin of licensing of that which is evil, and only evil, and which is responsible for three-fourths of the insanity, poverty, crime, wretched homes, political corruption and fallen manhood in the state, and whose work is death, and only death."

The committee urged "the presentation of the principle of legal prohibition as an issue at the ballot box as the most effective method of educating the people, and arousing their attention to this, the most important moral issue of the day, and as a public protest against the deep, damning work of the wine cup and the saloon."

As a candidate was required, the availability of the Rev. Dr. George D. Lorimer of Tremont temple was endorsed. In answer to the notification of the decision of the ministers, Dr. Lorimer acknowledges the honor and expresses approval of the object, but he says: "It is my deliberate judgment that the leader of such a political party ought not to be a clergyman. I have never been impressed by the preacher running for any office in the gift of the people. He not only seems to be at a disadvantage, having to overcome a popular belief that he is sacrificing a higher vocation to a lower, but he tends to give the party he represents a kind of clerical tinge, which, in so far as it identifies it with a class, alienates from it some of the other classes of society. If a temperance platform is to appeal to the people, it ought not to suggest that it is not as broad as the people themselves, or that its candidate, because of his religious position, may fail to reconcile Catholics and Jews to its hearty support."

A YOUNG COMPOSER.

John J. Quinn of the Cadet band has earned quite a reputation, though his latest composition, the "Cadet March," dedicated to the band of which he is a member. It was played for the first time Wednesday evening and received the applause of all who heard it. The march will make fine marching music, for it possesses that lively swing that catches and makes the step easy. Its trio part is decidedly pretty and can boast of a harmony that is certain to make it popular.

The young composer has just passed his majority. As the saying is, music comes natural to him and ever since childhood he has been devoted to instrumental music. He is at home with the violin or alto horn, and enjoys a session with the piano. He is now engaged on another march which he will have completed in a short time. He has been a member of the Cadet band since its organization and is also leader of the Imperial orchestra. Prof. McDaniel, instructor of the band, thinks that the "Cadet March," will catch on and believes that there is genius in the young composer which can be brought out by proper training.

Mr. Quinn resides on School street.

WESLEY CHURCH.

NEW ORGANIZATION BY THE FORMER MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH.

The many factions of the Central M. E. church, following the example of the First Congregationalists, have dissolved themselves into two churches.

The new one, to be known as the Wesley church held its initial meeting last evening.

C. W. Locke presided and Rev. G. W. Wilson of Providence, R. I., delivered an address upon holiness principles. At the conclusion of the address, Mr. Locke read the articles of religion of the new church and 50 persons subscribed to them.

They assert a belief in entire sanctification subsequent to regeneration. This is the distinctive feature of this new sect. They claim that members of the different denominations are continually sinning and repenting while their doctrine teaches that a person can be entirely free from sin, although he may make mistakes.

An advisory board of seven was elected, the following being chosen: John McAskie, George Maker, Charles Ranlett, George Lamont, George Senior, Charles Hill, and C. W. Locke.

Rev. Mr. Wilson will preach tomorrow, morning and evening, and beginning with May 23 Rev. John Norberry of Brooklyn will act as temperary pastor of the new church for an indefinite term. A Sunday school will be organized tomorrow.

Refrigerators, all sizes, and all prices, also a complete line of Baby Carriages at lowest prices at Gaynor & Co.'s, 35 Prescott street.

REVIEW OF TRADE

An Increase as Usual Noted by Dun,

TEXTILE ESTABLISHMENTS RECEIVING LARGE ORDERS.

Certain Depressions Don't Exist on Paper.

New York, May 7.—Dun & Co. report that expectations that the war will not last long have influenced all markets. There has been a distinct increase in the demand for the products of all the chief industries, many who had delayed now coming forward with orders, while there has been material and most important relief in the ease of the money markets for industrial and commercial needs. The fact that gold is now used almost exclusively between the treasury and the clearing house indicates the entire freedom from apprehension about the currency or public credit.

Textile establishments have been receiving larger orders within the past few days, outside those from the government, so that the stoppage or reduction of time in four woolen mills early in the week may have been premature. No decline whatever appears in the prices of staple cloths or dress goods, and the heavy auction sale of carpets was eminently successful in clearing off at fair prices an accumulation resulting from an advance in prices last January which was not supported by demand. Wool declined about half a cent in April, taking the average of 100 quotations by Coates Bros., and the better demand for goods has caused more inquiry, but thus far no improvement in prices. Print cloths have again made a new low record, 1.9¼ cents, but a better market is seen for other cotton products. Demands for boots and shoes are very heavy, considering the extraordinary orders previously placed, and shipments are still the largest ever known for the season. Silk works are doing well, and the domestic demand for the minor metals in manufacture is remarkably heavy.

Failures for the week have been 218 in the United States, against 221 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 36 last year.

ONE MEASURE PASSED.

Washington, May 7.—One war measure was passed by the senate yesterday. It was a bill to increase to 15 the number of surgeons in the United States army and to authorize the secretary of war to employ as many contract surgeons as he might deem necessary. Consideration for a bill authorizing the postmaster general to establish postoffices in military posts and camps was sought.

Almost the entire session was consumed by a discussion of an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill offered by Mr. Pettigrew, providing for a reduction of 20 percent in the compensation of railroads for the transportation of mails. The amendment was pending when the senate adjourned until Monday.

TENNEY'S ERROR.

Bostons' Baseman Responsible for the Loss of Another Game.

Boston, May 7.—The Bostons had the game well in hand yesterday, when a bad error by Tenney in the ninth gave Wilmot his base, and three lucky hits won the game for the visitors. Score:

New Yorks.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van Haltren, c. f.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Wilmot, l. f.	5	1	1	0	0	1
Joyce, 1 b.	4	0	0	10	0	0
Davis, s. s.	3	1	2	1	4	0
Gleason, 2 b.	3	2	1	4	5	0
Hartman, 3 b.	4	1	1	2	2	2
McCreery, r. f.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Warner, c.	4	1	2	8	0	2
Doheny, p.	5	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	35	7	9	27	14	5
Bostons.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, c. f.	5	0	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1 b.	5	0	2	6	0	1
Long, s. s.	2	0	0	2	0	1
Kister, s. s.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Duffy, l. f.	4	2	2	1	0	0
Collins, 3 b.	4	1	2	5	2	1
Stahl, r. f.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Lowe, 2 b.	4	0	0	1	5	1
Bergen, c.	3	1	1	10	3	0
Sullivan, p.	0	0	0	0	0	1
Willis, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0
*Stivetts	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	5	11	27	10	5

*Batted for Willis in the ninth.

New Yorks ..0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—7

Bostons .....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 0—5

Two-base hits—Wilmot, Stahl, Warner. Stolen bases—Davis, Gleason, Hartman. Double plays—Davis and Hartman; Davis, Gleason and Joyce; Collins, Lowe and Tenney. First base on balls—By Doheny, Bergen, Will; by Sullivan, Van Haltren, 2; Joyce, Davis, Gleason, 2; Warner. Struck out—Hamilton, Tenney, 2; Collins, 2; Stahl, Willis, Van Haltren, Joyce, Davis, Gleason, McCreery, Doheny. Passed ball—Warner. Wild pitch—Sullivan. Time—2:28. Umpires—Lynch and Connelly.

The Brocktons won from the Torontos by opportune batting, hits scoring all five runs. Both pitchers gave a star exhibition, Pittenger excelling in steadiness. Score: 5 to 2.

The Fall Rivers defeated the Pawtuckets in a game marked by heavy hitting and sharp fielding. Sixteen flies were knocked into the outfield, all but one of which were caught, and that one missed after a long run. The Fall Rivers touched up McCafferty for 16 with 24 and the best the Pawtuckets could do with Flanagan was three, with five. Score: 7 to 2.

In the ninth inning of yesterday's game, the Washingtons had the game all but won. The Brooklyns, however, by an unexpected rally in stick work, knocked out six runs, and, with two out, took the game from the senators, 10 to 9.

THREE YEARS FOR THEFT.

Boston, May 7.—Edwin A. Lowe was sentenced by Judge Lowell in the United States district court yesterday to state prison for three years at hard labor for the embezzlement of $1800 from the Newton Centre postoffice in November last. He was employed there as chief clerk, and, having committed small defalcations and falsified the books, he stole $1800 from the postoffice safe Nov. 28, and the next day, being Sunday, took a train for New York, thence to New Orleans, to San Antonio, Tex., and to California, where, at the end of about six weeks, he had spent all the money. He then gave himself up. An indictment followed, to which he pleaded guilty.



CLINTON R. CARPENTER, in "The King's Fool," Presented for the Day Nursery.

To be at the Top

Costs an effort. Every good thing costs an effort, and reading our "ads" is the price you pay for the purchasing advantage you possess over your less enlightened neighbor. Don't ask the reason why.

We're Always Busy.

Just scan the unmatchable values which we're daily offering; they'll tell you why. "High qualities" and low prices go hand in hand and no matter how "low" the price, you can always depend on the goods. This is the principle that is making our store bound to the front.

Notice our large windows as you pass; they are simply tell-tales of the values that are waiting for you inside. We can name only one or two of the many.

PLUMS.

Men's Blue Serge Suits, elegantly tailored; every suit right up in style, cut to fit and keep its shape, like all our clothes do; real value, $11.00; our quick selling price is

$7.50.

Fancy Worsted Suits so much in demand this season in all the newest patterns and colorings; magnificent quality; many of these Suits formerly sold at $4 to $5 higher, our special prices are

$7.50

$9, $10, 12, $13.50, and $15. They're trade winners.

There is one thing sure, you can always consider your money on deposit here until you are suited.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.

72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Lowell Lodge, I.O.O.F., held its regular meeting in Odd Fellows' temple last evening. There was one initiation.

The New England Order of Protection held its regular business meeting in Odd Fellows' temple last evening. There was one application for membership received.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.

TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.

The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest men. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other schemes. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA. Sold by all Local Druggists. Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, Mass. General Agents.

MANLY VIGOR

Marital Strength, Vitality, Manhood, Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental foreboding disappear at once. The effect of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body responds with a glow of health. The mind becomes more active than ever. Nobby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored in men who have spun out the thread of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and night losses stop at once.

MEN ABOUT TO MARRY

Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.

Our Institute was founded in 1858. As to our reliability and professional standing, we refer to any of the Boston papers, banks or express companies. WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.

Consultation may be had and advice given free of charge by the greatest living experts and specialists on Men's Diseases.

BOOK FOR MEN FREE.

Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation With Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of men, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired, written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it today—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. HALLOCK'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 140 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

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SUNDAY SERVICES.

Advent—Elder M. G. Nelson, "The Practical Power of the Promises;" 7, sermon to young people, "The School of Christ;" baptism in the Merrimack near entrance to the boulevard at 8 a. m.

Seventh Day Adventist, Old Highland hall,—Elder A. H. Clark. Sabbath school at 2 Saturday, preaching at 3, "The Value of Vacillating Christianity."

Branch Street Tabernacle—Rev. O. E. Mallory, Rev. I. W. Grimes of Cambridge will preach morning and evening in exchange.

Fifth Street Baptist—Rev. H. W. O. Millington. "The Love of Jesus;" evening, "God's True Nobleman."

First Baptist—Rev. S. T. Ford. "The Might of Little Things;" evening "Four Certain Young Women Whom I Have Met."

Immanuel Baptist—Rev. T. S. Sayer, Jr. "Ambassadors for Christ;" evening, Mrs. George C. Marsden, missionary to Africa, will speak.

Worthen Street Baptist—Rev. Bowley Green, "Abraham Offering Isaac;" 6.30, "A Paradox."

Chelmsford Street Free Baptist—Rev. H. Lockhart, "A Clearly Defined Victory;" evening, "Spiritual Heartburn."

Mt. Vernon Free Baptist—Rev. O. H. Denney. "Good Soldiers;" evening, "The Wedding Ready."

Middlesex Chapel—Rev. E. R. Caswell. Rev. William Marshall of the Newton Theological Seminary will preach morning and evening.

Paige Street Free Baptist—Rev. A. E. Wilson. "The Truth;" evening, "Missionary Heroes."

Eliot Congregational—Rev. J. M. Greene. Rev. G. H. Stanton of Boston will preach morning and evening.

First Congregational—Rev. Dr. Chas. R. Rice of Boston will preach: "The Authority of Jesus Christ;" 7, "Responsibility of Speech."

First Trinitarian—Rev. G. F. Kenngott. "The Inevitable Conflict, a Sermon for the Times;" 7, an illustrated lecture "The History of the Church in Scotland."

High Street—Rev. C. W. Huntington. Rev. Dr. John D. Kingsbury of Bradford will preach.

Highland Congregational—Rev. C. L. Merriam. Preaching by the pastor at 10.30 and praise service with brief sermon by pastor at 6.30.

John Street Congregational—Rev. G. H. Johnson. "Congregationalism;" evening, "A Great Need."

Kirk Street—Rev. W. A. Bartlett. "Life Producing Life;" evening, "The Battle of Trumpets."

Central M. E.—Rev. W. H. Meredith. Preaching by pastor at 10.30 and 7.30 and by Rev. J. H. Paradis in French at 3.

Centralville M. E.—Rev. J. W. Bowler. "Whose Son is He?" 6.30, "An Impossible Neutrality;" prayer meeting.

Highland M. E.—Rev. J. W. Higgins. "A Straight Question;" 6.30, revival service.

St. Paul's—Rev. L. W. Staples. "The Kind of Man Wanted;" 6.30, "Some Pictures of Home."

Worthen Street M. E.—Rev. Dr. H. T. Curnick, "Paul's Great Word at Ephesus;" 6.30, "War in Man's Soul."

First Primitive Methodist—Rev. N. W. Matthews, "Paul's Estimate of Christianity;" evening, "Christ's Interest in Peter."

First Presbyterian—Rev. J. M. Craig. 10.30 and 7.

Westminster Presbyterian—Rev. D. A. MacPhie, "The Church;" evening, "The Endeavor Society."

First Unitarian—Rev. C. T. Billings. "God, and the Thought of God."

First Universalist—Rev. C. E. Fisher. Modern Belief;" young people's meeting at 6.

Grace Universalist—Rev. R. A. Greene. "White Robes."

First Church of Christ—Scientist Pollard Building, Palmer street, 10.45, "Parable of the Marriage Feast."

Second Church of Christ—Scientist, Odd Fellows' Hall, Middlesex street, 10.30 and 12.

Christadelphian Ecclesia—Runels' Building, Merrimack Square, "The Underworld."

PRIMARY TEACHERS' UNION.

Rev. J. M. Leonard of Melrose, chairman of the State Sunday school association, delivered an address before the Primary Teachers' Union in the Paige street church, Friday afternoon.

Mr. Leonard is a fine speaker, and he was followed with the closest attention by his audience. He said that the Sunday school was the best harvest field in the world and that the primary workers were the best workers of the best field.

HIS FOURTEENTH BIRTHDAY.

Several of the young friends of Master Harry McCue gathered at his home 78½ Broadway, last evening, to celebrate his fourteenth birthday. For an entertainment, there were recitations by Masters Donahoe, Mason and Ricker solos by Master Traversay and Miss Laura Howard and a duet by Misses Alice and Grace McCue. Following the entertainment, games and social intercourse was indulged in, interspersed with a delightful spread by the D. L. Page company.

BASE BALL.

The game scheduled for the Fair Grounds today will be between the Emeralds and the South Ends and it promises to be a lively contest. A great crowd will be on hand to cheer the teams. Both nines have any number of supporters and all feel confident that their respective team will win. McCarthy, Connors and Silnes will do the battery work for the Emeralds and the South Ends say that they only hope that Connors goes into the pitcher's box. The Emeralds say that they will put Connors in the box just to prove that he is a puzzle to the South Ends. And so it look as if things will be mighty interesting.

CASTORIA.

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Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS.')

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

A SHAKE UP IN THE BUTTER MARKET

75 lb. Box Best Creamery Butter $1.15. This is the best creamery that comes to Lowell.

1 lb. Prints of the same 25c.

5 lb. Box, good creamery, 95c.

The above is but a sample of the trade which we will give you on Butter for a few days.

CENTRAL CASH MARKET

CENTRAL AND CHARLES STS.

THE SUN LATEST! 6 O'CLOCK.

THE LAFAYETTE

What French Officials Say of Her.

DO NOT BELIEVE SPANIARDS WERE ON BOARD.

Nor That Captain Violated Neutrality Laws.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Havre, France, May 7.—The officials of the French transatlantic steamship company say they do not believe that there are Spanish officers embarked on board their steamer, Lafayette, captured by the United States gunboat Annapolis. They say that the Spanish officers did not embark when the French liner touched at Corrina, Spain. They say it would have been easier for the Spaniards to embark on Spanish vessels and they explain that if such officers were found on board, they deceived the captain of the Lafayette in regard to their status.

Continuing, the company's officers say that when the Lafayette sailed from St. Nazaire, though war had not then been declared, her commander was warned; that is, if he learned hostilities had commenced, he was to obey all the customary regulations. The French company officials do not believe the captain of the Lafayette has violated the neutrality laws.

SUPERIOR COURT.

SCOLLANS HELD BY SUFFOLK GRAND JURY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, May 7.—The Suffolk Superior court grand jury before Judge Richardson today made a return of findings for the May term. The list is smaller than usual and does not include many important cases. Frank R. Kimball, who has been missing since his indictment in connection with the city of Boston loaning frauds last year having given himself up last night, went before the grand jury today, and as a result of his statements an indictment was found against Thomas J. Scollans, Jeremiah Mullaney, and Frank R. Kimball.

Kimball and Scollans were arraigned before Judge Sheldon at 11 o'clock. Bail was placed at $8000 and was provided for both men.

The indictment against the men alleges larceny from the city by means of fraudulent returns under teaming contracts made with the paving department.

KILLED BY GAS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Watertown, N. Y., May 7—H. N. Martin and his wife were killed in their home at No. 49 State street, last night, by escaping coal gas. Five other people narrowly escaped.

ORDERS ISSUED.

TO STATE MILITIA TO REPORT FOR DUTY.

By an order issued last evening the balance of the state militia, with the exception of the cavalry, will on Monday, May 9, report at different points along the Massachusetts coast for eight days' tour of duty.

One company of the Fifth Regiment will go to Plum Island, near Newburyport, with a platoon of light artillery. Two more companies of the Fifth, with another platoon of artillery, will guard Cape Ann. Another company will go to New Bedford for duty under Major Lockwood of the United States engineers.

The First Corps of Cadets will man both Bass Point, Nahant, and Point Allerton, Hull.

The Second Corps of Cadets will place mines in Salem and Marblehead harbors under the direction of the United States engineers. Battery A will man Gallooupe's Point, Swampscott.

WARSHIPS SIGHTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, May 7.—A special despatch from Fort de France, capital of the Island de Martinique, French West India Islands, says five warships, supposed to be Spanish war vessels, were sighted off there this orning. They are bound in a northerly direction and might be heading for Porto Rico.

THIS NOON'S FIRE.

The fire department was called to a slight blaze on Wilder street this noon. A woman was cleaning a lamp with naphtha, the fumes of which were ignited by a fire in a stove and set a lounge on fire.

FREIGHTMAN INJURED.

Kenneth A. Shaw of this city, a freight conductor on the Boston & Maine railroad, was seriously injured while at work this afternoon in Ayer. In trying to couple two freight cars, he got his arm squeezed besides receiving injuries about the body.

BROKE HIS ARM.

James Heffernan, aged 6 years, broke his arm while playing this morning and was taken to St. John's hospital.

LOWELL BOYS IN BLUE.

William Maguire, nephew of T. F. Maguire of The Sun, is assistant paymaster on board the monitor Amphitrite, a companion boat of the Terror.

George W. Jackson of this city is in the regulars and is with Colonel Coppinger's command and is also at Key West.

The Connors Brothers, Dennis, Edward, and John, the well known coal dealers, are building a large and commodious residence on Plain street opposite Tanner street.

DEWEY REPORTS.

(Continued.)

uttered, several of the onlookers, including Senator Hanna, called for three cheers for Dewey. They were given with a will and the usual official serenity of the navy department for the moment was broken by a round of cheers which fairly shook the building.

DEPARTMENT'S ESTIMATE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—As soon as the navy department had the complete official list of the Spanish ships destroyed by Commodore Dewey, they turned to their datas showing the character of these ships, as it gave a full idea of the extent of the devastation caused by the American fleet. Taking the list reported by Commodore Dewey, the ships destroyed are as follows:

Reina Christina, cruiser, a single screw barque rigged ship, one funnel, displacement, 3090 tons, length 280 feet; beam, 43 feet; mean draught, 15 feet. Armament, 19 Hontonira six and four inch guns, two machine guns, and five torpedo tubes; complement, 370 men.

The Castilla, built at Cadiz, in 1887; single screw, barque rigged, one funnel, cruiser, displacement, 3342 tons, length, 246 feet, armament, 10 Krupp guns and four revolving cannon; two torpedo tubes; complement, 300 men.

Don Antont de Ulloa, built at Carraca in 1885; iron cruiser, single screw; barque rigged; one funnel; displacement, 1152 tons; length, 210 feet; armament, eight Hontonira guns, one machine gun; two torpedo tubes; complement, 173 men.

Isla de Cuba, built at Ellswick in 1896; steel cruiser, double screw; two-masted military tops; length 185 feet; displacement, 1040 tons; armament, twelve guns; three torpedo tubes; complement, 164 men.

General Lezo, built at Cathagena in 1885; iron gunboat, double screw, schooner rigged; length, 168 feet; displacement, 525 tons; armament, three guns, three machine guns and one torpedo tube; complement, 98 men.

Marques Del Duero, built at Le Seyne in 1875; iron gunboat, double screw, schooner rigged; displacement, 600 tons; armament, three guns, one machine gun; complement, 98 men.

The El Correo, supposed to be the El Cano, that being the name given in the data of the navy department. She is an iron gunboat of 525 tons, double screw, schooner rigged with three guns, three machine guns and one torpedo tube; complement, 98 men.

Velasco, iron cruiser, barque rigged, 210 feet long; 1130 tons displacement; armament, five guns, two machine guns; complement, 173 men.

Isla de Mindanano, transport, built in 1881.

Isla Mindañon, transport; built in 181; length 176 feet; displacement, 4195 tons.

The naval books at the navy department do not show any Spanish ship by the name of Isla de Ulloa. The nearest to that name is Don Antonio Ulloa. As the latter is in Commodore Dewey's list, it is probable that in transferring the despatches, the two names have been made out of this lengthy single name.

DEWEY'S THIRD DESPATCH.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—The following despatch has been received:

Cavite, May 4.—I have taken possession of the naval station at Cavite on the Philippine Islands. Have destroyed the fortifications at the bay entrance, paralelling the garrison. I control the bay and can take the city at any time. The Spanish loss is not fully known but is very heavy. There are 150 killed, including the captain of the Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting the Spanish sick and wounded. There are 250 sick and wounded in the hospital within our lines. There is much excitement at Manila. I will protect the foreign residents.

(Signed) —Dewey.

NAMES CONFOUNDED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—Owing to complicated names of Spanish ships, destroyed by Commodore Dewey, the following is taken direct from the list given by Secretary Long: Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio, Isla de Ulloa, Isle de Luzon, Isla de Cuna, Gen. Lass, Arques del Duero, Elcorreo, Velasco, one transport, Isla de Mindanao. Isla de Cuna probably means Isla de Cuba. The Elcorreo probably means Elcano. Don Antonio is the Don Antonio Deullot. The Isla de Ulloa is not given in the accessible data of Spanish ships and is confounded with Don de Ulloa.

AID FOR DEWEY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—It has been decided to send a transport with troops and supplies to Commodore Dewey at Manila. The City of Pekin will be used for this purpose and will be escorted by the cruiser Charleston.

WORD FROM MANILA.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Rochester, May 7.—Mrs. O. F. Williams of this city, wife of United States consul to Manila, received the following despatch at 8.30 o'clock this morning from her husband in Hong Kong:

"Spaniards surrender. Am well."

ARRIVES IN BOSTON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, May 7.—The U. S. cruiser Columbia arrived in the upper harbor at noon and was greeted with a salute by the navy yard. She will be recalled and then resume her patrol.

MARTIAL LAW.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, May 7.—Martial law has been proclaimed at Ciudad Real, not far from here, owing to further rioting.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 6.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has received a cablegram from a friend who was on the McCulloch during the great naval engagement at Manila, in which he says:

(Continued to Page Three.)

A HEADLESS BODY

Found Lying on the Railroad Tracks.

THE HEAD SAID TO BE IN A LAKE.

The Body Contained Three Bullet Wounds.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, May 7.—The body of the headless man, which was found last evening on the southern shore of Verona lake, about two and a half miles from Montclair, N. J., is at the Orange, N. J., morgue awaiting identification. The police believe that the man was murdered and that the missing head will be found in the lake. If it is not recovered, the lake will be drained. An examination of the body showed three bullet wounds.

The man was about 25 years old, of medium height, and his hands show that he was not accustomed to hard work. The man had only been dead a short time, as the body was still warm when found by the boys. From the fact that the hat-band of the brown derby bore the name of a Newark dealer, the police think that the murdered man might have resided in that city.

SUNDAY RUM SELLING.

EVERY ONE SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO STOP IT.

Every one should do their utmost tomorrow to assist in putting an end to Sunday rum selling at the hotels.

Every citizen should be opposed to it because it is illegal, disgraceful, and detrimental to the best interests of the city.

Every police officer and police official should do his utmost to stop it, because it is a violation of the law.

Every clergyman in the city of every creed should assist in putting an end to this evil, because it is a most outrageous desecration of the Sabbath.

The wives and mothers of the city should use their influence against the evil, because the Sunday hotel is a trap for the unwary husband, son or brother.

Every employer of labor should oppose it because it interferes with the efficiency of their workmen on Monday morning.

Every liquor dealer, every hotel manager, and even the great moguls of the rumocracy themselves should assist in stopping it, because, if persisted in, it will cause a "no-license" vote in December.

When you see a man entering a hotel on Sunday who has a home of his own, you may make up your mind that he is not going there as a legitimate guest of the hotel.

DEATHS.

TAYLOR—Annie G. Taylor, the infant daughter of Edward and Mary Taylor, died yesterday at the home of her parents, 3 Charles court, off Charles street.

HAND—Mrs. Ellen Hand, aged 69 years, died this morning at her residence, 66 Hudson street. Two sons and one daughter, Mrs. Margaret Butler, survive her.

SAUNDERS—Mrs. Mary Jane Saunders, wife of Ex-Mayor Saunders of Lawrence died suddenly at her home in that city Wednesday. Mrs. Saunders was born in Lowell 73 years ago, but of late years has made Lawrence her home. Deceased is survived by one son and three daughters. There are relatives also living in Lowell.

ANOTHER PRIZE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, Fla., May 7.—8.55 a. m.—The Spanish brigantine Frasquito of Barcelona; bound from Montevideo to Havana, and having on board a cargo of beef, was brought in here by the despatch boat Hamilton today. The Frasquito was captured off the coast of Havana by the United States Cruiser Montgomery, Commander Converse.

MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Hendays, France, near the Spanish frontier, May 7.—Madrid advices say that a military dictatorship, headed by Marshal Campos, is probable as the last chance to save the dynasty.

N. H. NATIONAL GUARD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Dover, N. H., May 7.—Company A, First Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard, Capt. Frank E. Rollins, left this city for the state camp at Concord at 8.15 o'clock this morning. The demonstration by the citizens attending their departure was such as had never before been seen in Dover. The streets were lined with people and as the company marched to the station, escorted by the Grand Army, the Sons of Veterans and both branches of the city government, the cheering was deafening. Nearly every street was decorated. At the Opera House, Mayor Fairbanks delivered an address and prayer was offered by Rev. George Hall, chaplain of the First Regiment. All the bells in the city were rung and as the train left the station, a salute of 17 guns was fired.

EXCITING RUNAWAY.

A horse belonging to Dr. Benlot became frightened in front of Coram's store in the square this morning and ran awy. The runaway was caught before proceeding very far but not before breaking Frank Stevens bicycle and colliding with several teams and causing great excitement.

HIS OPPORTUNITY

Don Carlos Sees His Restoration Coming.

AND CALLS UPON FOLLOWERS THE WORLD OVER.

Unhappy Dynasty is Doomed to Destruction.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, May 7.—The Commercial Advertiser today publishes the following:

"A manifesto has been issued by Don Carlos, calling upon his loyal followers throughout the United States and South America to join him at once. Some will leave here on steamships sailing today. Others have left already and still more will leave as soon as they can settle up their affairs in this country.

Rafael Diez de la Cortina, the representative of Don Carlos, in America yesterday received his instruction to join Don Carlos and will leave for his destination during the coming week. According to Senor Cortina, the general ferment in Spain today is the beginning of the end of the present dynasty. The emissaries of Don Carlos throughout Spain have reported that an overwhelming majority of the people are ready to flock to his standard the instant it is raised. General Weyler and the army are only waiting to receive the word to openly declare their allegiance to him. The majority of the naval officers, including all of the fifteen admirals, are already pledged to him. In reply to a question as to the intention of Don Carlos regarding a Spanish American war, Senor Cortina replied: "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. He certainly will not act until he has seen and consulted with the American Carlists. We will join our leader some place on the continent of Europe, exactly where, I do not know. A provisional government will be formed, to go into effect the instant the Queen Regent abdicates, or when Don Carlos proclaims himself. There will be no opposition from any other nation and the new government will be formed on more democratic lines. I speak authoritatively when I say that Don Carlos intends to make a radical change in the present system of government."

ALLEGED AMERICAN SPY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Cadiz, May 7.—A man, said to be an Englishman and giving the name of Boyer, attempted to telegraph yesterday evening, details of the movements of the Spanish warships. The clerks refused to transmit his message without the authority of the manager of the office. Boyer thereupon went away but was followed and arrested. He was taken before the prefect, and his explanations not being satisfactory, he was imprisoned and handed over to the military authorities, who, it is said, strongly suspect Boyer of being a spy.

GERBALS ALLOWED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, May 7.—A decree has been gazetted, allowing the free entry of cereals, etc., into Spain.

RIOTS AT MADRID.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, May 7.—Much excitement prevails here. A serious riot is anticipated.

LATEST FROM MADRID.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, May 7 (Noon)—Serious trouble is apprehended here and much excitement prevails throughout the capitol. The students of the university are assembling there and it is supposed they intend to promote a riot. A strong force of police has been sent to prevent the general public from reaching the university and joining the students, which is believed to be the plan of the leaders of the proposed demonstration.

There has been fresh rioting at Ciudad Real, capitol of the province of that name, and situated about 97 miles south of this city and martial law has been proclaimed there.

NEWS IN BOSTON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, May 7.—Mayor Quincy received this cablegram at 1 o'clock this afternoon:

Hong Kong, May 7, 1898.

Mayor of Boston:

Cruiser Boston to City of Boston, sends news of victory.

TWO MORE PRIZES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Fort au Prince, May 7.—The United States cruiser Montgomery, commanded by G. A. Converse, arrived at Cape Haytian, ninety miles north of here this morning. She captured yesterday between Hayti and Cuba the Spanish steamer Lorenzo and Fransulio, loaded with cattle and bound from Montevideo to Havana. She is owned in Barcelona. A prize crew was put on board, but the destination of the prize was not announced.

A French steamer which has arrived reports there are three Spanish warships and one French warship at Porto Rico.

ANOTHER ADMIRAL.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, May 7.—Chairman Boutelle of the House committee on naval affairs says he will introduce from that committee on Monday a resolution of thanks to Commodore Dewey. He will also introduce a bill creating an additional rear admiral. Commodore Dewey cannot be named in the bill, but it will provide for the promotion of a commodore who has won honor for the United navy and the United States.

COMMENT ON DEWEY'S SILENCE

And Conjecture That He Met Unexpected Resistance After Bombardment.

A London Theory on the Situation—French Craft Seized Had Been Authorized to Pass the Blockade and Was Ordered to be Released by the Government—Teddy Roosevelt's Terrorizers—Queen Regent Appeals to Austrian Emperor—The Blockading Fleet Suffering From Inaction.

London, May 7.—Anxiety over the absence of news from Commodore Dewey was clearly reflected in the lobbies of the house of commons last evening, where the general subject of conversation was the uncertainty as to Manila. Sinister speculations were indulged in; and it was pointed out that there were trading steamers under the British flag in Manila bay on Sunday. As apparently none of them left after the naval battle, it looks as though they apprehended danger in passing out by Corregidor island. They can hardly be awaiting cargoes if the town has been bombarded; while there would be plenty of foreigners in that event anxious to embark.

It is not believed that Commodore Dewey has met with disaster, but it is the universal opinion, that he has encountered unexpected resistance and is not in a position to spare a vessel to carry despatches. Another suggestive explanation is that the commodore has not succeeded in obtaining control of the land telegraph lines to Bolinao connecting Manila with the Hong Kong cable.

The stories of another Spanish fleet going to the Philippines are regarded here as simply ridiculous. It is considered extremely improbable that a naval battle will take place in the vicinity of Porto Rico early as Sunday, as any attempt by Spain to engage in such a conflict with a single squadron would be to court disaster. It is supposed that the admiral of the Cape Verde squadron may be trying to draw the enemy toward a point where he could be reinforced by the reserve ships from Cadiz, and where he would be fighting within easier reach of Spanish ports. Therefore if there is to be any great battle, it will be much further westward than Porto Rico.

NO NEWS GOOD NEWS.

That About the Feeling of the Officials In Washington.

Washington, May 7.—One comfort the officials take in the absence of news from Dewey, although it is of a negative character, is that the lack of communication is probable evidence that the Spaniards at least are not in control at Manila, else they would speedily communicate that fact to the rest of the world through the cable. If the delay means anything, it is believed not to be more serious than that Commodore Dewey has been delayed in carrying out fully his plans for the occupation of Manila.

The state department is in close touch with Consul Wildman at Hong Kong, who is expected to supply the earliest possible news from the Philippines. The only message received from the consul was one informing the department that four families of refugees from the Philippines had petitioned for admission to United States citizenship, something manifestly impossible for the consul to grant under the naturalization laws. It is barely possible that the first news to come may be through British sources, as all British cable subventions contain a clause giving the British government the precedence in the use of the cable in an emergency.

Respecting Admiral Sampson's movements the department is still mute, although it is apparent that interesting news is expected on that subject within the next three days. Therefore, it is quite certain that the officials pay no attention to the rumor which originated in London to the effect that Sampson has undertaken a campaign in the Canaries, since it would be manifestly impossible for the admiral to arrive at the Canaries within so short a space of time as three days. Again the monitors in this fleet could not carry coal enough to make the passage. Moreover, the naval strategy board is not sending out notifications of contemplated moves. A leading diplomatic official said there was no reason why foreign nations should be given advance information of an attack on the Canaries. Since the United States was conducting a war, it had the right, he said, to choose its own points of attack without keeping other governments advised of its purposes.

The London report that the continental powers were seeking to have England join them in intervention also was lacking in verification in official and diplomatic quarters. The state department has received no suggestion of such intervention and does not believe it is contemplated. The foreign representatives here, including those of Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, meet these reports with specific denials and declare that intervention is not being discussed in any way. These officials have been fully conversant with all moves towards intervention, and they doubtless would be aware if such a move was on foot at present.

The utterance of Emperor William before the reichstag yesterday confirmed what the German officials have maintained from the start, namely, that Germany would observe strict neutrality even though no decree of neutrality was issued. Russian officials take the same view as to the purpose of Russia to keep out of any intervention which would be inimical to the United States. The French authorities do not consider intervention a live question at present, and since France issued her decree of neutrality, the French officials dismiss reports that France will participate in intervention. The British officials have received no word concerning intervention, and they consider such moves as quite inopportune under existing circumstances. A leading member of the diplomatic corps said: "What could we intervene about? It could not be because the United States had occupied the Philippines, because we do not yet know that the Philippines are occupied. It could not be because Porto Rico may be occupied, for we have no official information yet that any movement against that island is contemplated. In fact, even if continental Europe desires to intervene, it has no facts before it thus far on which to base intervention."

With the best disposition in the world to meet the wishes of the many young men who are coming forward to serve in the navy, Secretary Long has been obliged to make an announcement that he will not be able to do so. The reason for this is that the conditions are entirely dissimilar to those that prevailed at the outbreak of the civil war. We have now a considerable naval militia that is entering the naval service as a volunteer force, and the organizations enter the service fully equipped with their own officers of all grades. The new vessels that have been added to the navy in large numbers recently have been accepted by the government as they were, officers and crew remaining on board and in the service, leaving no need for the addition of regular naval officers except in the highest grades.

One feature of the cabinet session yesterday was a discussion of the attitude of the senate in providing the "sinews of war." The president has received positive information that the senate committee will report that measure with the bond feature eliminated. This fact is causing the administration great uneasiness, and the statement is made that the possibility of adverse action in the full body of the senate is a source of much anxiety. The president laid before the cabinet the information he had as to what is to be looked for from the senate, and expressed the hope that there would be a satisfactory majority for the bond provision. Should it not become a part of the law, many urgent preparations for the war will have to be held back. The money to be secured from bond sales, it is represented, is needed imperatively for the execution of the plans mapped out, and adverse action by the senate would be likely to interfere—unless, the money is otherwise provided and by as speedy methods as the issuance of bonds—with the securing of the freedom of Cuba through the dispatch of large detachments of troops there, the expenditures on account of which would be very great. The administration is anxious to impress this fact upon congress in order that ample revenues may be at hand for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

There was considerable gratification evident at the session at the general outlook. There was a strong belief that the Spanish fleet, instead of sailing across the seas to intercept the Oregon, or to come into the waters near here to begin operations, would be found eventually to be progressing for some point closer to its own possessions on the other side of the ocean. While there is great reticence on the part of all the members of the administration on the subject, there is excellent authority for the statement that the instructions of Admiral Sampson give him great latitude.

TEDDY'S TERRORIZERS.

Washington, May 7.—Colonel Roosevelt has placed his resignation as assistant secretary of the navy in the hands of Secretary Long. It has not yet been accepted, however, and Mr. Roosevelt will continue as assistant for some days before joining his regiment at San Antonio.



ASSISTANT SECRETARY ROOSEVELT.

Colonel Roosevelt's office was crowded to overflowing about noon yesterday with an assemblage of cowboys, plainsmen, college students and ex-policemen of the New York force, who are among those to join the command of which Mr. Roosevelt will be lieutenant colonel. The members of the party were decidedly unique in appearance. The plainsmen and rough riders wore broad-brimmed sombreros and gave an unmistakable evidence of their ability to round up a herd of refractory steers. They were all tall, well-built, athlete fellows, bronzed from exposure and the picture of health and endurance. There were several young Englishmen in the party who had preferred this service as more exciting than ranching. Three ex-policemen were in the party, looking quite as stalwart as the ranchmen. There was a sprinkling also of "tenderfeet," coming from the colleges and universities, as well as from the social centers. Colonel Roosevelt greeted each man pleasantly, and the men were unanimous in pronouncing him a "brick."

ARMED WITH MAUSERS.

Liverpool, May 7.—Steamers from the Canaries reports that the United States consul at Las Palmas left suddenly with the plans of Las Palmas harbor. They say that there are 12,000 Spanish troops in Gran Canaria alone, most of whom are armed with mausers. Every Spaniard and Canarian has been pressed into the service; and the business of fruit packing is left to the women. Fortifications are rapidly being constructed; and a new fort on the hillside at Las Palmas facing the sea, will mount heavy guns. The military authorities have taken possession of buildings of British subjects, for which they refuse to pay, make exchanges, and the government is selling at auction all sorts of monopolies, arms, paints and the like in a desperate attempt to raise revenue.

APPEALED TO EMPEROR.

London, May 7.—A Vienna correspondent says: "The Spanish Queen Regent has again appealed to Emperor Francis Joseph to use his influence in favor of European intervention. Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has addressed a note to the powers on the subject. I understand that but for England's pro-American attitude certain European powers would have openly sided with Spain before the war broke out."



FRANCIS JOSEPH I.

All the reports that reach here from trustworthy quarters agree that there is no doubt affairs in Spain are hurrying rapidly toward a grave crisis. Whatever exists, this point appears, the Carlist are increasing the difficulties of the situation even to a higher degree than Republicans. Not the slightest faith is attached to the assurances of the pretender that he is setting an example of quietness and inactivity. On all hands it is thought here that the next few days will bring about events that may change the entire situation in the Spanish capital. This result is now regarded inevitable in those circles in Vienna who are intimate with the Spanish court. It is declared, however, that in spite of the revolutionary movement which seems to spread every hour in Spain, fears are entertained for the personal safety of the queen regent or her son, nor is it feared that they will be unable, when a suitable moment presents itself, to leave the country uninjured.

ORDERS NOT DELIVERED.

Key West, May 7.—Commodore Watson last night received orders from Washington to instantly release the French mail steamer, Lafayette, captain of which persisted in trying to run the blockade and acted so suspiciously when interrogated that it was decided to bring his vessel to this port. The capture of the vessel turns out to have been an unfortunate incident, resulting from a mistake; but no protest has been made by the representatives of the French government in the United States. The officials here declare that this will close the affair.

It appears that before the Lafayette sailed for Havana the French legation in Washington was instructed to communicate with the state department. This was done and permission was granted to the steamer to enter and discharge her passengers and cargo with the understanding that she would take on nothing there. Instructions for the fulfillment of this agreement were sent from Washington to Admiral Sampson's squadron; and it was only learned after the capture was made that the orders were never delivered.

Of the 165 passengers on board the Lafayette, 78 are for Havana, nearly all being young Spaniards, who say they are going to Cuba to engage in mercantile pursuits. When surprised it displayed that such was their mission at this time, they merely shrugged their shoulders and vouchsafed no further explanation.

So far as the ship's manifest shows she carries no contraband of war, and with such an immense cargo it was impossible to make a thorough inspection. Nothing in the way of arms or ammunition was found on board.

INACTION BEGINS TO PALL.

Off Havana, May 7.—There is a feeling of serious unrest in the blockading

(Continued to Page Nine.)

SPORTS AND THE DRAMA

A BOOM FOR CYCLE RACING.

Many Interesting and Novel Wheeling Contests Are Scheduled For the Coming Season.

JIMMY MICHAEL'S PLANS.

[Copyright, 1898.]

This season is likely to witness the best bicycle races ever seen in America, for never before at so early a date have so many important and interesting as well as novel contests been arranged. The sport this year is on a businesslike as well as a sporting basis, and the outlook was never brighter for a great racing season.

One of the first as well as most interesting of the big match races will be the 20 mile contest at the Willow Grove track, near Philadelphia, between J. Frank Starbuck, the professional middle distance rider, and Edouard Taylore, the Frenchman. The race is to be held on May 28, and each man is to be allowed 20 pacemakers. Starbuck is a Philadelphian and gained considerable renown last season by his various attempts, in only one of which he was successful, to defeat Jimmy Michael in a series of middle distance races. This season he intends to devote most of his attention to long distances and is sanguine that he will be better able to compete against the crack riders than he was last year.

What will certainly be one of the most sensational match races of the year, if the contest takes place, will be that between Charles M. Murphy of Brooklyn and E. E. Anderson of Roodhouse, Ills. It is proposed that these men shall race for a mile paced by locomotives, the contest to be held somewhere on Long Island where two tracks run parallel for a distance of 1½ or two miles and the stretches are reasonably level and where spectators may find favorable positions from which to see the men risk life and limb for fortune's favors.

Arrangements for the ride itself are completed, and the selection of a location is all that delays the final announcement. The board track for each rider will be as wide as the rails will allow. Each locomotive will be followed by a car, which will be occupied by guests. On the back of this car will be a wind shield. Upon this shield a black line will be drawn, and upon this the rider will have to glue his eyes with terrible intentness. On the track will be a second line over which he must travel. Deviation from this, caused by the slightest wabbling, is likely to precipitate the rider to almost certain death. The track will be boarded for a quarter of a mile ahead of the start and for half a mile beyond the finish.

Murphy and Anderson have had experience. Murphy once followed a quad down hill, near Brooklyn, with a strong wind at his back, making the mile in 1m. 4-5s. He also planned to follow a locomotive, but Anderson carried out his idea while Murphy was in Europe in the spring of 1896. Anderson covered the mile under these conditions in 1m. 3 4-5s.

Anderson used a gear of 120 in his ride, while Murphy's machine was geared to 96. Murphy says that it is not possible to make a mile in a minute behind a locomotive, as he thinks these engines cannot get under way quick enough in a quarter or half a mile to wind the rider up to the proper degree of speed.

Multicycle racing is destined to enjoy a boom this season. Arthur Gardiner, Karl Kaser and Charles Miller started the ball rolling with their sweeping challenge to meet any triplet team in the world. This trio broke the hour unpaced record of the world at Belair, Fla., last March by covering 28 miles 78 yards in an hour, with nothing to break the wind for the big machine. This performance was remarkable, inasmuch as it is the greatest distance ever covered in 60 minutes by any contrivance propelled by human power. The men composing the team are individually remarkably strong. Karl Kaser, the champion of Switzerland, is the Sandow of the cycle track. Miller, who won the last six day race, has proved that his endurance is wonderful and has given evidence of possessing remarkable speed. Arthur Gardiner, the Chicago sprinter, has been in the front rank of short distance riders, both paced and unpaced, for several years.

Their challenge was accepted almost as soon as issued by A. C. Mertens, the five mile champion; Earl Kiser, the half mile champion, and Nat Butler, the great handicap rider. Kiser and Mertens, with John S. Johnson as the third man, have records as members of a triplet team. Last October they broke the record for a mile unpaced by covering the distance in 1m. 47 4-5s. at Kalamazoo, Mich. The wheel used by them in that trip was a road machine, and they are confident that with a racing triplet, properly equipped, they could do much better.

Besides the above mentioned teams there are three others in the field for honors among riders of the three seaters. Swanborough and Sager of Denver rode 26 miles 1,252 yards in an hour on a tandem a few weeks ago, and the National Track association will add a mate and match the trio against the winners of the first mentioned contest. Ther Tom Eck has a team of which he expects wonders, composed of Gougoltz and Lumberjack, with Jaap Eden, the great Dutch champion, as a mate. Fulford and Wheelock, the English tandem champions, with Charlie Wells added, comprise still another three which will take a hand in the game. A contest of the five teams is said to be in process of arrangement. Should it come off it will undoubtedly be one of the most interesting races of the present season.

Jimmy Michael has signed a contract with the American Cycle Racing association to ride six races under its management during July and August. He will receive big money for these half dozen events, for even though he loses he is to get $10,000, and should he win all six his earnings will be about $35,000. None of the races is to be less than 15 or more than 33 miles. The dates and tracks on which they will take place have not yet been decided, nor have the men been selected who will try to beat the invincible little Welshman. Tom Linton will probably be one of Michael's opponents, for he is very anxious to lower the colors of his fellow countryman and thinks that he can do so.

A very novel and exciting race has been arranged for the opening of Woodside track, in Philadelphia, on June 4. It is to be at a mile, flying start, and each of the six contestants will be paced by his own tandem team. These pacing teams will carry their men clear to the tape. The purse offered is $600.

After many weeks of talk a series of match races was arranged between Michael and Bald. Mile heats, best two in three, will be contested, and the pacemakers will carry the men from start to finish. Each man will be allowed ten men, mounted on any style of pacing machines. The stake is $1,000 a side. The American Cycle Racing association provided the backing for Bald and Shafer for Michael. The first race will probably be held in New York in June, the second in Buffalo and the third, if necessary, at a place yet to be decided upon.

Among the many contests that are likely to be decided on the Fourth of July is one of especial interest. Miller has accepted the challenge of Schlanser for a 21 hour ride, and it will probably be pulled off on that date. Miller's manager has stipulated that the purse be for not less than $500 a side and that each man provide his own pacemakers.

There is a strong probability that the champion of America may this year be a foreigner. Last season and at times previous no one except a rider whose home was within the domains of the United States was allowed entrance to the championships. It was very much of a question whether Loughead, the Canadian champion, should be permitted to retain the championships he won at the Philadelphia meet in 1897. The racing committee ruled, however, that as Loughead had raced so long in the United States he was practically a local rider. This season the rules have been amended, and any rider, no matter where his home or what his nationality, may compete for the championship of the United States.

Much greater interest is added to sprint and middle distance racing this season owing to the presence of the champions in those classes of France, England, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark and Italy. Any one of these may become the premier cyclist of America, and many foreign riders will endeavor to carry the championship emblem of this country to Europe.

There will be but one champion this year, and he will be the leader in points when the final race shall have been run and the computation made. Points will count only in championship races. A win will score six, second place four, third three, fourth two and fifth one. Only five men may start in the field of a championship struggle, and team work will thus be reduced to a minimum.

There will be two circuits this season, the national and international, controlled by two racing associations. Regular followers of the national circuit will be Bald, last year's champion; McFarland, Stevens, Nat Butler, Cabanne, Coburn, McCarthy, Kimble, Kiser and many others, including the team of the National Cycle Track association, consisting of Cooper, Tom Butler, Linton and 38 pacemakers, some of whom are themselves prominent handicap riders.

Over the international circuit will travel what is styled the "flying squadron," and they will ride against the cracks of the national circuit at every opportunity. This "flying squadron" includes among its members many foreign champions, notably Jaap Eden, champion of Holland; Jean Gougoltz, a French champion; Kaser, the Swiss champion; Lehr, champion of Germany; Schrader, champion of Denmark; Chinn of England, Momo and Sebastian and others from Italy, the two Johnsons—John S. of Minneapolis and John S. of Worcester—and A. C. Mertens.

Jimmy Michael, Taylore, the Frenchman, Titus and "Major" Taylor, the colored racer, will ride on an improvised circuit. These four men, together with the 40 pacemakers for Michael, will insure large entry lists for races to be conducted in connection with the middle distance contests.

With all these crack riders and the three circuits the people of the United States will surely have a sufficiency of splendid bicycle racing this summer, and together with the match races the season of 1898 will certainly be a record breaker.

LEO ETHERINGTON.

A FORMIDABLE WAR TRICYCLE.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Wheelmen are confident that they will play a not inconspicuous part in the present war against Spain. A New York genius has equipped a tricycle with a Maxim gun and a complete outfit. It is designed to be operated by three men. The riders shown in the illustration are Bald in front, Titus at the rear and Cooper in the middle. They are supposed to be leading a band of cavalrymen to an exposed point where assistance is required.

The Dude Catcher Was a Surprise.

"It was not so many years ago," said the traveling man, "when the impression was current that a man who was a dude and generally fastidious in his habits could not play ball. This sentiment was somewhat strong in Kansas City in the early eighties. At that time the town was very much alive, and the stranger within the gates could get anything he wanted from pitch and toss to manslaughter. All he had to do was to name his game.

"Sunday baseball was a feature, and a delegation from the stockyards invariably attended in order that the proper amenities should be made manifest. The games were generally between amateur teams, and what was lacking in technic was more than compensated by the ginger the players put in their work. 'Willie Bill' Hutchison was then a resident of the city and under the name of Brown generally did the twirling for one of the teams. Decker, who caught for the Detroits in their heyday, did the receiving.

"Hutch in those days had a world of speed and always had to let up when Decker came up to the plate. On this particular Sunday a big crowd was present, a nine from Sedalia opposing the locals. The stockyards contingent was decidedly numerous and was backing Hutch against the world. It was nip and tuck for four innings, when a foul tip disabled Decker. Time was called, and a hunt began for some one who was willing to take the hot shot that Hutchison was throwing over the plate. Suitable material was a minus quantity, and apparently the longer the hunt the less likelihood there appeared to be of getting a catcher, and the stockyards element was disconsolate.

"At this juncture a tall, well built man, wearing a lah de dah overcoat, a silk hat, then rare in the town, two watch chains, a buttonhole bouquet and other accouterments that bespoke the effete east, arose and went under the grand stand and spoke to the captain of the local team. The crowd began to guy and hoot, and the howls and jeers were intensified when a few minutes later he appeared in an ill fitting uniform and put on the mask and gloves. The gentlemen from the abattoir district saw in their mind's eye a total eclipse of the money wagered and almost precipitated a riot.

"The game, however, proceeded. The gentleman from the east stood up and took his medicine. Hutch put them over like a cannon shot, but the receiving end never flinched. In those days the Association and the National league were playing under different rules. In the Association a foul caught on the first bound was out. In the big league it had to be caught on the fly. The new catcher had been playing under the regulations as laid down by the minor organization and was greatly surprised after being heartily applauded for a brilliant run and catch on the bound of a foul fly to have the umpire call out out.

"To make a long story short, the new man caught everything that came his way, hit safely every time he came to bat, ran bases like a deer and coached the players in enjoyable style. The game was won by the local men, due chiefly to the easterner. Everybody wanted to know his name, and it finally became known that he was Johnson, the second base man and change catcher for the crack Staten Island club of New York that used to make trouble for all the professional teams in the country. Johnson had received many offers to enter the ranks of the professionals, but steadily refused. He had the freedom of the city that Sunday night after the game."

Athletic Karl Kaser.

Karl Kaser, the champion bicycle racer of Switzerland, is a strong man and a hardy swimmer. Kaser was once tipped over while sailing in the gulf of Mexico. All the boat's sails were set, and he was a mile from shore. Nothing daunted by his misfortune, the champion took the rope of the boat in his mouth and swam to shore, a clear mile, pulling the heavy boat along with him.

Otis Skinner is to discontinue his career as a star and play next season with Joseph Jefferson in "The Rivals." Whether or not Wilton Lackaye will be a member of that company is said to depend on the fate of his drama made from Lever's novel "Charles O'Malley."

WOMEN AS PLAYWRIGHTS.

Latest Success of Marguerite Merington—Work of Miss Morton and Mrs. Ryley.

NOTABLE FEMININE TRIO.

The hit scored at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York, by Minnie Maddern Fiske in Marguerite Merington's latest play, "Love Finds the Way," has served to bring the charming young authoress prominently before the public once more. The story of the career of her former comedy, "Captain Lettarblair," should also serve as an incentive to aspiring dramatists to persist in their work when tempted by repeated discouragements to abandon hope.

Among many literary productions, including clever magazine articles, the "Captain Lettarblair" of Miss Merington was her most notable previous effort, being successfully produced at the first performance by E. H. Sothern in the Lyceum theater, New York city, in 1891.



MISS MERINGTON.

It was written especially for the actor, who had a kinsman on his mother's side named Lettarblair Linton, a gentleman who spoke English with a slight Irish accent. This fact gives a cue to the personality of the stage hero. A trial matinee was given in October, and the next morning's press made it evident that the play was a success, a great triumph for the initial production of a first dramatic effort.

"My chief aim," said the playwright, in speaking of this drama, "was to make the character that of a perfect gentleman in every respect, but, above all, Irish."

Joseph Jefferson read the play when it was nearly finished, and as a result of his advice the dramatist was obliged, as she expressed it, "to almost spoil an idyllic love story by putting into it a hideous villain, because the eminent actor insisted that the public demanded a deep dyed scoundrel at all hazards and would not be content without one." His real words were, "My dear child, you have made your hero so superhumanly good you have to make your villain black in proportion in order to bring out the high lights of Lettarblair's character."

Consequently she turned her comparatively mild mannered rogue into a forger and a thief. At that time, in addition to her literary work, her duties as a teacher, being tutor of Latin and Greek in the New York Normal school, Miss Merington was also president of the alumni association of that institution.

While "Lettarblair" was still in the chrysalis stage the authoress made a short visit to Halifax. Hearing that her mind was occupied with the inception of a military hero, her friends there tendered their aid to give a soldierly coloring to her romance. She was taken to a barracks square and invited to observe that a pump was the only picturesque feature in the landscape and reminded that the great Crummles had constructed a whole play around a pump. Admission was granted her and her friends to the interior of a fort on condition that she would promise not to make drawings of it for the United States government, and finally she was escorted to the soldiers' quarters in the barracks. "Whatever you do," insisted her host, "don't forget to have lots of pipes about in your scenes and, above all, bills—stacks of bills."

Therefore she feels that poor Lettarblair's reduced circumstances are not a libel on the gallant officers of the British army.

Her latest success, "Love Finds the Way," which is said to be a "comedy of sentiment" suggested by an episode in a German play, ably presented by Minnie Maddern Fiske, is the current attraction at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York city. The story of the play is that the heroine, Madeline, who is a very wealthy cripple, determining to secure a husband, virtually proposes to an artist. The latter has a wife, from whom he has been divorced and whom he believes to have since died. She appears at the usual dramatically inopportune moment, when the prospective bride is arrayed in her wedding satin, and tells her story, but Madeline repulses her. The better sentiments triumph, however, and to save the hopeless wife the crippled woman rushes out into the snow, recovers the use of her limbs in a miraculous manner and thus introduces the third act, in which a noble and affectionate physician, Dr. Lee, who has always loved her in secret, is at last recognized by Madeline as the real choice of her heart.

Miss Merington, who is of English birth, came to this country when a child with her family. She is a woman of a nervous intellectual temperament, of medium figure, with dark hair slightly tinged with gray, thoughtful brown eyes, which lighten with animation in conversation, and features with a faint suggestion of sharpness, denoting keen sensibilities dominated by a fine ideality.

Another well known woman playwright is Mrs. Madeleine Lucette Ryley. She was a few years ago the prima donna of the Deshon Opera company and other similar organizations. She is a petite and remarkably capable young woman, and one critic wrote of her when she was a prima donna, "She is a comic opera singer with a sweet, pure voice, a soubrette who has won fame in a number of roles of that kind and an exquisite comedienne whose work has always been notably good."

When "The Lady or the Tiger?" was produced at Wallack's theater, New York, by the McCaull company, the metropolitan critics went into ecstasies over her vivacity and cleverness as Irene.

Her comedy, "An American Citizen," was the means of Nat C. Goodwin's greatest success on the stage. "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," which gave Annie Russell and Joseph Holland a favorable opportunity to win the American public's applause, was one of the great "hits" of the past season, and in "Christopher, Jr.," which she wrote for John Drew, she thoroughly demolished the ancient allegation that "women have no sense of humor."

Mrs. Ryley has also written other plays, which have been accepted by N. C. Goodwin, E. H. Sothern, Herbert Kelcey and Annie Russell for production in this country, and one for Charles Hawtrey, which was presented recently with success in England. She possesses in marked degree the dramatic instinct, and from her long professional career her knowledge of the drama is thorough. Her life is an object lesson for women who would venture for success in the fields of dramatic literature. Her courage and tenacity of purpose are demonstrated by the fact that she wrote for seven years before she gained a hearing. Altogether she has written 22 plays and four comic opera librettos since 1890.

The first work of the now famous and wealthy Martha Morton (though her marriage a few months ago has changed her name) was "Helene; or, The Refugee's Daughter," in which both Clara Morris and Cora Tanner have starred. This was succeeded by a travesty upon the popular "May Blossom." Then came "The Merchant," which won for her the prize offered by the New York World for the best original American play and which she subsequently sold for $4,000.

This was followed by "Geoffrey Middleton, Gentleman," produced by the Pitou stock company. Since then she has written "Brother John," "His Wife's Father" and "A Fool of Fortune" for William H. Crane, "A Bachelor's Romance" for Sol Smith Russell and another play for a prominent London manager. Her royalties from the first two Crane plays aggregated more than $50,000.

A new name added to the list of women dramatists who have "arrived" is that of Mrs. Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland of Boston, who collaborated with Captain Charles King in writing "Fort Frayne." Her "Mas'r Van" is a one act play of southern life, and "Rohan the Silent" and "Chatterton" are becoming well known. "Rohan" was written for Alexander Salvini, and its hero was the last character created by the gifted Hallan. She is a society woman, who took up dramatic writing out of love of it, the emolument being only a secondary consideration.

ROBERT W. WILCOX.

Ye New Critic And ye Old Actor.

With the new school of acting, the new school of art, the new woman and the new almost everything else has come the new critic. He earns his bread not by the sweat of his brow, but by the vinegar of his pen. Now, the new critic takes himself seriously, very seriously, indeed. He revels in the joy of mind inspired by the thought that he is the autocrat of the stage and that sorrow, tears and lamentation follow in the wake of his fart pen. The new critic goes about with his nose in the air and a carefully and painfully acquired decadent expression. He wears green carnations in his buttonhole, bulletins the quantity of absinth he can imbibe per day and, last and crowning vice, is never seen in public without a cigarette clinched between his cruel teeth. He does not need to see the play, often avoids seeing it, says his imagination will work better without it; also that managers lie in wait for him and actors yearn to meet him with a club. Often cranky and conservative editors in whose daily exchange grind is included the penance of reading it say ponderous and painful things about the new critic's daily dose of vinegar, vitriol and vituperation, and the new critic goes home and tells his wife what a great man he is and attacks his employer for a raise in his salary.

Thus happily the new critic goes gliding down the stream of life, shooting his Parthian arrows wherever he thinks they will do the most harm, serene and joyous in the might of the pen.

Now, the average actor does not look at things in that light at all. His sad and prosaic life of toil is far from being embittered by the critic's haughty words, especially when the caustic epithets and epigrams are leveled at some one else in his company.

Mr. Louis James, who has yearly traveled from Bangor, Me., to Galveston and has acquaintance with a registered list of 9,999 American critics, entertained a party of friends recently at dinner in a New York hotel with some of his impressions of the new critic. The guests included several other representative actors and managers, and a kindly, milk of human kindness spirit pervaded their remarks in regard to the critic. The very night before one of the most deadly of the craft had done his worst in regard to Mr. James' new play. Instead of feeling depressed because of such remarks as "the fat actor capered about over the canvas landscape like a mountain goat and at imminent danger of damaging his plaster nose" a most cheerful view was taken of them.

As one by one these gems of thought were read aloud to the company they were greeted by shouts of laughter. One long limbed actor had been fitted with the epithet "labyrinthian legs." The youth was a new recruit from a dramatic school, and he suffered mental anguish in the ratio of his inexperience. He was not present, however, and so the laugh went round.

"The new critic who is a professional user of the tomahawk is a great boon to the poor actor," observed Mr. James. "Hurt an actor's feelings? No, sir; not unless you hurt his box office receipts. And that criticism has helped mine. Here's to the health of the guyer critic!"

An Old Wheel.

J. S. Smith, a member of the L. A. W. in Baltimore, has a velocipede which he purchased in 1868 at a cash cost of $125. He declares that the machine was well made and that it is still in fair condition. Describing it, he says that the wheels are of wood, with light steel tires. The front wheel is 42 and the rear one 32 inches. The backbone is forged steel, beautifully curved, with a five inch steering head. The front forks are forged with a good deal of rake, and the handle bars are outrigged to the front like the outrigger of a racing shell. The cranks are five inches and the pedals three sided, made of brass. A flat steel spring runs from the head to the top of the rear forks, and to it the saddle is clamped. The latter is large and comfortably padded with hair and covered with corduroy, with a high pommel of patent leather. The backbone is extended out from the steering head and is surmounted with an eagle's beak, which is gilded with gold. When the wheel was new, it presented a handsome appearance.

McMasters May Go to Harvard.

Jack McMasters, Princeton's old athletic trainer, has received an offer from Harvard and may take charge of the crimson team next fall. He also had a flattering offer from the University of Minnesota and had decided to accept when he received a telegram from Captain Dibblee of Harvard asking him to defer his decision for a few weeks.

THE STAGE FOLK.

Grace Filkins, remembered as the Daughter in "Shore Acres," intends to star if possible next season.

Plans are being made for the formation of a stock company in New York city with the novel features of traveling stars. Branch companies are to be organized in other cities, making a sort of circuit over which the stars will travel. Thus instead of shipping an entire company from city to city the star, male or female, will travel in solitary state and reflect on the money saved in railway fares.

The Royal theater, Copenhagen, is putting on the Scandinavian dramatization of Colonel Richard Henry Savage's novel "My Comical Wife" as a gala production at an extra expense for mise en scene of 60,000 kroners. The title "The Anarchists" is used. Mme. Dronsart of Paris, who translated the novel into French, is preparing a brilliant French version for the stage to be played this season, and Carlo Schmidl of Triest has organized an Italian company to play the Italian version.

Gerhart Hauptmann is at work on a new poetic eastern play. The chief figures will be an Indian monarch and a beggar maid of whom he is enamored.

Margaret Mather left a daughter 5 years of age, who is with her father, Gustave Pabst, in Milwaukee.

Miss Viola Allen is to begin her tour next October under the management of the Liebler company, probably in a dramatization of "The Courtship of Miles Standish."

Mark Twain will prepare several plays for performance in this country, including "Bartel Turaser" and "In Purgatory."

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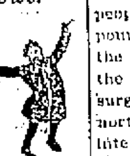
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LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER



A WRONG PROCEEDING.

The practice adopted by the American Express company, in selling a lot of parcels consigned to them and for which they can find no owners is open to criticism. The company advertises the names of the parties to whom the parcels are addressed and announces the sale. The articles are purchased at public auction much in the same way as tickets for a lottery or a game of chance are purchased. The parcels are put up separately and in the majority of cases there is no way of knowing the contents or the real worth of the article offered for sale. A plainly done up package might prove to be very valuable, but it goes like the others for little, because no one is willing to venture much for a pig in a poke.

It seems that the whole proceeding is radically wrong. It might happen that a gold hunter in Klondike sent his prize to some relative who died in the meantime and passed out of the knowing of the community. In such a case, the parcel would probably be sold for fifteen or twentyfive cents, although worth perhaps one thousand times the amount. If a citizen dies intestate, leaving an estate, the property goes to the commonwealth after all claims are satisfied and so it should be. It seems, in the case of these articles remaining in the possession of the express companies.

The packages and parcels should be opened because by that means the senders might be discovered as well as the contents. The company could then sell the articles for what they would bring, deduct the charges due, and turn the remainder over to the state. It seems that this would be the most equitable method of disposing of these treasure trove articles. It would do away with the lottery feature of the proceeding and it would also benefit the state.

Since war has been declared, the prices of provisions and of coal have very materially advanced. It would seem that there was some imperative cause for this advance, but as a matter of fact, there is not. It is entirely due to the operation of speculative combines that raise prices, spread alarm among the people and turn the exigencies of the government to their own advantage. There is no more coal being used at the present time than there was a month ago, nor is there any more flour or potatoes being consumed. The trusts realize that the people are excited over the war scare and that they can be easily induced to lay in a stock of provisions and other commodities against the probability of raising prices. The trusts have been careful to advance the prices before the people got much of an opportunity to lay up a stock ahead. The war may not last long as Spain is practically defeated already, but when it is over, the country will have to engage in another war against the trusts and monopolies that combine to extort tribute fro the people for all the necessaries of life.

The United States from present appearances is on the eve of a very important historical epoch. It is to become a leading naval power among the nations of the earth. It is now reported that instead of abandoning the Philippine islands the United States will hold possession thereof, and not only that, but will annex Hawaii, and capture the Canary Islands and Porto Rico. The Philippine Islands are themselves a sort of gold mine on account of their rich resources and their extensive trade with the United States and other countries, while Porto Rico would be a valuable acquisition in the West Indies, Hawaii in the Pacific, and the Canary Islands in the Atlantic.

It appears that the United States government has reached an understanding with England to the effect that in lieu of a friendly influence in the present trouble with Spain, England will receive one or more of the Canaries as a token of gratitude on our part. There is little doubt that such an arrangement will be very acceptable to Great Britain and that she will refuse to join the other European powers in any movement to force a peace which will not be acceptable to the United States. England, without any such inducement would not venture to do anything which would cause strained relations with the United States, because a situation may present itself at any moment in which she would be at the mercy of this country. Her interests are too widely spread to permit her carrying on simultaneously hostile movements at the extreme ends of the earth. At present she has on hand a problem of checking the advance of Russia upon China, and while so doing she wishes to have complete security in the western hemisphere. The friendship of the United States alone will guarantee that.

The parade and the decorations in honor of the departure of the soldier boys on Friday morning were an indication of how deeply this community is concerned in our country's cause. Business was generally suspended, the people from the workshops, and mills poured out along the streets to give the boys in blue a parting salute and the vast concourse of people that surged like a human sea around the northern depot indicated with what intense interest the community contemplates the present struggle. The relatives of the soldiers felt keenly the necessity that called them away, but yet not one of their truest friends would suggest that they should not go. The patriotic impulse of the people was displayed very strikingly in this grand demonstration of farewell, yet nobody at the present time expects that the Lowell companies will have to go to Cuba or to Spain. They may, however have to defend the coasts of the Bay State, and that we have no doubt they will do with characteristic courage.

Spain is willing to turn Dewey's long silence to her own advantage if possible by saying that Spanish boats block the entrance to Manila harbor and prevent him from sending despatches. Yes, Spanish boats block the harbor, but they are all at the bottom.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL.

IS PRAISED BY AN ENGLISH PAPER.

One of the leading Textile papers of England, the Textile Mercury, published in Manchester, writes as follows of the Lowell Textile school:

"The Textile school of Lowell, Mass., U. S. A., has made remarkable progress during the short time it has been open. It is less than two years since Mr. C. P. Brooks, formerly of Manchester, took charge of the undertaking and the school has now 251 students (including 69 day students) on its regular register in textile departments only. The equipment of the school is such as is not to be found in any European school of the same comprehensive character, comprising as it does a complete plant for cotton spinning and weaving, from the cotton gin to the loom, including various makes of carding engines, and combing, spinning, sizing, warping and other machinery. There is also a complete woolen plant for the purpose of making woolen yarns including pickers, cards, and mule, and a complete plant of eleven processes for making worsted yarns. A large collection of silk yarn preparing machinery completes the equipment of this department. In the weaving department, there are 70 looms, the power loom room being especially complete, comprising all kinds of looms, including drop boxes, dobbies, Jacquards, lappet, carpet, blanket, and other sorts. In addition to the purely mechanical, departments, there are several others, including an efficient department in textile design, an art department, a department of mechanism, and a chemistry and dyeing department.

"The director, Mr. Brooks, is assisted by a staff of 12 instructors and also by several assistants in administration. The institution is a joint state and city undertaking and the state of Massachusetts has just shown its appreciation of the work that the school is doing by making an additional grant of $15,000 toward its general funds. The prospects for the ensuing year are very bright and students are expected from various parts of Europe and also from India, in addition to the American students who are coming from all parts of the United States. The popularity of the school is largely due to the fact that Lowell itself is a city of very great importance with regard to textile manufactures, and the students have an opportunity of visiting the immense cotton, woolen, worsted, carpet, hosiery and other mills and also the printing, bleaching and dyeing works, of which some of the most important of the United States are located in the city of Lowell. The textile schools of the United States differ from English schools in the fact of their being used exclusively for the purpose of textile instruction, instead of the textile department being merely a branch of a larger school, as is customary in this country."

ECONOMY in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because "100 doses one dollar" is peculiar to and true only of the One True BLOOD Purifier.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

ACCOMPLISHED BY FRAUD.

Silver Was Demonetized Without the Knowledge of Congress.

We adopted the gold standard without any party ever asking for it. Isn't it strange that we should abandon a thing we had 81 years and take up a system that was purely experimental, so far as our country is concerned, and do that without any party of any name ever asking to have it done? Do you believe in our form of government? Do you believe that our government derives its just power from the consent of the governed? If you do, then what I want to ask you is, Do you believe it is right for a legislative body to make a great and sweeping change without the American people ever having considered or discussed or decided upon the subject? They did it in 1873. Not only was the change made without any party asking for it, but the change was made without the American people knowing it. We abandoned bimetallism and substituted the gold standard without the American people knowing that it was being done. I will go further than that. Not only did congress do this without the knowledge of the people, but congress did it without the members of congress knowing what was being done. Now, you say that it was not possible. Well—it was done, and I think I can show you that it is not impossible, even as a matter of reason.

We were not using at that time either gold or silver. We were using paper. The bill that demonetized silver did not purport in its title to demonetize silver. It was a bill to codify the mint laws. The American people did not discuss it. The members of congress stated they did not know when the bill passed that demonetized silver. Mr. Blaine was speaker of the house; he said he didn't know it. Prominent men on both sides of the house in both parties said they didn't know it. You say that it is hard to believe. Now, let me show you how easy it is to believe it. We have had something like it recently.

If anybody tells you that it is impossible to get a bill through congress without the members of congress knowing what the bill contains, you ask who put section 22 into the Dingley bill? Now, there was a bill of importance—a bill that the people were studying, members of all parties examining it and reading it and talking about it, and yet it passed the house and passed the senate and was signed by the president, and then they all said, Who put that section 22 in that bill? And the fraud was so apparent that the attorney general wrote an opinion nullifying the section. Oh, that we had had a McKenna to nullify the gold standard on these same grounds in 1873!

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Income Tax Reviving.

A new terror rises up to deepen the dismay of the abject bond mongers. It is that there will be another agitation for income tax. One of their organs remarks with bated breath, "If the income tax is impossible under the constitution as it stands, there would certainly be a movement to amend the constitution in that particular." This is dreadful to think of. Such a peril is quite enough to put all thoughts of preserving the national honor and dignity out of mind. If the fool people are likely to get at the incomes of those who run the government as a business enterprise for their own profit and make them pay for their privileges, what is the use of living?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Trusts Number Two Hundred Now.

An expert who has canvassed the growth of trusts finds that fully 200 such organizations are now in existence, with a total capital in stocks and bonds of $3,662,000,000. This does not include many business and manufacturing combinations in process of formation, for there is scarcely a week that the announcement of a new pool or trust of gigantic proportions is not made. The capitalization paid for existing trusts is equal to 50 per cent of the aggregate capital credited to all manufactures in the United States by the census of 1890. —New York Journal of Commerce.

Low Grade Solons In Ohio.

The more one looks at it the more one is compelled to believe that Ohio's greatest sin was not in the election of a legislature that was bought like sheep, but that it elected a legislature that could be bought by such a man as Mark Hanna. Ohio has produced statesmen, but she will be known in history as the state that sank low enough to honor a Hanna.—Omaha World-Herald.

Valor Proved on Many Fields.

It has been discovered that the southern troops can stand the climate in Cuba better than the rest of the boys. But "climate" is not all that the southern troops can stand. If the experience of the past is worth anything, it is certain they can stand a pretty good deal of fighting—"far off or close quarters."—Atlanta Journal.

Republican Primaries Obstinate.

John Wanamaker may have the moral element of Pennsylvania aroused, but the fact that it is not strong enough to carry the Republican primaries is bulging out in bold relief.—Washington Post.

No Show For Hanna.

Democrats in congress will guarantee that Cuba will be free in name and in fact. Mark Hanna and his crowd will not be permitted to write the Cuban constitution.—National Democrat.

When the Reed Rule Will Be Broken.

It may be that the house of representatives will break away from Tom Reed; in fact, it is almost certain, because Mr. Reed cannot live forever.—Peoria Herald.

He Dwarfs His Associates.

One reason why General Lee looks so tall is that he is standing in a rather squatty crowd.—Detroit News.

the danger is in the neglect—that's why so many colds lead to a fatal disease.

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Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is made for throat and lung troubles. It acts like magic. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

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NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 20,000 Ladies. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.

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Boston and Maine Railroad

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to Dec. 22, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.00, 12.45, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.30, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 6.10, 7.25 p. m.
For Lawrence, 6.50, 8.3[illegible], 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.28 a. m. 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 8.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p.m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Somersworth, N. H., and Saco, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Biddeford, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Bangor, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 8.50 a. m.; 5.10 p. m., (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Eastport and St. John (via steamer), on Mondays at 12.05 p.m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones, from Portland), Tuesday and Friday at 5.10 p. m.
Last trip east for season Dec. 21.
†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.25, §6.42, *7.45, *8.50, §9.15, *9.40, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, §3.00, 4.25, *5.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, 7.45 a. m.
Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, [illegible], 6.28, §6.45, 7.04, 7.20, *7.23, 7.33, *7.56, *8.57, §9.19, *9.52, 11.3, 11.42 a. m.; 12.16, 1.44, §3.03, *3.52, 4.28, [illegible], §5.10, *[illegible], *7.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 7.20, 7.25, 9.48, §9.19 a. m.; 4.25, 5.58 p. m.
For Woburn, 1.25, 1.53, 7.23, 7.45, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, 4.05 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m., 4.25, 5.55 p. m.
Note—*Express. §Via Bedford.
For Lawrence, 6.29, 10.05 a. m.; 4.15 p. m.
For Salem, and Way Stations, 7.33 a. m.; 1.23, 6.13 p. m.
For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.13 a. m.; 12.[illegible], 5.01 and 5.52 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.12 a. m.; 1.00, 2.11, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.13 a. m., and 3.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro, 2.00 p. m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40, 9.13, 9.10 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 1.42, 2.41, 5.40, 6.20, 8.15, 5.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.09 a. m. (to Nashua only) 2.05 p. m., 2.50, 6.02, 8.10, 8.40 p. m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.40 a. m.; 12.09, 1.40, 5.40, †8.10 p. m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.13 a. m.; 5.40 p. m.
For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.30 a. m.; 1.40, †8.40 p. m.
For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.40 a. m.; 12.09, 12.10 p. m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.40 a. m.; †8.40 p. m.
Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.40, 8.40 p. m., daily except Sunday.
†Daily for Montreal.
D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
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That the old man experienced, while waiting for a decision by the government, has been dispelled by its action: "That tired feeling" that everyone that needs a Spring Medicine feels is dispelled by the action of

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Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

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M. H. Carey. } Clerks { H. Gervais.

Toothache!

It don't make any difference what shape your tooth is in, if it is aching, call at 177 Middlesex street, and have it stopped forever. Wm. H. Goldspring can, by placing his finger upon any aching tooth, stop the pain instantly and forever. Do not suffer with toothache but call and see him.

He will treat patients without charge. If satisfied with his treatment, pay what you choose. Office hours from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m.

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SCHOEFFLER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE CURES DYSPEPSIA.

25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

Notice, For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $15; his $28 Suits for $20; his $30 suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

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Is the place to bring your Boots and Shoes for repairing. Best work. Best leather and lowest prices in the city. Men's Boots, tap and heel, 65c.; Ladies' 35c.; Children's, 30c.. Call

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This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern

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JOHN J. REGAN, Proprietor.

SHOW CASES

Just arrived a large invoice of Show Cases, from 2 to 6 feet in length.

SHOW CASES.

Made to order any size or shape.

SHOW CASE

Glass a specialty. Show cases repaired.

Second hand Show Cases bought or exchanged.

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Sweet Peas

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First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $1.50 per chaldron, $0.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

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House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6,625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy.
Wm. H. Emery.
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

The Bugle Call

Has been sounded and the gathered hosts of newest and prettiest styles in Spring Footwear awaits your coming. Here are a few of the bargains we offer. Ladies' polka dot and small rose figure vesting top, in tan and black, $2 a pair. Little Men's Calf Lace Shoes, wedge heel, 75c. a pair. Another lot of Young Men's Vici, dark olive shade, very popular, good wearer, only $2 a pair.

J. J. LONERGAN,
215 DUTTON STREET.

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Blankets, Gent's Spring Overcoats, Ladies' Spring Sacks Cleansed or Dyed.

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Lowest In Price,
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Should call at ESTEY parlors. Manufacturers and sell at factory prices. Easiest terms in Lowell. Pianos all grades and prices.

145 Merrimack Street

HOW TO GET AT SPAIN.

Cuba, Not the Peninsula, the Real Objective.

The Many Vulnerable Points of the Beleaguered "Pearl of the Antilles."

BY CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KILMER.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Put into plain English, the first problem before the United States in the Cuban crisis is not to make war upon the whole Spanish nation, but upon Spanish Cuba. This is in line with the policy originally laid down in the declarations by the president and the responsible utterances of congress. Therefore the broad strategy for initiatory movements may be found very simple. Our possessions give us sure foothold for land and naval forces within striking distance of the chief Spanish towns on the island of Cuba. The region now controlled by the patriots has been reached again and again during this war by filibustering expeditions, and in previous wars of the same character various parts of the island under Spanish control have been up to a certain point successfully invaded by allies from outside.

In the Lopez insurrection that chieftain landed at Cabanas, 40 miles west of Havana, with a few hundred Americans, and marched to the interior, repulsing the Spaniards sent to intercept his march. Making its way into Pinar del Rio, the expedition came to grief because of its lamentable weakness. On another occasion he landed at Cardenas, east of Havana. During the Ten Years' war General Jordan, the ex-Confederate, landed at Mayari, on the northwest coast, with 300 men, having in charge arms and ammunition for 6,000 soldiers, besides some cannon. While marching toward the interior Jordan was attacked, but repulsed the Spaniards and carried the expedition through to the seat of the insurgent government at Guaymaro, where he gave a sound thrashing to a force of Spaniards sent against him. What has been done can be done again, and it should be borne in mind that where the filibusters have had at best only a few hundred men in any expedition the first invading force now will number at least 10,000. It will have naval backing at the time of landing and a secure base for interior operations.

There are indications that the government is preparing to eventually invade the northwestern portion of the island. In that case the army will advance toward Havana from the west, getting the Spaniards between two fires, as the patriots hold the east and are within a few miles of Havana. If General Miles can succeed in firmly planting 10,000 men where Jordan put his 300, the fate of Havana is sealed even should the navy not fire a shell. With the Americans on one side and the patriots on the other the Spaniards will have a chance to make good their Quixotic boast to die in their tracks rather than give up Cuba.

What line of strategy will be adopted once the forces are face to face cannot be conjectured. The Spaniards boast that they desire pitched battles, and they will surely be accommodated. Their leaders will be tied down by old traditions of the service, while ours have been emancipated, and it is sure to come to pass that the cry will go up from the dons that American generals violate every rule of war in their generalship. That was the charge brought against Napoleon in Italy, and he kept on violating the antiquated rules until he had the whole of Europe under his thumb.

The importance of keeping a strong reserve naval force at Key West is evident, and in the uncertainty as to the movements of the Spanish fleet it cannot with safety be allowed to separate. How and when it will come into action and to what strategic uses it will be put depends on the results of the initiative. It requires a much larger force on sea as well as on land to carry a position by attack than to hold it against attack.

It would prove a thankless task for the American navy to be tied up to the defense or blockade of Cuban or Puerto Rican ports for any length of time. What it longs to do is to wipe out the Spanish navy, and the Spaniards may be slow about steaming up to the Yankee guns quiescently for that fate. So it bids fair to come speedily to a campaign of naval strategy. One side will seek to draw the other into favorable position for a decisive battle. Warfare is no longer a matter of challenge, with the combats fought out under fixed rules. Yankee sailors have been taught to drive ahead after their object. If the enemy stands, they go at him. If he runs, they chase him, and if he breaks in confusion they smite hip and thigh. No standing off and saluting with the chivalrous invitation, "Gentlemen, will you have the goodness to fire?" The watchword for every ship commander is, "When in doubt, fight!"

Commodore Schley is reported to have outlined the course to be pursued by the flying squadron. He would dash into any Spanish fleet he could come up with, throw it into confusion and badly cripple it, then away. This view of the situation means that the enemy's navy is to be the objective. All depends on the willingness of the Spaniards to accept battle. Nelson waited two years to draw the French navy into the campaign which ended in its destruction at Trafalgar. If Spain should decide on a waiting war and compel us to force the fighting, then the next objective after we get our way on the island of Cuba would be to so maneuver as to threaten another vital point which the Spanish navy would seek to defend. A menace of Puerto Rico might have that effect, but if Spain is the weak power she has been called it would be bad strategy for her to risk her navy for the defense of anything on this side of the water. That is to say, she might defend them best by waiting until she could get our navy on the hip. In that event probably everything except Cuba would be restored to her.

The fighting tactics, once the fleets come together, will be of the boldest kind if the navies are to justify their cost. Modern fleets are made up for line of battle fighting, and the long range guns of today will allow of long distances. But it is not human nature for a people with the traditions of the American navy to stand off and indulge in target practice. Should the Vizcaya land a shell in the bowels of the Indiana or the Pelayo pierce the armor of the Texas those Spaniards will be marked for retaliatory blows and will get them if their antagonists have to close in and deliver them in the face of a rain of shots. With a ship under them having a head of steam an able to move into the ring of the enemy's champions the Yankee sailors will submit to no holding.

Another element which will make for hot fighting is the fact that all the great ships have their individuality and are the pride of their officers and crew. They'll never haul off from a scrap until the particular ship has done the best there is in her. It will be with them as it was with Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen when the quaking chief admiral of the British fleet hoisted the signal, "Leave off action"—in other words, retreat. When Nelson's signal officer called out the unwelcome message, the old hero exclaimed: "Leave off action? Now, d—n me if I do!" In the thunder of a hot naval battle sailors with the spirit of Paul Jones and Perry and Farragut will run small risk of court martial by failing to see or hear the orders to leave off action. They'll be in the rumpus to fight and not retreat.

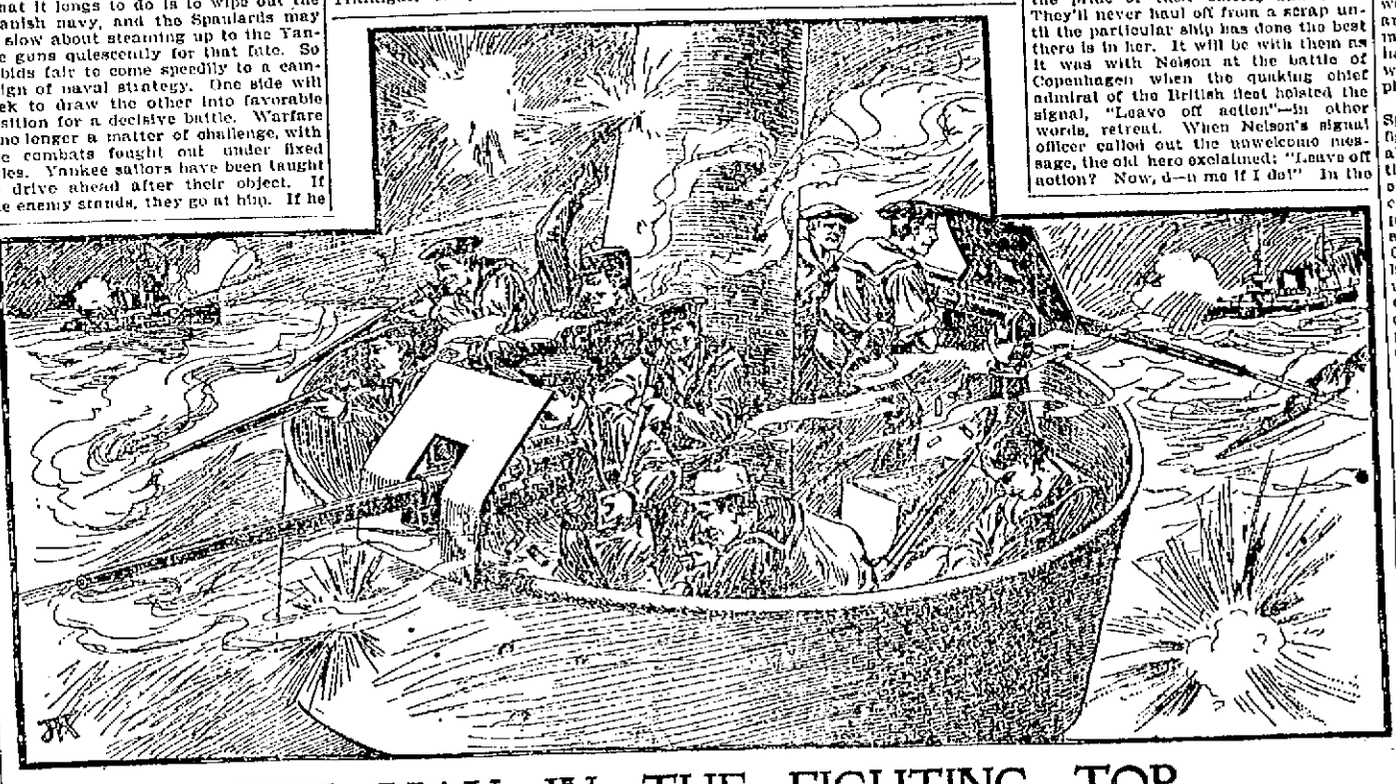
If the dogs of war, when once let loose, go at it with Napoleonic swiftness, they'll seize everything in sight in the West Indies just to rob Spain of every foothold for bases. That was Grant's plan for settling the Cuban question in his day. Again, our navy may remain in observation only off Puerto Rico, waiting for some crisis in the Cuban campaign to determine questions of larger strategy.

Torpedo boats can cut little figure in the plans at this stage. Their utility is as uncertain as that of the Monitor when she steamed out to tackle the Merrimac. They have been tried and found wanting in reliability as well as in precision. With the spirit of Farragut the sailors will take to the wave at the outset, saying, "D—n the torpedoes!"

Spain's problem will be the question of coal, as that of the north in the civil war was one of bread for the invading army on its long marches into the enemy's country. The Yankee navy will have the Spaniards by the jugular wherever it can corner the coal supply.

It is idle to talk about compelling the Spanish navy or the Spanish army to fight. Nations and armies can and if ably conducted will choose their own time and place for battle. Provocation on the part of Spain must necessarily cause this government to broaden its plan of warfare. It will wage war against other of Spain's colonies than Cuba in order to secure for its ships bases of supply and to keep Spain from using the bases herself. But the grand objective, until some great event changes the situation, is Cuba, and the problem before the strategists rests upon these three points:

Feeding the starving Cubans.
Equipping Gomez's insurgent army.
Driving the Spaniards out.



THE MAN IN THE FIGHTING TOP.

There is one spot on board the modern man-of-war that is still the most exposed position in time of battle, and that is the top, or military mast, as it is now designated. The man stationed there knows that grim death hovers all about him; that there is no other post so full of deadly peril. He is a hero, or he would shirk his duty and rebel from fear. In other parts of the ship he has nine chances in ten of escaping danger. There he hardly has one. But he is also a doughty antagonist. History reminds us that it was a shot fired from the French frigate Redoubtable's mizzen top that ended the career of Lord Nelson in the moment of victory.

On the first class ships and armored cruisers the military masts are hollow, and access to the top is gained through the interior, where also the ammunition is hoisted up. There the men stand, living targets for shot and shell, with a thin plating before them that is available protection only against a small rifle bullet or a glancing shot from a rapid fire gun. There they handle small caliber machine guns, and riflemen usually support them. Their work is to cripple the mosquito vessels and "hornets" and to sweep the deck and superstructure of the antagonist with a rain of deadly missiles, picking off the officers and subordinate commanders, acting, in fact, as the sharpshooters of the navy. But they are not let alone. A steady fire of bullets is directed against them. Huge projectiles are thrown at them, and possibly one rightly aimed may bring down the mast with its unfortunate tenants to the deck amid a crash that will bury them in shattered pieces of iron and steel, mutilating them beyond recognition.

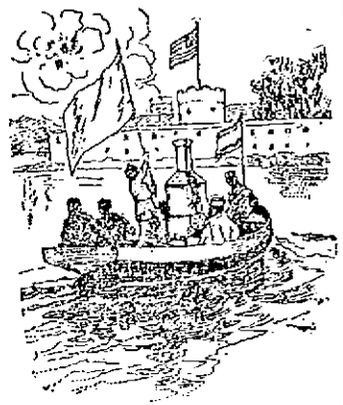
ROGER P. BAHNUM.

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SEVERAL OF THE UNIQUE ADJUNCTS OF MODERN WARFARE.

Legal Aspects of Modern Warfare.

Customs of war and laws of war are not prescribed in any legal code. They are determined by precedents having the authority of antiquity, general acceptance, reasonableness, etc. Once incorporated in a treaty, they are binding so long as the treaty stands. In the matter of bombardments customs vary, perhaps for the simple reason that this method of warfare is in ordinary circumstances frowned upon by the whole civilized world. Military men themselves, whose training teaches that military necessity knows no law, with one voice condemn bombardment as a cruelty not to be thought of except in peculiar cases.



A FLAG OF TRUCE.

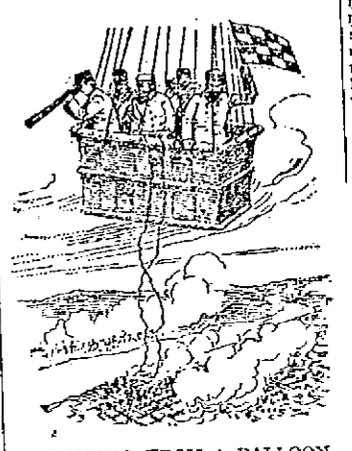
In modern times bombardments are introduced at certain stages of a siege conducted against a fortified point. The object is to terrify the civilians into compelling their governor to surrender. Preliminary procedure depends upon the circumstances. At Charleston in the civil war, after months of siege, the Federal commander at last had guns trained upon the city. He demanded from its military commander a full surrender of the city and its fortifications within four hours under penalty of bombardment. The notification did not reach General Beauregard, the Confederate commander, until the time had expired. Meanwhile a gun opened and continued firing until disabled. General Beauregard sent a vigorous protest against this action, and, according to his own statement, the bombardment was suspended for two days to enable the citizens to remove the women and children and the decrepit persons from the danger line.

At Fredericksburg the Federal commander summoned the civil authorities to surrender the town and gave 16 hours' notice for the removal of noncombatants.

Mystic Language Of War Signals.

Signaling is one of the most important devices used as an adjunct of warfare. The signal service bureau of the army is almost a venerable institution, and its methods have long been firmly established. The corps is a highly efficient body of men.

The various systems now in use by the signal corps include flags, lights, the heliograph, lanterns, telegraphy and telephony, and all these may be operated easily and to great advantage from a captive balloon. The heliograph is an instrument by means of which communication is had by flashes and dots of light thrown from the surface of a mirror and naturally is of utility only during hours of sunshine. The name heliotrope is given to the same instrument in the geodetic service. The semaphore is a mast with two arms, similar to many of the railroad signal posts. It is an apparatus for giving signals by the disposition of hanging lanterns, flags and oscillating arms. In other words, it is a combination of all other means of communicating information outside of human speech.



SIGNALING FROM A BALLOON.

Signaling with an illuminated balloon is a picturesque feature of the work of the signal corps. Two captive balloons are allowed to ascend to a height of a few hundred feet above any intervening obstacles. They may be a few miles apart or 40 or 50 miles from one another. From them gun flashes are made during the day, and at night messages are transmitted by means of illumination inside the balloons with incandescent electric lights. The alternating illumination and darkness are arranged in accordance with a predevised code.

While war ballooning is still largely experimental, the results have been eminently satisfactory.

The Deadly Little Machine Gun.

Makers of machine guns have kept pace with the demand for rapid locomotion in every department, and some of the very latest inventions can in an emergency be carried on the back of a foot soldier. The up to date Maxim, Colt and Gatling guns can be transported wherever a man or mule can climb or pick a pathway. So there is no limit to the sphere of activity of the mowing machine which cuts down human beings in swaths.

The capacity of the new Maxim is 600 to 700 rounds of rifle balls per minute, and the execution is done by simply pressing a button. Where roads are fairly good this engine of war can be mounted on a tricycle having two or more riders. For more difficult ground, such as swamp lands and woods or mountains, a lighter form can be carried on the saddle of a mule or cavalry horse. The tripod supporting the gun when in action weighs but 17 pounds.

Gatling's latest model of so called "camel gun" for transportation on the back of an animal has a capacity of 800 shots per minute. It can also be carried for a short distance on the shoulders of two men. The ammunition used is of course in itself weighty, and that is carried behind the gun by one or more pack animals, so that wherever the gun can go its grim feed cases are at hand ready for the bloody banquet.



A BIPED BATTERY.

When the new Maxim gun is stripped for light transportation, it weighs, all told, only 57 pounds, and such a burden is not a back breaker for a stout man.

In those provinces of Cuba still held by the Spaniards the country is mountainous and the coasts rough; hence these horseback and man-back shooting engines will prove very serviceable to Uncle Sam.

For Expeditious Communication.

In the present war with Spain there will be rapid and reliable communication between the different bodies of the armed forces in the United States or in Cuba and on the ocean.

Carrier pigeons fly at a rate varying from 30 to 60 miles an hour. This means that a message from a ship 200 miles at sea might be sent to the home loft in from four to five hours. The training of homing pigeons has reached the highest point of efficiency under the auspices of both our war and navy departments. The birds may be released from a ship at the moment of giving battle.

On land there will be the telephone, whose wires can be strung with great facility adjacent to the field of battle, reaching from headquarters to other objective points, and its companion, the portable telegraph, in the absence of the regular posts and lines, will be used for more remote positions and to convey necessary orders or news or requests for additional troops to distant cities, by connection with the regular telegraph service, and thus reach the departments at Washington.

Couriers on bicycles will compete with the messengers on horseback in bearing orders and commands or in relays for gaining succor or assistance from armed forces stationed some distance away, where the use of neither telephone nor telegraph is feasible. The bicycle as a means of locomotion will undoubtedly be largely used by special corps of infantry and in some cases by cavalrymen, where the employment of horses is less practicable.

In rapidity, durability, reliability and efficiency the world has never seen such



CARRIER PIGEONS ON A MONITOR.

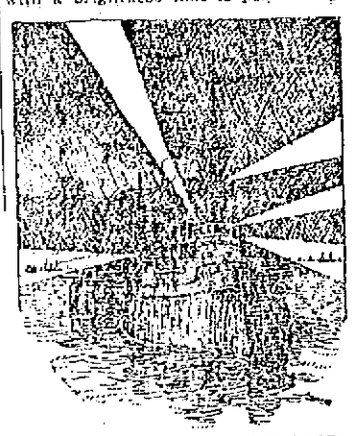
a variety of messengers and means of dispatching messages as now exists under our governmental control, in complete detail, force and arrangement.

The Protection Of a War Fleet.

The most elaborate precautions are taken for the protection of our fleet against surprise by lurking torpedo boats, or "chasers," at night. In the daytime naturally there is no particular necessity for more than the ordinary sharp outlook, although the torpedo nets surrounding the ship's sides at about water level are kept in position continually when the vessel is at anchor or when it is making its way up a narrow channel. Then the torpedo nets have their especial use. On a foggy day the patrol boats burn fuses as they keep on their rounds.

But at night, when there are no peaceful rays of the moon or its beams are obscured by clouds, there comes the danger of the swift flying "hornet" with its missiles of destruction, and then every precaution that has been devised to protect the fleet and to expose the prowling enemy is brought into full play.

Searchlights, broad, long and continuous, flash from bow and stern, from port and starboard, glinting the waters and lighting up the area they touch with a brightness that is penetrating.



SEARCHLIGHTS ON A WARSHIP.

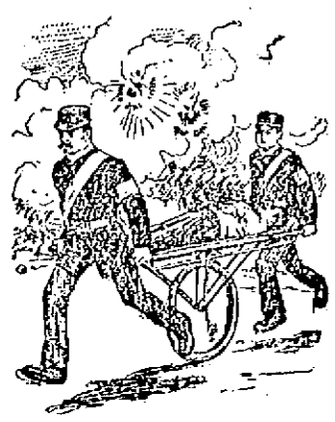
The glare is so vivid that objects can be seen with startling distinctness, every line and rope of a vessel, the buttons on a man's coat and the lettering on the band of a sailor's hat being discerned more readily than by daylight.

The torpedo patrol boats are dashing to and fro, with a never ceasing movement, in and out, burning lights, firing rockets, and with them as companions, but circling about in the contrary direction, are the patrol boats of the mosquito fleet. As all the vessels of the fleet are thus surrounded by moving lights and are continuously flashing their electric rays, the surrounding scene is in a blaze of light.

First Aid to The Wounded.

Experience has shown that lives are lost and useless injury inflicted upon soldiers for lack of simple means to extend first aid. The soldiers have gone into this war provided with an individual pocket case containing ligatures, bandages, surgical cotton and other dressing material for wounds. A new form of litter carrier will also be introduced where the ground will permit. This consists of a litter frame supported above a single wheel.

The United States army hand litter now in vogue weighs but 16½ pounds and may be rolled and carried on the shoulder when not in use. In default of a regulation stretcher one may be improvised readily from a blanket lashed to two poles, and still simpler is that formed with two coats and four muskets. The rifles are passed through the sleeves and lashed together in lieu of poles. The first aid to be given a wounded man is to stop the flow of blood in case he has a severe wound in the arteries. This can be done quickly by a cord or strap or even a stout bandage or handkerchief wound tightly above the wound and twisted until the passage of blood is completely choked.

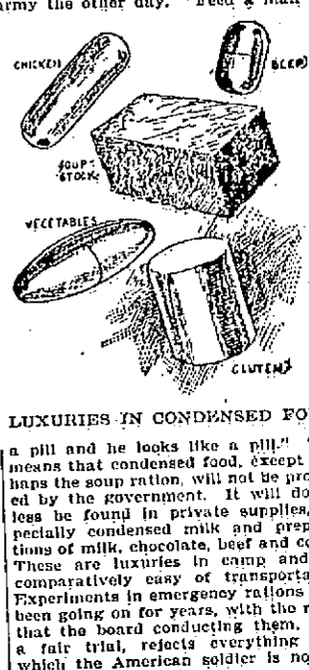


UNICYCLE LITTER.

The next stage from the field of fighting is to the ambulance station, where, if not too hard pressed, all wounds are examined and dressed by a competent surgeon. On the journey from the field to the ambulance station and from there to the field hospital the litter bearers move so as to save the wounded soldier from jarring and also take care to keep his face in the direction they are moving. It is not possible to save a victim from pain, but the ready appliances may at least save life. At the field hospital a corps of surgeons are at work preparing the wound for the journey to a general hospital.

No Food Pills In The Present War.

"There will be no pills in this war. You can rely on that if you think of enlisting," said a commissary of subsistence in the United States regular army the other day. "Feed a man on



LUXURIES IN CONDENSED FORM.

a pill and he looks like a pill." This means that condensed food, except perhaps the soup ration, will not be provided by the government. It will doubtless be found in private supplies, especially condensed milk and preparations of milk, chocolate, beef and coffee. These are luxuries in camp and are comparatively easy of transportation. Experiments in emergency rations have been going on for years, with the result that the board conducting them, after a fair trial, rejects everything with which the American soldier is not familiar.

As a result of the labors of that board the emergency or campaigning ration for the United States army, whether regulars or volunteers and militia under government orders, is as follows: Per diem, 16 ounces of bread, 10 ounces of bacon, 4 ounces of pea meal, 2 ounces of coffee or half an ounce of tea and half an ounce of pepper and salt.

This is the maximum emergency ration, and its weight is 32 to 34 ounces. On a fighting expedition troops can start out with five rations per man, and if the pressure is great the supplies can be made to last ten days. The pea meal for soup is the only article of so called prepared food on the list.

Various kinds of canned goods, meat pastes, peptonized and predigested foods, cheese and preparations of the kola nut are rejected from the government ration, but there will be no restriction on their use by those who choose to provide them. The ration adopted is suited to a tropical climate, and in season, when possible, rations of onions and potatoes will be furnished to ward off scurvy.

INTERESTING FACTS.

Of the 11 emperors and empresses of Russia between Peter I and Alexander III four have been assassinated.

Glasgow, Ky., recently advertised the sale of two negroes who were persistent vagrants. It was the first procedure of the kind since 1865. The law orders the sale of their services for the term of their sentences, the purchaser being obliged to feed, house and clothe them.

About Walla Walla, Or., the squirrels are so plentiful that young ones are run over in the road, and the protection of the crops demands united effort and hard work by the farmers to exterminate them.

There could not possibly be a whiter city than Cadiz unless it were built of snow. As you near the coast you see in front of you a white mass which appears to be floating upon the water. The first thought for a foreigner is that he is in sight of an iceberg.

The durability of ivory is proved by the fact that billiard balls which, for the sake of curiosity, had been made of very well preserved mammoth ivory, undoubtedly many thousands of years old, were played with for several months by experienced players in Paris without it being noticed that the balls were not made of fresh ivory.

The largest proportion of single persons is found in Ireland and Scotland and the smallest in the United States. In Ireland 67 per cent, in Scotland 65 per cent and in the United States 59 per cent of the population are single.

It is said that the longest lived people have generally been those who made breakfast the principal meal of the day, as the stomach has more vigor in the morning than at any other time.

The oldest sailing craft in the world is the so called Godstad ship, a viking vessel which was discovered in a sepulchral mound on the shores of Christiania fiord. It is 1,000 years old.

In ancient times and among inland peoples the possession of a salt spring was regarded as a special gift of the gods. The Chaonians in Epirus had one which flowed into a stream where there were no fish, and the legend was that Heracles had allowed their forefathers to have salt instead of fish.

Gaust is the smallest republic in the world. It has an area of one mile and a population of 140. It has existed since 1648 and is recognized by both Spain and France. It is situated on the flat top of a mountain in the Pyrenees and has a president, who is elected by the council of 12.

A Surgeon's Sang Froid.

Dr. Jules Pean, the celebrated French surgeon who died in Paris the other day, was a man of some peculiar habits as well as of many brilliant qualities. One of the former was his custom of appearing at his clinics dressed as for a dinner party, wearing a cutaway coat bearing his ribbon of the Legion of Honor, white open waistcoat, black trousers and patent leather boots. The sang froid which he displayed while performing the most difficult and delicate operations was wonderful. He would talk incessantly, but never hesitated for an instant and, it is said, never made a mistake.

He made many discoveries in the domain of operative surgery of the highest practical value. His method of preventing hemorrhage by clamps was the discovery in which he himself took the most pride. He served for 20 years as the chief surgeon at the St. Denis hospital, and his lectures there were attended by crowds of students from all parts of the world. An English countess once paid him $5,000 for a single operation, and his income was said to be about $200,000 a year.

At the battle of Waterloo 51,000 men were killed or disabled. There were 146,000 soldiers in that great struggle.

THE WORLD OF WOMAN

AN AVALANCHE OF COLOR.

Present Styles Are Trying to Women With Poor Complexions--Bab's Fashion Talk.

[Copyright, 1898.]

With the absolute avalanche of color that has overtaken us this spring there followed as a natural course a something that has been talked about and against and indulged in from the very beginning of the world. I mean the use of rouge and powder. With the curious new blue grays, the brilliant shades of orange that suggest nasturtiums and all the trying violet colors it is difficult to find a natural complexion that will harmonize with two or three or possibly five or six of these colors gleefully rampant on the fashionable chapeau.

Nobody knows when rouge was first used. Certainly it was old when Cleopatra chose a little of it to add to her beauty, while powder was in such ordinary use that the beautiful Laura put a little on her face because she blushed too much when she met the gallant poet who adored her. There is an old story of the horrified father who came home and with great anger and much quickness said to his daughter, "I have heard that you use rouge." The daughter looked at him and answered, "Yes, father, I do." "Very well," said the irate parent, "go up stairs and wash it off at once." She did so, and in a little while there appeared a sallow, pallid, dull faced girl, whose father gave one look at her and then said, "Go up stairs and put it on again."

Evidently she was not like the maidens who give a dash of red to one cheek and a dash to the other and then conclude that no one notices the added color and believe that they understand the art of make up. Any woman who realizes that a little pink or a little white or a little black or a little brown will improve her appearance is wise in using it, but she needs first of all to get the right kind of tools, and next she must learn how to manage them to suit her special needs.

An acquaintance of mine has lusterless eyes, one of those horrid, heavy, pasty skins, no eyebrows to speak of, and yet she is considered a pretty woman. It is because she knows how to dress in the first place, and she understands the art of make up in the second. She never denies to her women friends that she calls artificial aid to assist her in being handsome, but only to her most intimate friends is given permission to see the process. She considers the first necessity is a proper place for her toilet table. It is broad, has a mirror that is perfect in reflecting every virtue and every vice, while in front of it is a chair just the right height for a mistress of the room, for she is too wise to tire herself by standing or walking during the making up operation. All about her are glass bottles with heavy silver stoppers, glass and china boxes, indeed all the various utensils that a woman needs when she has ceased to be youthful and never has been beautiful. Gowned in a pretty robe de chambre, having had her hair arranged and her hands manicured, my lady sits down to arrange her face.

The maid who helps hands her, first of all, a tiny glass pot that holds some sweet smelling and cooling cream. With the aid of a very thin handkerchief barely a film of this is put over the entire face and forehead. There is not enough to give a greasy look, for whenever that occurs it is quickly wiped off, but there is just enough to make the rouge and powder stay in position. Then comes the rouge. It is the variety known as the "saucer," which is got from our French cousins, and it is applied in the old fashioned way with a hare's foot. Some goes under the eyes. That will brighten them and make them look larger. Some is brought down on the cheeks, and the tip of the chin gets its portion, and so do the lobes of the ears and the very tip of the aristocratic nose. Then comes the really trying part, the blending of the powder with the rouge, the laying on of sufficient white to soften the red and make it look healthful and yet not cause it to disappear. What must be attained is a rather bright color, which, however, has the advantage of not fading.

Then there is need for a soft pencil, Parisian in its make and marked "brun," for my lady, being wise, knows her brows must match her lashes, which are brown and not black. After carefully dipping her finger into a bottle of perfume she runs it over the place where the eyebrows ought to be, so that every particle of powder and rouge is removed from that curved line, which she follows with her brown pencil, being sure that she does not lay it on too heavy and being very careful to give the exact line that beauty demands. Perhaps she may with a dark blue pencil draw a line under her eyes, but a well bred woman is not eager to do this, as "lining" the face is difficult, and my lady prefers to achieve success. Look well? Why, she does not look like the same dull skinned, small eyed woman who, chatting so cleverly, sat down in the chair before the mirror a few minutes ago.

You look at the innumerable bottles of beautiful cut glass on her dressing table, and, being a bit curious, you inquire as to what they are. The first bottle that you pick up has such a pungent odor that you recognize it at once as diluted spirits of camphor. What is it there for? My lady laughs and tells you that sometimes when she is dining out a great deal her appetite gets the better of her, and then—well, then her nose grows a little red, and, in addition to dieting for awhile, she dabbles the offending member every night with a little of the camphor until it is restored to its normal condition. Another bottle, once its stopper is removed, gives forth the odor of fir trees. It is explained to you that it is the tincture of benzoin, a few drops of which thrown into the water used for bathing the face, just enough to make it look like skimmilk, will not only purify the complexion, but will give it a wonderfully exhilarating feeling. Then there is a bottle of myrrh, from which a few drops put into a glass of tepid water make your breath as sweet as that of the maiden of ancient days who when she talked let diamonds and pearls fall from her lips.

Then there are two or three kinds of toilet waters to be thrown into the bath which makes my lady not merely clean, but absolutely exquisite, and that is what a woman should be. The tailor made girl, with her straight hair and her overscrubbed look, suggests not daintiness, but a continued use of some well known kitchen soap for which she is a walking advertisement. Then to make my lady perfect in her get up there are silver trays holding all kinds of pins—pins with pearl heads, pins with blue heads, pins with black and white heads, pins suited, in short, to whatever use they seem best adapted. Then there are hairpins strong enough to hold up the most elaborate coiffure and hairpins fine enough to be invisible when placed through some tiny wave or curl to hold it in position. I ask my lady if the making up of her face injures her skin. She laughs merrily and says: "That would be impossible, but in reality I believe if anything it does it good, because I never go to sleep with the powder or rouge on my face, and it is washed off with hot water and soap, every bit of it, because of the cream that forms the foundation. That was a trick that I learned from an actress who not only understood the art of make up, but who was able to retain a beautiful skin off the stage that was the envy of every other woman."

By the bye, since the tariff has become so particularly unpleasant everybody is nobody unless she has among her acquaintances in Paris a pleasant girl who is of wonderful blue blood, possessing very little money and working hard at studying art under one of the great masters. Her duty in life? To send to her friend of whom she is so fond, and then naturally for a little consideration, a few sketches of the very latest styles from which admirable gowns may be made by a clever and cheap little modiste. Mme. High and Mighty on the avenue, whose charges are so outrageous, sees you drive by and uses every naughty word afforded by the French language because she thinks you are getting your gowns from Paris. She little knows the truth. If she did, I do believe that she, with her co-cheats, would unite and have a special high rate of customs put on private letters supposed to contain drawings. Four that came to me the other day were the very latest thing as approved in the gay city and showed not only the possibility but the certainty of the flounce. They also showed that lovely woman is going to cling to purple as long as a single drop of that color of dye is left.

Of these four gowns the one that I am thinking of imitating is that which is made of heliotrope taffeta, with a princess back, a corselet of guipure and a front that, buttoning slightly over at one side, really shapes a deep tablier or apron front finished with frills of fine French lace. The usual crush band of black satin is about the neck, and the hat is worn as only a Frenchwoman can wear a hat. The other purple one is of the new satin cloth and has a plain skirt trimmed with a flounce that starts at each side of the waist line, being very narrow there and widening as it comes down and goes around the edge of the skirt. It is headed with white guipure, and the revers and gilet are also of guipure, while the crush belt is of white satin. The other you will wear to a garden party. It is an organdie that has a white ground with pink flowers on it and is made up over pink lawn. There are ruffles at the side of the skirt, while the bodice has a huge plastron of plain pink with appliques of white upon it, and the sleeves are also pink. This gown is the sort that could be made for almost nothing provided the maker knew how to give it that intangible air of greatness that belongs only to the gowns made by veritable artists.

The last is the tailor made. Oh, joy! Oh, rapture! That is the Frenchwoman's idea of a white duck gown. Because a gown is cotton the Frenchwoman does not believe it is meant to be laundered. Indeed she never connects a laundry and a frock, but cares so well for the frock that it does not become soiled, or when it does it is out of fashion. This gown of white duck is tailor made; has a plain, close fitting skirt, a jacket with semiloose fronts decorated with huge pearl buttons and worn over a yellow silk shirt waist trimmed lengthwise with rows of narrow black lace and finished at the neck and throat with flaring bows of black velvet. The hat is a white neapolitan, made smart with yellow chiffon and yellow wings.



CHIC PARISIAN GOWNS.

Bab

MINISTERING ANGELS THESE.

The Work of Women on the Battlefield and In Camp Hospitals--The Red Cross Society.

With the first gun fired in defense of the honor of the United States thousands of women actively began their campaign for the relief of the men enlisted or suffering in her service. Women's opportunities as auxiliaries in the great work of warfare are many. With every war that is fought her field of labor varies. The women who made lint and knit socks for the soldiers on either side in the civil war will have another class of work to do in the war between Spain and the United States, for in the last 30 years very material advancement has been made in military surgery. One of these is in the use of antiseptics. Lint, which was largely manufactured by the women at home during the late war, will now be bought, because in the dressing of wounds modern surgery demands a certain variety of antiseptic dressing.

First in interest among women's organizations which aid by active service in the field is the American branch of the International Red Cross league. Miss Clara Barton, the Florence Nightingale of America, is at the head of the work, being president of the national league. She but recently returned from Cuba, where as the chief representative of her society she superintended the distribution of food, clothing and medical assistance to the sick and starving reconcentrados, and there, under the protection of the American government, she almost immediately returned with a shipload of provisions. The hospital ships, too, all are fitted out with Red Cross nurses and fly the Red Cross flag.

Miss Barton's chief aid is the sister in chief of the Red Cross corps of nurses, Mrs. Bettina Hofker-Lesser. Mrs. Lesser, or Sister Bettina, as she is lovingly called by her coworkers, is a young woman and a very lovely one. Of medium height, slender, sweet of face and gentle in tone and manner, she is just the sort of woman that one can imagine commanding the respectful worship of a hospital full of grateful soldiers or the admiration and loyalty of a train of subordinates. It is not a perfect face, but one that womanly sympathy, unselfishness and love of humanity have molded into beauty.

Sister Bettina—and America is interested in her because under Miss Barton she has direct charge of all the women who care for our wounded soldiers in the field—is a German by birth and speaks English with a slight accent. In the early part of 1888 Sister Bettina, then Miss Hofker, became interested in the poor of New York city and devoted a portion of her time each day to caring for the sick in their tenement homes. That she might fit herself the better for this work she entered the Mount Sinai Training School For Nurses. In 1893 she graduated, carrying off the highest honors in her class. By this time she had become much interested in the work of the Red Cross, but as there was no institution in America, as in the countries of Europe, for the special training of nurses for the work of the society the founding of such hospital in this country was suggested to Miss Hofker. She interested a number of prominent people in the idea, and a fund for it was promised. Miss Clara Barton was then approached and her interest enlisted. The new institution was to be located in New York and to be known as the Hospital and Training School For Red Cross Sisters, its work in times of peace in one department to be the care of the needy sick. The plan was pushed to rapid success. Such eminent surgeons as Dr. George F. Shrady and Dr. Gaillard Thomas are now on the hospital's list of consulting physicians, with Drs. A. M. Lesser, T. A. McNicholl, C. R. Ellison, Steger and Zeh in special lines. It was shortly after the opening of the institution that Dr. Lesser, who had long admired Sister in Chief Hofker, induced her to become not only his associate in Red Cross work, but his partner for life.

The Red Cross headquarters in Washington are constantly thronged with women eager to enlist in the work of the order. No less earnest is the long line of serious faced women that wait daily in the reception room of the New York Red Cross headquarters or sit through long hours of lectures.

Of these women few flinch when they learn the arduous duties imposed on all followers of the Red Cross. The society has nothing to do with circumscribed local or national patriotism. The Spaniard is as dear to it as the American, for according to its pledge it knows "neither creed nor country nor sex." No salary is paid for services. The workers are simply sheltered, fed and clothed—no more.

Ordinarily the applicant for admission to the order must have taken a course of training in the Red Cross hospital. Nurses from other schools of this class are admitted after taking a special course of six months in the Red Cross establishment. Every physician not a member of the order must present certain designated credentials. To meet the present crisis the regularly authorized Red Cross sisterhood is too small, and a special clause has been added to the rules under which it may receive for hospital and field service any woman able to comply with the requirements in all provisions but that of special training.



Not all the work of the society, however, is the caring for the sick. Women are needed to cook, to wash, to sew, to scrub and to perform numberless services besides binding up wounds and administering medicine. On the field of battle the injured need water, there are letters to be written home, and there are hundreds of other directions in which healthy, cheery women, unafflicted with nerves, can make themselves useful in the Red Cross service.

When called to the front, the Red Cross nurse may carry a single trunkful of impedimenta with her. The uniform is of blue gingham, with a white cap and white apron. As the climate of Cuba is warm, it is suggested that summer clothing be taken and such as will not make the wearer look untidy in case the laundress proves a poor one.

Women unable to help the Red Cross work in any other way may send contributions of money or such donations of food and clothing as, after writing to Miss Barton, they shall find to be most needed.

Among the women of America whose names are connected with philanthropic work there is no one more generally a subject of interest and admiration than the lovely creature who stands at the head of the Volunteers of America, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth. Mrs. Booth has stated that the women who work with her are as ready to toil in hospitals and on battlefields for the lives of her adopted countrymen as in prisons, noisome slums and dens of sin, where they have labored to redeem souls from sin.

The mother superior of the sisters of charity of the Roman Catholic church is also authority for the statement that her sisterhood may be depended upon as volunteers for hospital nurses or for any service which it will be in their power to perform to alleviate the horrors of warfare. The sisters of charity are universally notable for their good works in time of peace. Whenever and wherever war has broken out, however, their heroism and self abnegation in ministering to the sick and affording to the last hours of many a storm tossed soul the peace and consolations of religion have earned for them the gratitude of the world, for no matter how dreadful death may seem under ordinary circumstances the horrors are a hundredfold multiplied on the field of battle, where the actual suffering of the dying man is intensified by sounds of agony from other unfortunates.

Sternly practical, the women's auxiliaries of the different regiments of the national guard have set to work to make all sorts of needful things for the soldiers, such as "housewives" to contain pins, needles, etc., and little bags of muslin in which to carry pepper, salt and flour. Sewing circles to prepare underclothing have been set to work, and the New York women's auxiliary to the guard has even pledged itself to take care of the families of poor soldiers during their absence. Tiny emergency medicine kits containing a few simple remedies and bandages are another suggestion for the comfort of the soldier. Indeed the women of the guard have gone to work in such a patriotic and businesslike way that the American who upholds the honor of his country in the field promises to be the best cared for fighter in the world.

Under Mrs. Jeannette Hardin Walworth, one of the officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a number of prominent women have organized themselves into a sanitary committee, the object of which is to do about the work accomplished by the sanitary commission in the civil war.

One of the most encouraging features of the present trouble with Spain has been the loyalty with which all classes of women have hastened to offer their services in one way or another in aid of the government. Miss Long, daughter of the secretary of the navy, is one of the most eager volunteers. The distinctions of class are forgotten in the enthusiasm of patriotism. The fashionable woman and the workingman's wife, the Vassar graduate and the most humble scrubwoman, ignore the artificial distinctions of wealth and birth and intellect and stand hand to hand and heart to heart, united for "God and right and our native land."

LUCY DE TREVILLE.

Most Beautiful English Woman.

Dorothy Dene is said to be the most beautiful woman in England. The late Sir Frederic Leighton selected her as the one woman in all Europe whose face and figure most closely tallied with his ideal. She posed for a number of his most famous paintings. When Sir Frederic, who was president of the Royal academy and ranked first among English colorists, conceived the idea of his famous painting, "Cymon and Iphigenia," every quarter of the continent was scoured for a suitable model to pose for the reclining figure so well known to lovers of art. Six months elapsed before the artist met with any one sufficiently beautiful to appeal to his fancy, and it was in London that he finally found his ideal. The long sought for model was discovered behind the footlights of a theater.

She was Miss Dorothy Dene, a young actress. Being told of Sir Frederic's contemplated canvas and her fulfillment of the artist's ideal for the central figure, Miss Dene consented to pose. Eight months later the most admired of Sir Frederic's works was completed.

Nowhere at the present time can a more perfect type of Greek beauty be found than Miss Dene. Each line of her face and figure is purely classical. Her height is rather above the average, but her limbs are long and lithe. Her eyes are violet, and she has golden hair that is wavy and plentiful. In addition to these charms Miss Dene's complexion is said to be the most beautiful of any woman in Europe.

Miss Dene's features can be readily recognized in a number of later works by the same artist, for she continued to be Sir Frederic's model long after he had finished "Cymon and Iphigenia." Miss Dene is represented as the maiden who is catching the ball in his "Greek Girls Playing Ball," in which her exquisite figure is displayed to advantage. Another well known painting by Leighton is "Summer Moon," in which Miss Dene's shapely arms may be noted.

It was gossiped in London shortly before the artist's death that he was then in love with his model. Rumor also had it that there was an obstacle in the way of their marriage, but just what this obstacle was no one seemed to know. It may have been the disparity in their ages, for at the time of his death, about a year and a half ago, Leighton was nearly 70 years old. Miss Dene is now about 28.

Women at the Paris Exposition.

The women's commission, American department, of the Paris exposition has opened an office in New York at 19 West Forty-second street. This is to arrange for an exhibit of women's work at the Paris exposition in 1900 on lines similar to that at the World's fair. Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, the society woman who recently opened a bureau of social requirements and whose object is to enable aspiring members of the "noveaux riches" to make an easy entrance into the Four Hundred, is the president of the commission. Congress has been asked to appropriate a sum of money to defray the expense of getting together and sending to Paris work of representative American women in the arts, industries and professions.

To Convert Jewels Into Warships.

It is said that the women of the leading families of Spain have sent thousands of dollars' worth of precious stones to London to be sold to raise funds for war. This suggests what an enormous sum might be placed at the disposal of this government should the women of America offer their jewels in the world's markets. Where diamonds and rubies and other gems are seen by hundreds in Madrid they are to be counted by thousands in New York. There is a million dollars' worth of jewels on view on nearly every "box holders' night" during the Metropolitan Opera House season, and the precious stones that flash there are but a small part of the gems that America's million-heiresses could proffer for the needs of their country to meet the emergencies of war.

With the enormous surplus in the treasury and the vast resources of this country to draw upon Uncle Sam stands in no immediate need of funds to prosecute farreaching war, but if the time should come when necessity demanded an appeal to his countrymen the women of New York alone could surprise the world with the magnitude of their aid, and this would not necessarily mean the offering of the fortunes—just the sale of their superb jewels.

A battleship might be built with the proceeds of the sale and leave a snug sum for a cruiser or two or more torpedo boats. Several cavalry or infantry regiments might be equipped or even formidable batteries of flying artillery added to the army of the United States.

Released from their settings, the jewels would run in quarts, even in gallons, and form such a glittering pile as the merchants of the world had never before seen. Many of the largest and purest diamonds and rubies known to man are owned in the United States, and the pearls that adorn the throats of America's wealthy women are such as would have made Cleopatra envious.

In nearly every great war woman has flown to the succor of her native land and pledged her jewels or even sold them for the nation's weal. In New York are gathered many of the richest women in the world, and if they alone sold their gems the sum realized would be astounding.

If Mrs. William Astor should dispose of her jewels in aid of the nation, Uncle Sam would be fully $100,000 the richer.

A pearl girdle frequently worn by Mrs. Astor is valued at fully $100,000. This sum would equip 1,200 infantrymen for immediate service, besides furnishing them with rations for several weeks. The diamond collar which has been seen about Mrs. Astor's neck many times at the opera is valued at more than $120,000, and has as pendants several rare Indian diamonds.

The two regal diamond sunbursts Mrs. Astor wears are worth at least $40,000, and her diamond, pearl and emerald stars represent an expenditure of fully $35,000.

The jewels owned by Mrs. John Jacob Astor are nearly as many and quite as fine as those of Mrs. William Astor. Her diamond tiara is worth $50,000, and her crown of emeralds and diamonds flashes with the seeming consciousness that it is worth $30,000 if a penny. The emerald and diamond necklace about her throat on state occasions cost $25,000. In addition to these she wears a diamond star, a $10,000 trinket, a heart of opals and diamonds representing $5,000 and a diamond crescent and a bowknot of rubies, diamonds and emeralds, the twain valued at nearly $20,000. A portion of the jewels of this young matron would furnish Uncle Sam with $140,000.

Probably one of the most valuable collections of jewels belonging to any American woman is that of Mrs. Bradley Martin. She has $500,000 worth of precious stones. Her glittering diamond breastplate alone is worth $100,000, and her ruby set—tiara, necklace, bracelets and pins—is valued at $200,000. As to pearls, Mrs. Bradley Martin possesses many ropes of these white gems worth in the neighborhood of $140,000. Her pins and jeweled fans and hair ornaments would sell for more than $60,000.

Another collection which closely approaches in value that of Mrs. Bradley Martin belongs to Mrs. George Gould. One piece, a flashing ruby and diamond girdle, is valued at $50,000. Its companion, a necklace, cost $35,000. The constellation of ruby stars and crescents scintillating in her hair represents $25,000. If Mrs. Gould should dispose of all her jewels, set and unset, she could realize fully $450,000. This would buy four torpedo boats for Uncle Sam.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has a fortune in jewels, and it was by depleting her own caskets that she made her daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, the most bejeweled woman in all England. The pearls that once decked the person of Marie Antoinette are the property now of Mrs. Belmont. Her diamonds are magnificent. They represent a kingly sum, fully $450,000.

The diamond and emerald tiara of Mrs. William C. Whitney is known throughout this country. With her necklace and the other ornaments she has worn so many times at the opera this represents the sum of $75,000. But there are other jewels in the Whitney caskets, all of which could not be purchased for less than $150,000.

Among the other women of New York whose precious stones may be valued in the hundreds of thousands, enough to give Uncle Sam a mighty lift from any possible slough of despond, are Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Frederick Goddard and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Their diamond tiaras and necklaces and brooches and all the other ornaments in their strong boxes are worth many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

THE WORLD OF WOMEN.

A traveling library is to be started by the women's clubs of Utah to be made up by the contribution of one book from every woman belonging to the state federation.

The Countess of Wisborg, wife of Prince Oscar of Sweden, is preparing herself at a London school for nurses to assist her husband in his missionary efforts in Africa.

The youthful duchess of Marlborough, says an English journal, has the American love of shopping and when in London is frequently seen in Bond street, going about from shop to shop and always faultlessly and becomingly attired.

Lady Winifred Howard has issued her book, "Journal of a Tour of the United States, Canada and Mexico," and tells of her interesting experiences. The illustrations are from photographs taken with her own camera.

Queen Victoria's third daughter, the Princess Christian of Sleswick-Holstein, belongs to choral societies in London and Windsor which give public concerts, in which she takes part.

The coronation of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has been officially fixed for Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1898. The ceremony of taking the oath will be performed in the New church of Amsterdam.

Mlle. Botard, the young woman whose name has been recently placed upon the list of the Legion of Honor of the French academy, has been connected with the Salpetriere hospital, Paris, since she was a girl of 20. She has looked after the unfortunates in the women's wards. Nervous and demented patients were her care, and her success with them was the result of gentle treatment and humoring them as much as possible.

A memorial has recently been dedicated in Deerfield, Mass., to a faithful village postmistress, Martha Pratt, who acceptably served her small constituency for 25 years. Her death was sincerely regretted by the whole community, and the villagers, to show their appreciation of her faithful service, resolved to erect a small building near Miss Pratt's place of labor which should be for village and church society gatherings.

GAGE WANTS A BOND ISSUE

He Deems This the Most Feasible Plan of Raising Money.

The Proposition Not Formulated by the Senate Committee—The Silver Men Have Amendments to Offer Covering the Coinage of Silver Seigniorage in the Treasury.

Washington, May 7.—The testimony of Secretary Gage concerning the condition of the treasury and its requirements in order to meet the monetary demands of the war, as given before the senate committee on finance, has been made public. The treasurer estimated that he must have $50,000,000 for a working balance from day to day. This would leave now only $29,000,000 of available net cash in the treasury but for the fact that there were some liabilities that would not be pressed. He thought that all told the treasury could count upon available cash to the extent of $70,000,000 above the $100,000,000 gold reserve. Mr. Gage stated that at the time his testimony was given none of the volunteer forces had become a tax upon the government, but that the entire 125,000 men would have to be taken care of within a month's time. The best estimates placed the extraordinary expenses for the war and navy departments at $52,000,000 up to the first of July next in addition to the $50,000,000 voted for national defense. He thought that from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 in addition to the ordinary revenues would have to be realized between now and July 1 to preserve the gold reserve intact. Without this extra fund the reserve would be reduced to the extent of $30,000,000, leaving in the treasury only $70,000,000 all told at the end of the fiscal year.



LYMAN J. GAGE.

Mr. Gage knew of no method for raising this extra money except taxation or the sale of bonds. Senator Turpie asked if he could think of no method, and the secretary replied: "I cannot think of any other method to which I think it would be proper and safe for the government to resort, except the issuance of treasury certificates. I think it is a legitimate operation to borrow in any way you can make it acceptable to both parties to the contract." Mr. Gage expressed the opinion that it would not be possible to place as much as $100,000,000 of the loan among individuals and in small sums. Explaining his reason for this opinion, he said: "Our people are very different from the French people, if you please, in whose country there are no savings banks. In our country there are 5,000,000 people who have money in savings banks at a general average rate of interest of 4 percent. The money is available to them at any moment. The temptation and self-interest in invest in 3 percent bonds and disturb their little balances in the savings banks is not very great. In France the individual has his money, his little savings, stowed away in a stocking or a sock or a private hoard. It is in cash. It is drawing no interest, generally, and when the government puts out a loan it is his opportunity." Our people have larger opportunities. That is the principal reason why I think the whole $100,000,000 will be taken by private persons."

To this statement Senator Wolcott took exception, saying: "The secretary allows nothing for the patriotic desire of the people to support the government and take bonds at a less interest than they can get in a savings bank. He assumes they as well would be governed entirely by selfishness."

The proceedings at the meeting of the committee Friday were generally harmonious. Indeed there has been no marked division except over the bond question and as to the amount of revenue the bill shall yield. Senator Wolcott expressed himself as favorable to the extension of the revenue features of the bill. Some have inferred from his position on this point that he is opposed to the bond issue, but such is not the case, and it is understood that he will support the bond clause. The position of Senator Jones of Nevada on the bond issue has not developed positively. The Democratic members expressed themselves solidly in opposition to the bond issue. They presented the other members of the committee with some of the amendments they will formally offer. These include the provision for the taxation of the gross receipts of corporations to the extent of 1 percent and the coinage of the silver seigniorage in the treasury.

A BOARD BOUNCED

The Cattle Commission Abolished Yesterday.

BILLS AGAINST CERTAIN CORPORATIONS KILLED.

The Taxation Question Disposed of.

Boston, May 7.—A petition was presented in the house yesterday for legislation for the revision of the laws relative to contagious diseases among domestic animals and the officers charged with the enforcement of the same. The committee on rules reported almost immediately in favor of suspending the rules to admit the petition. A bill was then presented which virtually abolished the cattle commission, repealing the acts of 1894. The new bill further provides that no city or town shall require the use of tuberculin in the examination of cattle, unless at the request of the owner.

The lower branch substituted two bills relating to the express business for the adverse report of the committee on railroads. One was the house bill to grant to all express companies equal privileges on railroads in Massachusetts and the other was the house bill relative to express business on railroad and steamboat lines.

The bill to provide for the manufacture of gas by corporations and the bill relative to the capital stock of certain public corporations were rejected. The senate accepted without debate all the reports of the committee on taxation that no change be made in the taxation laws of the state. There were 10 reports on petitions of various kinds on all of which the committee reported unfavorably. With the exception of one small bill the taxation question is now disposed of for the year.

JEFFRIES THE WINNER.

San Francisco, May 7.—Thomas J. Sharkey, the sailor, and James J. Jeffries, admittedly the leading heavyweight pugilist actually in fighting harness today, met before the National Athletic club last night to settle the question of supremacy. The outcome of this contest was the absorbing topic of discussion in sporting circles since the consummation of the match.

There was a narrow escape from serious injury to the 6000 spectators after tier of elevated seats collapsed from some cause, but fortunately nobody was killed, and the results were not of a grave character.

In the 20th round both men were tired, but fought viciously. Jeffries landed several times on the body and face, but could not knock the sailor out. The gong rang in the middle of a hot mix, and the crowd went wild with enthusiasm. Referee Greggains announced Jeffries the winner amid the greatest enthusiasm.

COMMENT ON DEWEY'S SILENCE.

(Continued.)

squadron, with some natural criticism, owing to the failure to receive orders to occupy some port of Cuba. The supposed nature of the orders recently received by Rear Admiral Sampson has lessened this tension. If the advantageous circumstances which at present render Sampson's fleet so fit to fight would only continue indefinitely naval officers could possibly find some explanation for the delay, but every 24 hours spent at sea detracts somewhat from the fighting capacity of warships. Their bottoms become foul, especially in southern latitudes, and their speed is diminished, while their crews, particularly on a wearisome blockade, suffer from the inaction. Then, too, in a short time the rainy season will commence and military operations will then be conducted at a disadvantage. At present there are many places suitable for landing troops under the guns of the fleet, when the danger of yellow fever is nil, where a naval and military base can be easily established, and whence a fair sized army can operate with every chance of success.

SPAIN'S MANY DISORDERS.

Madrid, May 7.—Further disorders are reported from different parts of the provinces, especially from Murcia, capital of the province of that name, 30 miles from Carthagena, where a mob, composed mainly of striking miners, cut the telegraph lines, and set fire to the town hall and law courts, burning the archives. The rioters also made an attack upon the local jail, beat in the doors and released the prisoners. Finally they interrupted railroad communication with Murcia and destroyed a store by the use of dynamite, distributing the provisions which it contained.

IVORINE WASHING POWDER



Is a magic cleanser, and the up-to-date Laundress says: "I can't do my washing without it." A tablespoonful of Ivorine to a pail of water makes clothes as clean as the driven snow.

A Cake of Toilet Soap in Every Package

supplies soap for Toilet, Bath, and Nursery, making Ivorine the only kind that *furnishes the entire family with all the soap required.* You only pay for the Ivorine; we give you the Toilet Soap.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn., Makers of Williams' Famous Shaving Soaps.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain; strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently.* Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines. 317 CENTRAL STREET.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting

$5 to $10 a Set

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, 48 need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. No open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 37, 38, 39, Hunt's Bld'g, cor. Merrimack & Bridge.

Now is the Time

TO BUY A

Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

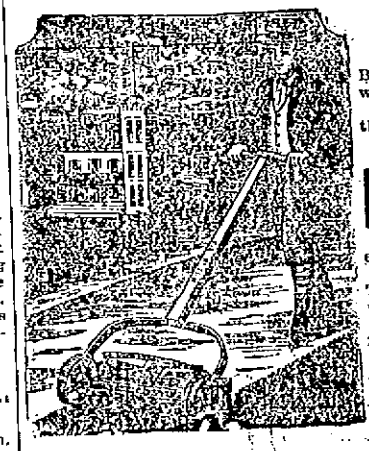
Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,

134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer

TELEPHONE, RESIDENCE—458-2. STORE—314-2.



DON'T THINK

Because we've had so much rain that it won't be dry very soon.

Your lawn will look better because of the rain, and will need cutting.

We have the best line of

Lawn Mowers

ever shown in Lowell.

The famous Pennsylvania and Rapid Transit and Imperial are among the variety. Prices from $2.25 upwards.

HOSE—Made expressly for us and fully warranted.

THOMPSON HARDWARE CO.,

254-256 Merrimack St.

"Well Say, We Ain't Doing a Thing to E'm"



OUR FURNITURE

Stands the test every time and that is why we furnish so many houses, partly or altogether as your needs may require. Our aim is to win your confidence by furnishing you every day, not spasmodically, the best goods at extremely low prices.

This, in our judgment, is best for the attraction and retention of a first class patronage.

We want your trade and will get it if you will call and look over our splendid assortment of

Furniture, Carpets and House Furnishing Goods

And Get Our Prices.

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.



The Easy Food

Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.

Quaker Oats

At all grocers in 2-lb. pkgs. only

WANT COLUMN.

YOUNG man wanted, trusty position, to travel, $30 deposit required. Salary $18 per week. H. L.

LOST—A black feather boa during the parade yesterday. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Sun office.

FIRST CLASS board at 118 Appleton street. Gents $2.00; Ladies $1.75. Meals, gents 20c.; ladies 15c.

TO LET—Front room, furnished or unfurnished, 18 Rockdale avenue, near Fletcher street.

STORE TO LET—81 Middle street.

FOR SALE—Nearly new upright piano, cost $375. Will sell at a sacrifice as party is leaving town. 86 Chase avenue, Pawtucketville, city.

FOR SALE—In Centralville, good 9-room cottage house, large lot of land. Price $2100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 818 Fayette street.

FREE DINNER SET—Ladies, send us your full address, plainly written, and we will express you 100 of our sweet and exquisite Arabian Perfume Packets (in powder form to scent gloves, handkerchiefs, clothing, etc.) to sell among friends at 10 cents each. When sold, remit us the money (after deducting express charges) and we will send you for your trouble a lovely decorated English Dinner Set of 100 pieces (full size for family use.) Each set is artistically decorated in colors, tasteful leaf and flower pattern. The shapes are of latest style, which every lady will appreciate. Order at once and name nearest express office. Address Arabian Perfume Co., Bridgewater, Conn.

WAGONS—Butcher cart in fine order, new high grade democrat, new grocer wagon, attractive panel side wagon, handsome light order wagon, 2-colt load riding wagon, etc., to be sold low, second hand democrat. J. F. Libby, 69 Ripples street.

WANTED—An English speaking agent for a good habit in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., (143) and who can speak French and English. Must furnish good reference and bond. Married men preferred. Apply at the branch office, 56 Central street, room 78. Wm. Thornton, Supt.

FOR SALE—Seven miles from Lowell, farm of 25 acres; two story house and barn, wood for home use. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

LOST—A white bull pup. Finder please return to 17 Kirk street, or Johnson's millinery store, 320 Merrimack street and receive reward.

WANTED—Young man with $300 capital, desirous of business already established in Fitchburg, Leominster and Lowell, paying a net profit of $900 annually. Tenders heed and apply. Address, P. O. Box 488 Worcester, Mass.

FOR SALE—The best liquor business (licensed) in a city of 30,000. The business has been established for 20 years, and is the best paying in the city, having averaged $20,000 (strictly retail) for the past three years. Two plants 18 months throughout with the latest modern improvements and conveniences. The building is located in the heart of the centre of the most thickly populated district and has a large established trade. The only reason for selling is that the present owner is compelled by illness to give up. Books and income will verify above statement. Address H. E. Y., Box 537, Taunton, Mass.

FOR SALE—Three miles from Lowell Post office, small farm of 8 acres, cottage house and barn, hennery and some fruit, $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—Experienced stocking mill help, toppers and knitters on seamless ribbed stockings. Address at once. Union K't'g Co., Danielson, Conn.

TO LET—Cottage of ten rooms, steam heat, bath, set tubs, hot and cold water cemented cellar, and barn if desired. W. H. Bagshaw, 11 Wilson street.

YOUNG MAN desires board and room in first-class boarding house. Address, stating terms, M. m., care Evening Sun.

TO LET—Stable, two stalls, harness closet, ample carriage room, concreted, rear of 68 Tyler street, entrance from George or Church streets. Apply to Charles H. Walker.

WANTED—Lady residents to tell us what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly we will divide each equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—On Gates' Land near Westford street, two tenement house with all modern improvements; good corner lot; price $1300. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—On Gorham street, 8-room cottage house and store doing a good grocery business; small barn, large corner lot of land. Price $3000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

RUBBER STAMPS at wholesale prices. 1-2 inch one line rubber stamps, 10c.; 1 inch, 15c.; 25c. ink pads 25c.; 35c. ink pads 15c.; 50c. linen markers 25c.; business stamps 15c. per line. J. M. Fellows, 164 Merrimack street.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their straw, leghorn or manilla hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 101 Merrimack street.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits. New patent method, anyone who can read or write can do the work at home in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

FOR SALE—Two R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

WALL PAPERS at factory prices. $2 will paper your room with the latest design of wall paper with border to match. First-class work guaranteed. We also do painting, whitewashing, kalsomining at low prices. New York Wall Paper Co., 833 Middlesex street.

WANT NOONAN'S?—Yes, you want Noonan's. It's sure to kill all kinds of insects. Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs at all drug stores. A. E. Moore, Lyle Walker's, A. W. Dows, D. O'Brien's and Storey & Co's.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—600 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 35c per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

WANTED—Housegirls at the Lowell Employment Office, 352 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work. Filled by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters promptly answered. Dr. Telmon Co., 170 Tremont street Boston.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid nine 9 1-2 story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc.; hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry, very sightly; near carsand school; will sell for $1350. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 8 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

James Walsh,

Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardiner. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

Concrete paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouses and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 155 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

GATELY & PEARSON, SOLICITORS OF PATENTS

Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty. 41 HILDRETH BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 29-3.

Banner Market

GROCERY AND BUTTER HOUSE,

68, 72, 74 PRESCOTT STREET.

War! War! War!

Prices are Going Higher. Buy Now Before They Fire.

Our Butter Department Has No Equal in Lowell.

For now Spring Butter of the finest quality, at this season of the year, this is the place.

We are striving, always, to supply our patrons with the choicest makes of butter that the market will afford, and are now receiving direct from Vermont the finest and newest butter to be found in the market, not more than from 8 to 12 hours from the churn. Realizing that your tastes are fastidious, we have some very mild October Cheese, which we now offer from 10c to 12c. Cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than 15c to 18c. Strictly fresh eggs from country and farm, 15c to 18c. Eggs by the case 13 cents.

Armour's and Fairbank's Lard, in 20 lb. tubs. We have closed out many of the large lines of Canned Goods and have reduced our stock more than half, but still have some bargains in choice Peas, Tomatoes, Squash as well as Pickles and Chow Chows, which we will endeavor to close out during the next week. There are about 100 cases of these goods, and some lines will be closed out very soon. This is an exceptional opportunity to lay in a stock.

50 bush. choice Alsaly White Potatoes, 90c. bush., 20c. pk.

50 bush. choice Hebron Potatoes, 90c., bush., 20c. pk.

75 bush. choice New Hampshire Red Potatoes, 90c. bush., 25c. pk.

25 bush. choice Danvers Onions, 75c. bush., 20c. pk.

15 bush. choice Red Onions, 50c. bush., 10c. pk.

All these goods are the best and will be sold out soon.

3 cans Alaska Salmon, 25c.

3 cans Baldwin Apples, 25c.

5 lb. can fine flavored O Government Java coffee, $1. We defy all to equal this coffee. Sold everywhere for 25c. lb.

3 packages Seeded Raisins, 25c.

3 lbs. 3-Crown Currants, 25c.

3 cans best Maine Succotash, 25c.

3 cans Clams, 25c.

6 cans French Sardines, 25c.

FISH DEPARTMENT.

Live Cock tail Haddock, fresh every day, 4c. lb.

Smoked Halibut, 12c. lb.

Live cock tail Haddock, fresh every day, 8c. lb.

Smoked Bloaters, 20c. doz.

Fresh Shoal Halibut, fresh every day, 10c. lb.

Smoked Salmon, 15c.

Fresh Chicken Halibut, fresh every day, 12c. lb.

Smoked Bloaters, 20c. doz.

Kippered Herring, 25c. doz.

Finnan Haddy, 7c. lb.

Fresh Connecticut River Shad, 20c. each.

20 lb. Boxes Boneless Cod, $1.

Fresh Penobscot River Salmon, 10c. lb.

10-lb. Scrap Cod, 30c.

Fresh Blue Fish, 8c. lb.

5 lb. box Boneless Cod, 35c.

Fresh Striped Bass, a Game Fish, 15c. lb.

2 lb. extra quality Minced Cod, 25c.

Fresh White Fish, 10c lb.

Fresh Eels, 10c. lb.

3 lb. box Fancy Boned Herring, 25c.

Fresh Sisco's Fish, 10c. lb.

Flounder, 10c. lb.

Fresh Herrings, Fresh Alewives.

Fresh Cod Steaks, 5c. lb.

Halibut Steaks, 10c. lb.

Halibut Cheaks, 10c lb.

Salt Mackerel, Salt Whole Cod.

Fresh Herring, Fresh Alewives, Spawn, 10c. lb.

Cod Liver Oil, pints, ½, ¼.

Fresh Boiled Lobsters every day at 1 p. m. Price this week 12½c. lb.

Clams, 35c. pk., 20c. a quart.

Oysters, 25c., 30c., 35c.

CUT MEATS.

Rump Steak, 15c. to 25c.

Loin Steak, 15c. to 25c.

Round Steak, 10 to 12 1-2c.

Top Round Steak, 15c. to 18c.

Lamb Mutton Chops, 15c. to 18c.

Pork Chops, 10c., 12c., 15c.

Roast Beef, 8c. to 13c.

Boiling Beef, 3c. to 5c.

Pot Roasts, 5c to 7c.

Soup Beef, 2c to 4c.

We deliver in any part of Lowell twice a day; Navy Yard once a day, and, Tewksbury Center, Wednesdays and Fridays.



Getting Ready TO Clean House?

WE'LL HELP YOU!

Carpets at prices so low that it will pay you to clean the old ones.

ONE WORD ABOUT

Mattings!

1 lot Seamless at	15c.
1 lot Seamless, extra heavy	20c.
1 lot Jap (Cotton Warp),	25c.
1 lot Jap (Cotton Warp),	45c.
500 Remnants Wool Carpet, 25c. yd.	
Window Shades, com. to hang, 25c. ea.	



THIS IRON BED,

Full motal, brass rail, all sizes, Others from $2.50 to $30.

$4.50

The Pavonia

Robertson & Co., 82 Prescott Street

FANCY

Creamery Butter

SEE THIS STAMP ON EVERY PACKAGE.

Ask Your Grocer For It.

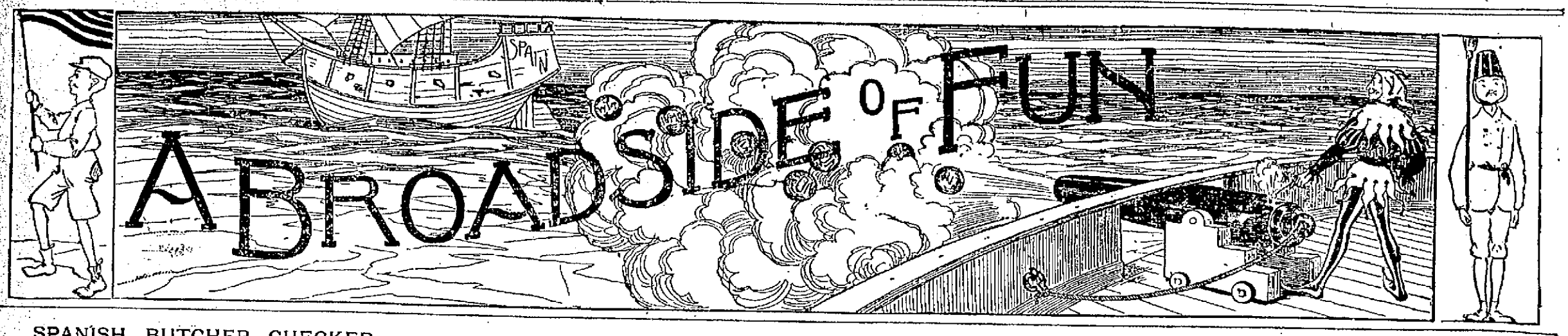
SHADY GROVE Manchester N.H. E.M.S.Co Lawrence Mass. SEPARATOR BUTTER

Ask Your Grocer For It.

No other Butter on the market today can Equal the Fine Flavor of the

"SHADY GROVE."

For Sale by all the Leading Grocers in the Merrimack River Valley from Franklin, N. H., to Newburyport, Mass.

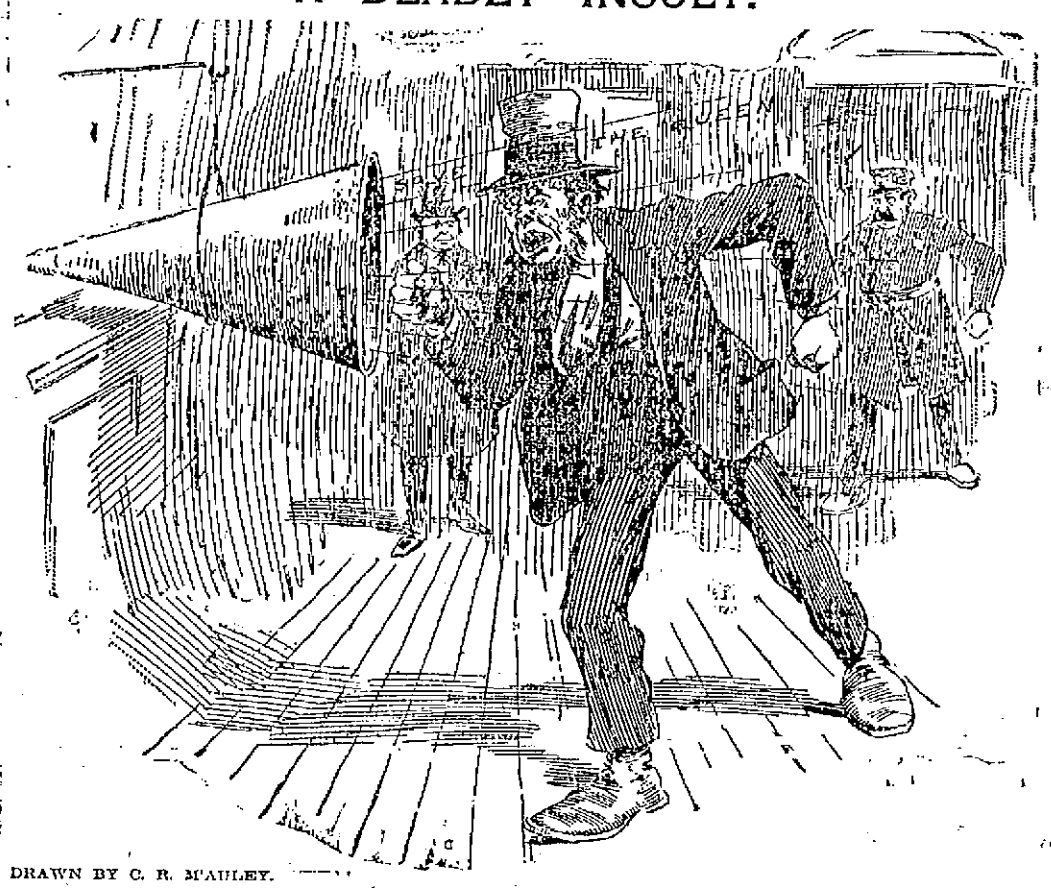


SPANISH BUTCHER CHECKED.



HIS REIGN OF BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA IS ENDED.

A DEADLY INSULT.



DRAWN BY C. R. MAHLEY.

O'Googan (to the phonograph): "Ayther shtop playin thot tchune or give me back me nickel, or I'll busht th' insides out of yez!"

NOT AT HOME.



Turnkey: "A reporter wishes to interview you. Will you see him?"
Prisoner: "No, indeed; tell him I am not at home."

HE FOUND OUT.

"Well, Tommy, how did papa and mamma like my discourse yesterday?"

"First rate. Mamma said it was a grand sermon, and papa said it was more than that—it was a grand stand sermon."—Chicago Tribune.

ENTITLED TO A REBATE.

"Yes, you have cured my rheumatic foot, doctor, but I think you ought to throw off about $4 from this bill."

"What for, sir?"

"Because you have robbed me of my best barometer."

HOW TITLES COME.

"How did Plimmer get to be called judge? He never has been a judge."

"No; but he was a candidate once."—Chicago Record.

A SUGGESTION.

Perhaps some of the newspapers will offer a captured Spanish ship as a prize for the largest club of subscribers.—Atlanta Constitution.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

She—I dreamed last night that I was rich.

He—And awoke to find that you are handsome.—Somerville Journal.

FOR THE LADIES.

Mrs. Benham—Why are there so many pictures of men on that page of your paper?

Benham—That's the woman's page.—New York Journal.

NO REST ANYWHERE.

"Queen Victoria has 60 pianos in her three palaces."

"That so? Evidently a palace is no better than a flat."—Chicago Record.

ACCOUNTING FOR THE HUMP.

"Richard III of England was a much abused man."

"Well, he was a bicycle scorcher, wasn't he?"—Chicago Record.

GOOD OLD DAYS.

"I long for the good old days of the drama!" exclaimed the elderly man at a comic opera.

"So do I," replied the lady with him, "the days when the front rows were filled with baldheaded men instead of women with big hats."—Washington Star.

GOOD REASON.

He—Yes; the women of today are occupying nearly every walk of life. Still, there is one field they will never enter.

She—And why not, I'd like to know?

He—Because the cows are grazing in it.—New York Journal.

OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.



'Arry: "Do you pass any saloons on the way to Broadstairs, cabby?"

Cabby: "Yes. Lots."

'Arry: "Well, don't!"

—Punch.

THE PIPES.

A Glasgow paper thus analyzes the music of the bagpipes: "Big flies on window, 72 per cent; cats on midnight titles, 11½ per cent; voices of infant puppies, 6½ per cent; grunting hungry pigs, in the morning, 6 per cent; steam whistles, 3 per cent; chant of cricket, 2 per cent."

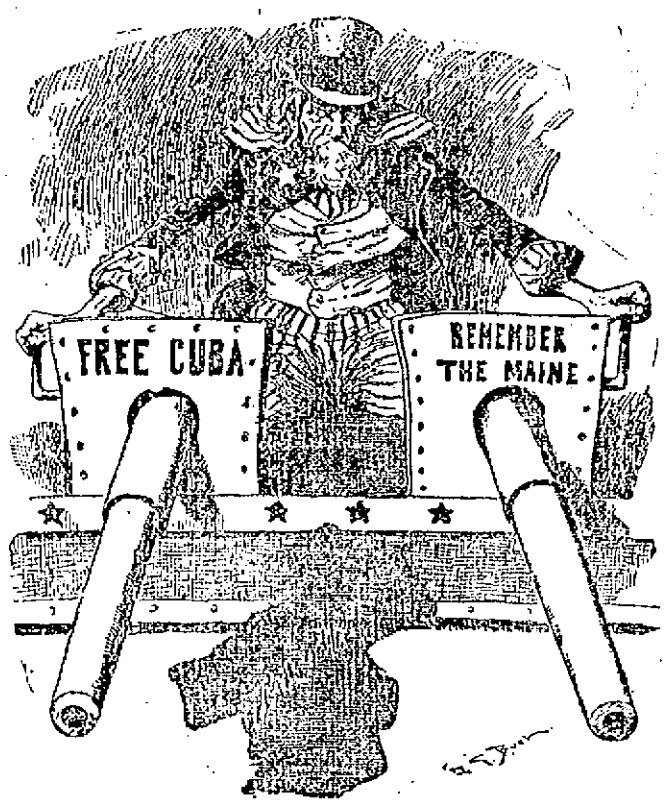
GLAD TO HEAR IT.

Bingo—I'm glad to hear that England will be our friend in any trouble we may have.

Jingo—Oh, you are?

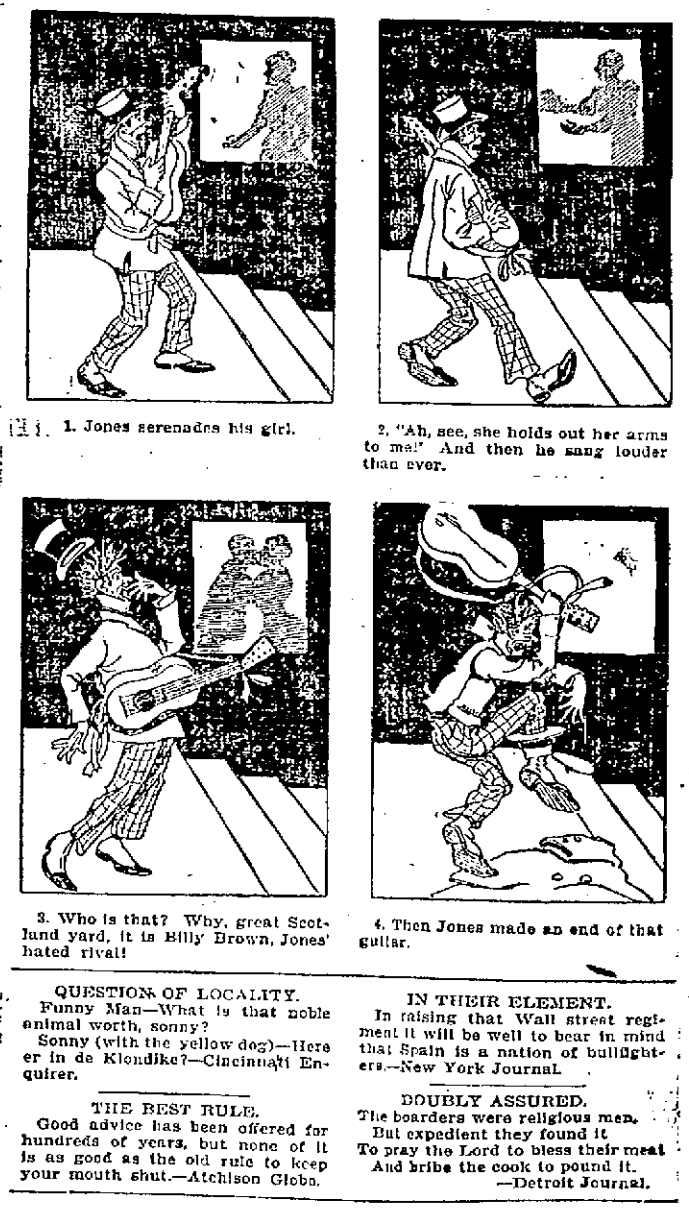
Bingo—Yes. I'd hate to find nothing but enemies in case the affair got serious enough for me to go to Canada.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FOR HUMANITY.



UNCLE SAM'S RAPID FIRE "MAXIM."

THE SHADOW ON THE BLIND.



1. Jones serenades his girl.

2. "Ah, see, she holds out her arms to me!" And then he sang louder than ever.

3. Who is that? Why, great Scotland yard, it is Billy Brown, Jones' hated rival!

4. Then Jones made an end of that guitar.

QUESTION OF LOCALITY.

Funny Man—What is that noble animal worth, sonny?

Sonny (with the yellow dog)—Here er in de Klondike?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

IN THEIR ELEMENT.

In raising that Wall street regiment it will be well to bear in mind that Spain is a nation of bullfighters.—New York Journal.

THE BEST RULE.

Good advice has been offered for hundreds of years, but none of it is as good as the old rule to keep your mouth shut.—Atchison Globe.

DOUBLY ASSURED.

The boarders were religious men,
But expedient they found it
To pray the Lord to bless their meat
And bribe the cook to pound it.
—Detroit Journal.

A SPRING MOTIF.



"Do I have to show yous the sign?"

"No, sir! But won't you please show us the grass?"

HOW HE GOT RICH.

"There goes the most remarkable man in this town."

"What's remarkable about him?"

"He's the only successful merchant we have who doesn't claim to be a self made man. He says he got rich through the faithfulness of the men that work for him."—Chicago Tribune.

MR. ASBURY PEPPERS.

"If I had a broken nose," said the dude boarder, who had been reading of a prizefight, "I could not be happy, no matter how much I had won."

"Oh, I don't know," said Asbury Peppers. "You know, the proverb says a broken face oft hides a smiling heart."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

STOPPED WAR TALK.

"Mrs. Curtly, how is it that your husband never tries to frighten you by declaring that he would go to war?"

"He tried it, and I began telling the neighbors that he was determined to enlist. He begged me to desist, and now there isn't a word of war talk in him."—Detroit Free Press.



AN INTELLIGENT DOG.



UNCLE SAM'S INVINCIBLE ARMY.

Decadent Spain Is Woefully Overmatched In the Present War.

OUR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

[Copyright, 1898.]

WHAT chance does Spain stand against the United States in the present war? That is the all absorbing topic at the present time. If the opinion of those whose views are entitled to respect by reason of training and experience be taken as a criterion, the answer may be given in two words, "Absolutely none."

The history of the Spanish government for nearly two centuries has been one of what might be called "disastrous decadence." One by one her enormous colonial possessions have been swept away until now, omitting Cuba, which is as good as gone, practically nothing remains excepting Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and it is by no means certain that by the time the present war shall have ended the Spanish flag will not have ceased to wave over those places, sole relics as they now are of a past glory.

Senor Sagasta some time ago, when questioned as to the number of men he could put into the field, said that on a pinch the Spanish government could muster 900,000 able to bear arms. It has been computed that the United States by a great though by no means extraordinary effort could, if it were necessary, oppose these with an army of 10,000,000 men.

Those who are in a position to know declare that for all purposes of warfare 5,000,000 are as good as 500,000,000. That is to say, no body of troops could be gathered together which could successfully oppose a compact army of 5,000,000 properly officered and disciplined.

Without any desire to appear vainglorious it may therefore be stated that with reference to any nation in the world or any possible offensive alliance of nations the United States is invincible provided she be the attacked party. If that statement be true, it would appear that the possibility of Spain's success in the present war is about as remote as anything could well be in this world.

We have the men and the money, and we also have the officers, who will be recruited for any auxiliary troops which may be needed from the ranks of those who served in the Confederate and Union armies during the civil war, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands of men who have done their time in the militia organizations of the various states. For example, our national guardsmen have had so much general training that even the privates will make capable minor officers, such as sergeants and lieutenants, to inspect the drill and effectively command the men who may enlist as volunteers. There are more general officers in the regular army than are actually needed for the number of men. The first class at West Point has just been graduated, and from that supply may be drawn officers to have general supervision of the volunteer forces. That we shall have then a sufficient number of competent military directors is assured, and there are many more among the surviving 300,000 members of the G. A. R. who would again bring their experience into the ranks, while a host of Confederate veterans are anxious to bear arms under the folds of Old Glory.

The organization of the army is little understood by the average individual. To the layman a company and a division represent vaguely about the same thing when in reality they are as far apart as the poles.

A regiment of infantry is properly 10 companies of 100 men each, or 1,000 soldiers (including the officers, 1,012 men). But while this is the strict intent of a full complement it is seldom realized, and a regiment from various causes is likely to number anywhere from 700 to 1,100 men. In time of war its ranks are naturally depleted, and sometimes, when it is impossible to keep up the desired quota by repeated enlistments, two weakened bodies are consolidated, and the combination is known by the name of one of the former organizations, or it may be given an entirely new designation.

The regular United States army today consists of 10 regiments of cavalry, 7 regiments of artillery and 25 regiments of infantry—that is, complete, a body of 42,000 men. But as there are only about 27,000 soldiers some of the regiments are really nothing more than battalions of from four to eight companies. The maximum number in either a cavalry or artillery regiment is 12 companies of 150 each, or 1,800 men. The distinguishing marks on the chevrons are white for infantry, red for artillery and yellow for cavalry. The corps insignia, worn on the caps, are crossed muskets for the first, crossed cannon for the second and crossed sabers for the third. The uniform is blue, no matter how it may be ornamented and embellished.

The United States has additionally a militia force of 115,627 and 10,000,000 more available fighting men.

President William McKinley is commander in chief of the army, while the general commanding is the senior major general, Nelson A. Miles. There are two other major generals and six brigadier generals. The eight army departments in the United States are controlled by the following general officers: Department of California, Brigadier General W. R. Shafter; department of the Colorado, Brigadier General E. S. Otis; department of the Columbia, Brigadier General H. C. Merriam; department of Dakota, Brigadier General J. F. Wade; department of the east, Major General Wesley Merritt; department of the lakes, Major General J. R. Brooke; department of the Missouri, Brigadier General J. J. Coppinger; department of the gulf, Brigadier General W. M. Graham.

The officers in the army are a higher salaried class than those in the navy, the graduate from Annapolis receiving $950 per annum, while the second lieutenant who has just left West Point is paid from $1,400 to $1,500 a year. To the next grade in the navy, ensign, is attached a maximum stipend of from $1,200 to $1,400, while the first lieutenant in the army receives from $1,500 to $1,600, and so on to the highest rank, where the rear admiral is given $5,000, while the major general has an annual salary of $7,500.

A better class of men generally enlist in the army because there is more independence, a freedom from such cramped quarters as those on shipboard. Then, too, there is the additional incentive of a comparatively easy method of rising from the ranks and becoming a second lieutenant by passing a prescribed examination.

The sailor has no such opportunity offered him. He may first become a petty officer, such as boatswain's mate, master at arms, etc., with a small increase in his pay, and there is the possibility of his even rising to the dignity of a warrant officer, but he can never go any higher.

Our army is supplied with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, and the revolvers of the soldiers are of 38 caliber instead of the antique 45 caliber of the Colt and other types. The old fashioned heavy bayonet was exchanged five years ago for the smaller weapon of the knife pattern. These improvements were chiefly for the purpose of rendering the fighting man's equipment lighter, so that he might be able to carry the greatest possible quantity of ammunition. In these days of rapid firing weapons the most important object is to have the warrior provided with the greatest practicable number of cartridges. Even such trifling accouterments as buckles and belt plates are of less weight than formerly, and as the bullets are so much smaller the cartridge belt will hold 120 rounds instead of the old time 40.

The work laid out for the infantryman, the cavalryman and the artillerist is naturally very well understood, but not so that of the engineer corps.

The duties of a military engineer are to aid in every way in bringing the army face to face with the enemy and then to start the fighting. He must be equally expert with the hammer, the spade and the rifle. He plans and builds fortifications, indicates the location where the guns shall be placed and is ready also to handle them in the fight if necessary. Many great military chieftains have been engineers. Our engineer corps are carpenters, bridge builders, electricians, sappers and miners and withal as well drilled a body of soldiers as any army can boast. John M. Wilson is the chief of engineers, with the brevet rank of brigadier general.

One unique feature of the military service of the United States has been the army pack train, which has been of great use in the west and is practically certain to be a feature of our offensive operations in Cuba. In this the men and mules are well trained and equipped and are sent to the various commands when required. Although part of the army, the men are civilians and are not required to enlist. Their wages are $50 a month. It requires six months' training to make a fairly good packer of a green hand and several years to make him an expert. Only able bodied men are hired, none weighing less than 170 pounds, and every applicant must be able to lift 200 pounds to the level of his chin. He does not wear a uniform, but only a modification of a cowboy's costume.

The lot of the private soldier is not an unpleasant one. In times of peace he works only about four hours a day for his board and clothes and $13 a month, the monthly cash stipend increasing annually until after five years it is $18 a month. The cavalryman must not only attend to his equipments, but also give proper attention to his horse.

The following is the ordinary daily routine of a soldier's life:

Reveille.—Winter, 6:30 a. m.; summer, 5:30 a. m.

Breakfast.—Winter, 7 a. m.; summer, 6 a. m.

Fatigue.—7 a. m.

Drill.—7 a. m.

Dress Parade.—5 p. m.

Guard Mounting.—9:20 a. m.

Drill.—10 a. m.

Dinner.—12 m.

School.—Gunners' school, if in artillery, 1 p. m.

Retreat.—Sunset.

Supper.—Immediately after retreat.

Tattoo.—9 p. m.

Taps.—11 p. m.

While all branches of the service are obliged to be "spick and span," the cavalry are a particularly brilliant looking set of fellows. Notwithstanding the decline of the horse through the popularity of the bicycle and electric cars, Uncle Sam requires a certain quota of good cavalry steeds yearly. Horses have always been indispensable in battle, and it would require some invention possessing an automatic action little short of marvelous to replace them satisfactorily.



Every large breeder of fine horses incidentally keeps the United States cavalry service in view, for it is always possible that he will find a purchaser for much of his stock which falls below the required standard for his own purposes. A horse that is useless for breeding and not fast enough for a trotter of racer may yet be eminently fitted for the cavalry.

As at present constituted the service needs about 700 new horses every year, being one-tenth of the 7,000 used in active duty. When the quartermaster goes into the field to select his steeds, he is deluged with offers of fine animals. There are trotters in whose veins courses the noblest blood of the leading track stars of a past generation; sleek, well formed creatures whose slender, rounded limbs and intelligent eyes and gracefully curved necks betray their Arabian ancestry. Only a certain type, however, is purchased. The animal must be gentle and free from all vicious habits and a fair, pliable trotter. Even the mouth must be moderately sensitive and not so hardened to the bit that a rider could not turn him without running into a stone wall. White horses have been used, but they are not desired. The object is to obtain as nearly as possible uniformity of color. Sorrel, black and bay are preferred. Every animal must be a gelding, from 15 to 16 hands high and weighing from 950 to 1,150 pounds. Horse and master soon become fast friends, and the docile, affectionate beast readily learns to love his temporary owner. Sometimes the soldiers get choice animals, and after years of training and close association their companionship is almost human.

Buffalo Bill (Colonel W. F. Cody) says we have the finest cavalry force on earth, and he is an authority from experience and observation.

In the artillery the recruit's advancement is in proportion to the ability he displays. After learning how to handle a musket he is instructed in the art of manipulating fieldpieces. Then by degrees he is taught how to work mortar batteries, siege guns, the modern 8, 10 and 12 inch rifles and magazines and the Gatling, Maxim, Hotchkiss and other fieldpieces. In a few months a man of ordinary intelligence is ready for active service at any of the great seacoast fortifications or on the field of battle.

To become skilled artillerists men are required to possess some knowledge of arithmetic, they must know how to read barometers and thermometers and must also have some information regarding the force and effect of the velocity of the wind. This detail enters into the sighting and firing of heavy ordnance.

There are today in the ranks many very bright men who enlisted as privates and who by industry and perseverance have become experts in the handling of the great modern guns. Some of them are still in the ranks, but they will soon be promoted to the grade of noncommissioned officers.

Discipline in the army is not so severe as is imagined, although in rare instances martinets have rendered miserable the lives of some of the enlisted men in their command. The relations between officers and privates are, as a rule, of the most friendly nature. Social intercourse is necessarily impossible. In the volunteer forces there is of course more freedom of speech between the rank and the file.

Athletic sports have been widely encouraged in recent years, and at nearly every army post there has been a football team or a baseball nine. In fine weather the afternoon is generally devoted to sports. If the garrison or camp be near a town, many of the men visit it, being given passes to do so. One is never allotted to a soldier, however, unless his record is good, the stoppage of pass privileges resting with the captain and forming a powerful lever in favor of discipline.

There were a large number of foreigners, soldiers of fortune, in the army during the civil war, several noblemen from European countries holding commissions and serving as aids to the commanding generals, but today the ranks are a good representation of native born Americans, and all must by law be citizens.



Naval Force Landing Under Cover of the Fleet's Fire.

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General Miles has for some time been contemplating important changes in the army uniform. At a White House reception only a short time prior to the outbreak of hostilities with Spain he appeared in a gorgeous new tunic of his own design, liberally adorned with gold lace, and wearing a sash of alternate yellow and gold stripes. The most remarkable feature of the uniform, however, was not the splendor of the facings, but the prominence of the oak leaf and acorn decorations, a curious fact, as they are supposed to be distinctive military emblems of the British crown. General Miles nevertheless intimated that he was going to take the best features of every other nation's dress regulations and incorporate them into his new system for the clothing of the American army.

All that is left of the Spanish army of 200,000 men sent to Cuba since 1895 are 90,000 regulars, and these, with the 60,000 home royalists, a total of 150,000, have controlled only the seaports and strongly fortified towns in the interior. The open country from east to west is in the hands of the insurgents. The province of Pinar del Rio, at the extreme west, is a Cuban stronghold; the insurgents there, under command of Generals Delgado and Ducasi, holding the long and impregnable chain of mountains extending through the province. In the provinces of Matanzas and Havana are about 5,000 insurgents. The fortified towns are nearer to one another in these two districts, the Spanish forces more numerous and the Cubans the weakest, but the latter have always been able to keep up a lively guerrilla warfare, raiding almost weekly the larger towns and making dashes into the suburbs of Havana. Although they lost their brilliant leader Aranguren a short time ago, they have still the brave commanders Generals Betancourt, Alejandro Rodriguez and Rafael de Cardenas and Colonels Davalos, Collazo and others.

The Cuban commander in chief, General Maximo Gomez, controls the central portion of the island, in the province of Santa Clara, with 10,000 men, and is associated with Generals Alvarez, Carrillo and Montenegro. He and General Calixto Garcia, who, with his subordinates, Jesus Rabi and Lopez Leyvas, controls the eastern end of the island in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, have been able to win notable victories against some of the best military leaders of the Castilian kingdom, as evidenced by the late defeat of General Pando in Santiago de Cuba, at the mouth of the Canto river, and of General Jimenez Castellanos at La Esperanza, within sight of the city of Puerto Principe.

In these provinces the Cubans are stronger than in any other section, having fully 20,000 well armed men plentifully provided with ammunition, the sequence of the numerous successful filibustering expeditions.

The rush of the navy, or at least that part of it known as the north Atlantic squadron, on Havana was amazing to the people of the United States, who, expecting war, had still considered that there would be 24 hours' notification to them of the advance.

The fleet under Captain William T. Sampson, who was some time ago given the highest relative rank and has since been designated as rear admiral commanding, while investing Havana at the same time holds open the Florida straits for the undisturbed transportation of supplies to our troops on the island and for conveyance of more soldiers as they are needed. A part of our naval flotilla also guards the gulf to the west of Havana for a similar purpose. The fleet co-operated with the land forces from the moment they landed in Cuba, so that they both simultaneously menaced the capital city.

It was from the beginning the army plan to unite with the forces of Gomez and Garcia troops to be sent to join those revolutionary chiefs in Puerto Principe or Santa Clara.

The principal object of the invading army has been to form immediately the closest alliance with the insurgent troops. With the establishment of a stable and independent government in free Cuba the army will have no connection. Its task will be to sweep the Spaniards out of the island. As has been understood by the United States government for weeks past, absolute warfare is not essential. The Spanish army there depends upon the provisions imported. Rice, beans and flour come from the mother country, meat is sent them from Mexico and Florida. The condensed milk they use has been obtained from the United States, with eggs and vegetables from Florida. Every potato is from abroad. On account of the great financial distress in Havana the merchants are not very well supplied with provisions. The country near the towns was laid waste by Weyler, a policy that will result in a boomerang finish, and the gaunt specter of famine stalks throughout the island. This is now being alleviated by cargoes of food from the United States. The reconcentrados, or noncombatants, have been dying of starvation by the thousands because they were not allowed to raise crops on their land, being driven from their homes and forced to abide in the towns. The insurgents, however, have had zones of cultivation of their own where they raised vegetables and corn and stored their cattle, but they would not divide their provisions with the noncombatants, nor would they allow food supplies to be raised by others than themselves, because it was their policy to prevent the Spanish army from obtaining any kind of aid or comfort in the country districts. Consequently the 150,000 Spaniards under arms have depended upon steamers laden with provisions.

The army investment in Cuba will not probably really need to be more than 50,000 men. The president may call for many more volunteers, and the bill authorizing him to ask 400,000 men to come to the defense of their country may eventually be fully utilized by him, but the great majority of the volunteer soldiery, including the militia and naval reserves, will be needed for guarding the seaport cities and towns. There is such a great coast line on the Atlantic and gulf shores, with so many accessible spots for landing an armed force, from Passamaquoddy bay to the Rio Grande, that a great military force will be requisite to insure ordinary protection.

Our regular army is in magnificent condition and excellent trim. It has had constant exercise in scouting, fighting Indians, military maneuvers about its western forts, and has had an extensive familiarity with camp life. Both Generals Miles and Merritt are noted Indian fighters.

THOMAS H. JAMIESON.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mr. Andrew Lang is engaged upon a history of Scotland about which the public is to hear no particulars until the autumn.

Paderewski, the famous pianist, was given an ovation at a recent concert in London. It had been announced that it would be his only appearance this season in that city, and the hall was crowded.

A Boston man, arrested in that city for drunkenness, escaped punishment by informing the magistrate that he had 24 children. After the bibulous individual had disappeared from the police station it was remembered by the absentminded justice that the prisoner had said that he was but 30 years old.

Italy has a postal card idea that Uncle Sam might copy with great advantage to the public. Any one who wishes to remit a small amount of money may attach to the card postage stamps to the desired amount. These are cancelled, and the amount is paid to the receiver of the card. This appears to be the most simple and expeditious manner for transmitting small sums of money yet devised.

A fact not generally known is that the late James Payn was for some time literary adviser in England to Baron Tauchnitz of Leipsic, a position which gave him great influence over the continental fortunes of his fellow authors.

Miss Yates, who enjoyed a brief notoriety as the only woman mayor in the British dominions, still resides in the New Zealand town of Onehunga, of which she was once the chief magistrate. The municipal council has just successfully sued her for nonpayment of rates.

James Anthony Froude insisted on all letters being destroyed that had been addressed to him and left orders that his own letters addressed to his friends should not be divulged after his death.

Southampton (England) harbor has a war boom said to be the largest in existence. It is 8,110 feet long and is held up when in position by five gunboats stationed across the channel.

A Moscow paper publishes the results of 350 analyses of Russian wines. Of these only three were pure grape juice, the other 347 being more or less injurious concoctions.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHITE ROSES WITH TEA.

A new lot of roses have arrived and we will continue to give them away with a pound of 60c. Tea, while they last. Dickson Bros., Teas, 68 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star French and German lines. Sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 38 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Estey Parlors, 145 Merrimack street, for Piano Bargains.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

One Second-hand bicycle, $100 wheel, only $15; good condition. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

MAY 14TH IS QUARTER DAY AT THE WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK. 4 PER CENT.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

Leave your watch, jewelry, and clock with Legault & Co. for repairs. They do it better and charge less than the others.

Buy your poultry supplies and grain for your stable of W. E. Livingston, and you will have the best obtainable. The office is 15 Thorndike street.

LINCOLN CLUB MEETS.

The Lincoln Club held its weekly meeting last evening with President McDowell in the chair. There were a nnumber of initiations and several applications for membership. A committee on finance was appointed and arrangements were made for a supper and house warming at the next meeting.

Y.M.C.A. ORIENTAL TEA.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. are arranging for a birthday party and Oriental Tea, to be held at the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Hurd street Wednesday evening, May 11. A fine entertainment has been provided for the occasion and the ladies have put forth a great deal of effort that the affair may be a success. They specially invite the public of Lowell to be present so that they may be enabled to get an insight in the work of the association.

MISS NORCROSS'S TRAVELS.

Miss Norcross gave a very enjoyable and instructive lecture on her travels in Norway, Sweden and Denmark before an appreciative audience at the Training school last evening.

Her descriptions of the journey across country from Trondjhem over the post routs, of the homes of the peasants, and of their national costume were all most interesting.

The traveler finds the scenery in both Norway or Sweden more attractive than the cathedrals, museums, or libraries.

Education has long been compulsory in the latter country and therefore the schools are of more than ordinary excellence. The teachers are considered as important personages.

LABOR NOTES.

To Web-Drawers, Warpers and Spoolers:

You are hereby notified to attend a general meeting of your organization on Monday evening on the 9th inst. Much business hitherto pending shall be transacted in reference to the future management of your association; it is therefore necessary that your attendance be as large as possible in order to bring about the best results obtainable. Also, by the acceptance of your new by-laws, you are called upon to nominate and elect an executive committee so as to represent each craft and mill connected with your union; consequently we require a large gathering from all the mills to satisfactorily accomplish such object. Dancing will follow immediately after the business routine. Meeting at 7.30 p. m. Burkes Hall, Middle Street.

Per order of Committee,
May 5, 1898.

BOXING GOSSIP.

Dave Sullivan has consented to meet Sammy Kelley on May 16, instead of declaring the match off, as was his original intention. There can be no doubt that Dave is in a bad way and that the boil on his neck interferes seriously with his training. But there were many who questioned Dave's real reason in asking for a postponement and rather than be accused of flunking the little Bostonian forfeited $100 to Kelly on consideration that the latter would agree to fight on May 16 instead of next Monday night as arranged.

This turn of affairs gives the Kelly admirers new courage and they are rather free in their expressions of loyalty to their man and there has been a marked improvement in the betting judged from Kelly's standpoint. Sammy has many admirers who regard him as being almost invincible at his weight but the same may be said of Sullivan And it is the difference of opinion that lends excitement to the affair.

Tom Conroy and Dick Moore are slated to box twenty rounds at Troy, N. Y., on May 10. Conroy is a likely heavyweight, who has demonstrated that he is a hard proposition for a man of Moore's ability to handle with any degree of success. Moore has not, for many month past given strict attention to proper living and it is a question in my mind whether he can ever iget into proper condition again. But of one thing we may always rest assured and that is that Handsome Dick will always test a man to the fullest before he succumbs.

Bobby Dobbs and Dick Case have agreed to box twenty rounds at Louisville on May 20.

Sam Fitzpatrick has taken charge of Billy Moore of Syracuse and offers to match him against any 133-pound man in the country.

Lawrence Sun—Mayor Eaton, Judge Stone, Fr. O'Reilly, and Rev. Mr. Wolcott, we take off our hats to you all. Your inspiring words, brilliantly delivered, will never be forgotten and the people should be proud of such representative citizens.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 317 MERRIMACK ST.

J. E. CONANT & CO'S

SALES FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 14.

EIGHT PIECES REAL ESTATE FOR WHAT YOU BID.

TUESDAY.

On Tuesday, the tenth day of May, 1898, regardless of any condition of the weather, we shall positively and absolutely sell to the highest bidders at public sale the following described parcels of real estate. Two new houses on Pleasant street near the "common" at the junction of Hildreth and Pleasant streets, Dracut. In Lowell one new two-story house on Lincoln street, one nearly new 2½ story house on London street. At 4 o'clock, p. m., Lots 1 and 2. Two new houses on Pleasant street, Dracut; they are about one minute's walk from the "common" at the junction of Hildreth and Pleasant streets; each house has four very pretty rooms and pantry on the first floor, and four very pleasant rooms and bath room on the second floor; also large halls, front and rear stairs, lots of closet room, are piped for gas, attractively finished and very desirable for houses of their value. Each lot has an area of over 4000 square feet; one is at the corner of Erie avenue, both are opposite Woods avenue, the property is in a very pleasant locality, in a good neighborhood, in a section that most everybody believes is a part of Lowell, handy to reach, comfortable to own, and an unusually healthy place to live in or rear a family.

In Lowell at 5 o'clock, p. m., Lot 3. New house of eight rooms, also bath room, pantry, cellar, good hall, front and rear stairs, gas, water, sewerage, ample closet rooms, etc., numbered 332 Lincoln street. The lot has a frontage of 35 feet and a depth of 202 feet. Here is a substantial and solid moderate priced home well within the means of many purchasers and about half way between West and Quebec streets.

At 5.30 o'clock lot 4. Two and one-half story house, numbered 114 London street; house of seven rooms, pantry, cellar, etc., in good shape, rented for ten dollars a month. The lot is 35 feet by 95 feet, fenced and level. The above is a comfortable and good property and the sort to buy to buy for good results. Like the other it is between West and Quebec streets.

—The Howe Lumber Company.

THURSDAY.

I have decided to advertise and sell at auction all my real estate in Lowell. It's in part as follows: House stable, and 7372 square feeet of land No. 178 Stevens street, 6540 square feet of land on Marlborough street, 11,495 square feet of land on Foster street in two lots on Thursday afternoon on the several premises. Rain or shine, I shall positively sell without limit or reserve to the highest bidders the herewith described real estate in the order named and at the hours mentioned below. At 4.30 o'clock, Lot 1, estate No. 178 Stevens street, between Princeton and Westford streets, comprising large house, stable and 7372 square feet of land. The house has seven rooms, also bath rooms, pantry, wash room and cellar, all heated by furnace; has all modern conveniences, is in very good shape; its arrangements is first class; the rooms are pleasant, well finished and attractive. The stable has three stalls, harness room and room for three or four carriages besides large loft and cellar. The lot has a frontage of 50 feet, is up from and terraced down to the street; has driveway on one side; also fruit and shade trees.

The buildings will be open for inspection after 10 a. m. on day of sale. At 5 o'clock. Lot 2 is unquestionably one of the finest lots in the Highlands. It is on Marlborough street, between numbers 11 and 20, or opposite 18. It is level, has several splendid fruit trees, a concrete walk before it, a frontage of 60 feet, a depth of 114 feet, is particularly desirable; ;the fact it is to be sold without limit to the highest bidder should be a source of much satisfaction to many a buyer who would purchase an exceptionally choice lot on one of the nicest streets in the Highlands. At 6.30 o'clock. Lots 3 and 4 combined have 11,495 square feet of land right in the midst of expensive residences in "Old Ward Four," on Foster street with one lot between them and the magnificent Coram estate; the frontages are 60 feet; the depths are about 95 feet; they are ready to improve and present an opportunity that will be hard to duplicate; are offered to you for just what you'll bid; are in the newest, most modern and very best portion of this popular residential section of our city; opposite are some of the prettiest homes in Lowell; if you secure one of these lots you are in a position to establish for yourself as well situated a home as any one should desire to possess. You can learn all facts relating to the sale of either lot at the office of the auctioneers. I am now permanently removed from Lowell and need the money I have invested there.

—M. B. Silles, Groton, Mass.

MIDDLESEX WOMEN'S CLUB.

The annual fees of the club are now due. The treasurer will be at the rooms Mondays in May from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoons, and members can pay their dues on those days and receive their membership tickets. Last year's tickets should be returned. Regular members must pay their dues before October 1 or their membership is forfeited.

The new members who have just received notice of their election must pay their fees within the month or membership is lost. By paying at the club rooms on the days named above, they can sign the constitution at the same time and so complete their qualification as members.

Those who do not find it convenient to pay at the club rooms may send their fees by money order or check payable to M. M. Pollard, treasurer, 110 Mansur street.

The annual meeting of the state Federation of Women's clubs will be held at Amesbury on Tuesday, June 7. The afternoon will be devoted to a visit to the Whittier Homestead. Member of the club who wish to attend should procure Federation tickets (free) from Miss Rusell, 763 Merrimack street. Club badges can be obtained from the treasurer, Monday afternoon, May 9th, at the club rooms.

The science class will have its field day on Monday, May 9, if the weather is pleasant. A special electric car will leave Merrimack Square at 2 p. m. for Chelmsford.

MAYOR GIVES ORDERS.

Mayor Bennett has notified the committee on accounts not to approve any bill of H. H. Knapp and told the city auditor not to acknowledge his signature on any paper. This is pursuant to the Mayor's order discharging Mr. Knapp.

Good Blood!

Your heart beats over one hundred thousand times each day. One hundred thousand supplies of good or bad blood to your brain. Which is it?

If bad, impure blood, then your brain aches. You are troubled with drowsiness yet cannot sleep. You are as tired in the morning as at night. You have no nerve power. Your food does you but little good.

Stimulants, tonics, headache powders, cannot cure you; but

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will. It makes the liver, kidneys, skin and bowels perform their proper work. It removes all impurities from the blood. And it makes the blood rich in its life-giving properties.

To Hasten Recovery.

You will be more rapidly cured if you will take a laxative dose of Ayer's pills each night. They arouse the sluggish liver and thus cure billousness.

Write to our Doctors.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

COMMUNICATION.

According to the telegram of May 3, from Constantinople the United States legation in that city has received over 2000 offers for enlistment in the American navy, chiefly of Greeks who declare themselves ready to pay fare to the United States in grateful remembrance of America's aid in the Greek war of independence, 1824, A.D. Such a readiness of my fellow-countrymen is not wanting even in this country; but it seems that the American authorities accept not their offer for the following reason: The Greek consul at Boston has written a letter to the Transcript of that city, protesting against the acceptance of Greeks who apply for enlistment in the United States service to fight Spain; the principal reason which he gives is, that the Greeks do not make good soldiers; but the milk in the cocoanut is this: That the Consul is an importer of bananas and his customers are mostly Greeks, who retail the fruit in Boston and elsewhere. Of course, he wrote the letter being afraid lest he would be without business. Constantinople being the capital of the present Turkey, a good many people think that consequently all the inhabitants of that city are Turks. That is wrong. Constantinople from Constantin the Great to Constantin XIII, the last Byzantine emperor, (323-1453 A. D.) has been the capital of a strong Greek kingdom known in history under the name of the Byzantine Empire. Approximately, Constantinople has now 450,000 Mussulmans, 225,000 Greeks, 165,000 Armenians, 60,000 Jews and 60,000 subjects of foreign nationalities.

S. D. Contogonis,
292 Bridge street.

May 6, 1898.

LADD & WHITNEY CIRCLE.

Ladd & Whitney Circle, Ladies of the G.A.R., observed their fifth anniversary last evening. The occasion took the form of a reception to the president, Mrs. Mary L. Hamblett, who is also a member of the circle. Mrs. Hamblett was assisted in receiving by her staff and she was presented an elegant bouquet by Mrs. Sarah J. Murphy of Billerica Centre in behalf of Ladd & Whitney circle. After the reception supper was served in the banquet hall and was in charge of Mrs. Allen and other ladies of the circle. At the conclusion of the supper an entertainment was given as follows: Violin and piano duet, Miss Jessie Sargent and Mrs. Perkins; reading, Miss Woodman; vocal solo, Mr. Perkins; violin and piano duet, Miss Lorotta and Master Thomas Hanaford; vocal solo, Mr. Reid; reading, Miss McMaster; accordeon solo, Miss Bessie Atwood.

A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. John R. Butman, formerly a Lowell boy, but for the last ten years a resident of Minneapolis, is going to the front with the First Minnesota regiment, being sent as special correspondent for the Minneapolis Tribune, also telegraphic correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. He is already in camp with the soldiers at St. Anthony park.

The Press club, of which Mr. Butman is president, tendered the officers of the National Guard and some of the enlisted men, a reception at which the mayor and prominent state officials were present and the boys were given a royal send-off.

Mr. C. Abbott Martin of the Merrimack Print Works leaves Tuesday to accept a position with the Salts Textile company at Bridgeport, Conn.

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RECENT DECISIONS

OF INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.

Below will be found some recent decisions of importance to the public at large:

The eviction of a tenant of the first floor of a building is held, in Leiferman vs. Osten (Ill.) 39 L. R. A., 156, not to be effected by moving the building to another part of the lot, but so long as he retains possession of the rooms he must pay rent.

The right to take and sell for debt a perpetual scholarship in a college, which was granted in consideration of a donation, and entitled the donor to keep one pupil in the college free of charge, is denied, in Cleveland Nat. Bank vs. Morrow (Tenn.) 38 L. R. A., 768, as the right to appoint the pupil is a personal privilege of the donee.

The fraudulent substitution of a copy for the original mortgage by the mortgagor, who had obtained permission to inspect it, and his forgery of an entry of satisfaction on the original, by means of which he procured its discharge on the records, are held, in Luther vs. Clay (Ga.) 39 L. R. A. 95, insufficient to defeat the rights of the mortgagee, even as against a bona fide purchaser of the premises who relied on the records.

The power to require vaccination as a condition precedent to school attendance is denied in Potts vs. Breen (Ill.) 39 L. R. A. 152, where the statute has not expressly conferred it—especially where there is no emergency calling for its exercise.

The ability to read the constitution of the state, which is required of a voter, is held, in Rasmussen vs. Baker, (Wyo.) 38 L. R. A. 773, to be an ability to read it in the English language, and not merely in a translation.

The holder of a free pass on a railroad, who gets on the front platform of a baggage car next the tender, when the train is in motion and after it has left the depot, and then tries to open the baggage car door, is held, in Illinois Cent. R. Co. vs. O'Keefe (Ill.) 39 L. R. A. 148, not to have become a passenger so as to make the carrier liable for his protection, as such, when he is killed by a collision while on the car platform.

Injury to a passenger on an electric car by contact with a broken trolley wire falling over the rear of the car is held, in Baltimore City Pass. R. Co. vs. Nugent (Md) 39 L.R.A. 161., insufficient to make the carrier liable. If the accident was due to a hidden or latent defect in the wire which could not have been discovered or detected by reasonable examination.

Jumping from an electric car when it is running from 4 to 5 miles an hour is held, in Jagger vs. People's St. R. Co. (Pa.) 38 L. R. A. 785, to constitute negligence as matter of law. With this case, the other authorities are collected on the subject of negligence in getting on or off a moving street car.

A contract which gives an injured railroad employee an election to take the benefits of a relief fund to which both parties have contributed, or to sue the employer for damages, and making his acceptance of such benefits a release of the employer is held, in Eckman vs. Chicago, R. & Q. R. Co. (Ill.) 38 L. R. A. 760, to be valid and not against public policy.

The frightening of a horse by water from a hydrant when a water company was flushing its mains in a street is held, in Topeka Water Company vs. Whiting (Kan.) 39 L.R.A. 50, to make a question for the jury as to the exercise of due care on the part of the water company as well as of the driver of the horse.

The caving in of an excavation under a street, made by a railroad with the consent of the city, is held, in Terry vs. Richmond, (Va.) 38, L.R.A., 534, insufficient to render the city liable if the railroad company had authority from the state to lay its tracks in the city, although the city took a bond from the company as a condition of permitting it to lay the tracks through the streets.

An ascending and descending cage of an elevator with an unguarded or open door, or one which may be readily opened from the outside, is held, in Siddall vs. Jansen (Ill.) 39 L. R. A. 112, to constitute such an attraction to children that it may be negligence on the part of the owner to leave it in such condition where children are allowed to play.

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The Haverhill High school team is managed by a Mr. Smith. Challenges addressed to Mr. Smith, Haverhill High School, will reach him.

The Crackerjacks have organized and would like to hear from the Lindens, Young Unions, Wannalancits, Columbians or any strong juvenile team in the city.

The Hood's team challenge remains unanswered.

The Fairmonts gave Hood's team a battle before going down in defeat last Saturday and a week before were easy meat for the Shamrocks. Why should the latter team be shy?

Thomas Moylan, Billie Bruce and Billie Farley are organizing a nine that will play any strong team in the city or vicinity.

The Barber Juniors will soon have J. Edward Kearns and his running mate, Maid Mason, for their battery.

Washingtons vs. Atlantics today on the South common.

PERSONAL.

Albert O'Heir, the well known furniture dealer made his appearance on the street yesterday after and illness of three weeks. His friends are pleased to learn that he has recovered from what was a serious illness.

MATRIMONIAL.

At St. Patrick's church Rev. Fr. Burke united in marriage Mr. Thomas R. McNally to Miss Ida M. Bainbridge.

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